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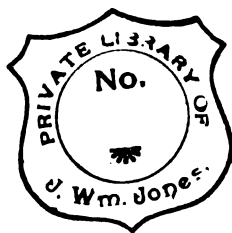
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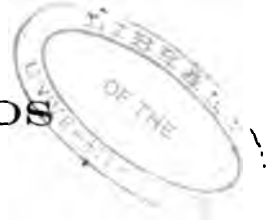




THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE



UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

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PART III.—VOL. XXXIV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING
TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MIS-
SISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM APRIL 1,
1864, TO MAY 22, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Alexandria:

GENERAL: Colonel Irwin being unwell, I am directed by him to acknowledge receipt of your note of 30th March. Colonel Holabird left here yesterday on the Laurel Hill. Captains Hawes and Mahler have been informed of the importance of immediately forwarding all available light-draught steam-boats, and both have assured me that they are doing all that they can in this matter. Captain Mahler reports that the steam-boats Shreveport and James Battle will leave for Alexandria this p. m., at 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock, respectively; that the Sallie Robinson and Mittie Stevens are coaling preparatory to immediate departure for the Red River, and the Red Chief, Starlight, and Louisiana Belle are undergoing necessary repairs, on the completion of which they will be loaded and sent at once. I am also directed to inclose copy of telegram sent you this a. m., informing you that the steamer Laurel Hill left yesterday afternoon without the headquarters mail, and stating the reason therefor; also copy of the pass held by the orderly charged with the mail. Colonel Irwin further directs me to say that he will have this matter thoroughly investigated at once.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 1, 1864.*

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: Herewith please find an estimate of tools required by the engineer in charge of the temporary fortifications at this place. His estimate for saws, files, &c., is very indefinite; but as the articles are needed here I have to request that the following number

* Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

† For Union and Confederate Correspondence from January 1, 1864, to March 31, 1864, see Part II, and from May 23 to June 30, 1864, see Part IV.

may be shipped, viz, 4 sets carpenters' tools; 20 kegs spikes, assorted sizes; 20 kegs nails, assorted sizes; 23 saws, assorted, all to be invoiced to Capt. James R. Del Vecchio. The steamers *Luminary* and *Meteor* have just started to cross the rapids by order of Major-General Banks. They are entirely unsuited for service in the upper river, and I have so represented to the commanding general.

There is quite an accumulation of forage here now, but I am in hopes that small boats from the upper river will be here soon to take it away. I hauled in 144 bales of cotton yesterday, which I shall ship as soon as I have transportation. My train is out to-day for sugar. I expect to get in 120 bales of cotton to-morrow, and if I am let alone can haul in quite a quantity of C. S. A. cotton. The cotton buyers are in trouble here and are after me with a sharp stick; they go to General Banks and he tells them to come to me, and I send them back to get the order in writing, and of course they do not get it. General Stone has furnished me lists of quite a large amount of C. S. A. cotton, which I shall ship as soon as I can haul the property in. I have to request that you send me up a supply of marking ink and brushes, say 20 gallons of marking ink and 10 brushes. I am unable to make an estimate of funds for the current month, as everything is so unsettled. I owe about \$300, and Captain Del Vecchio as much more. I have to request you to send me \$5,000 in small bills in a portable safe, and invoice the same to me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 1, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,
Depot Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you order the *Meteor* to follow the movements of the *Rob Roy*, crossing the rapids behind her. She will join the other subsistence boats with General Smith's fleet, reporting as soon as possible to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff, chief commissary, General Franklin's command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Steam-boat Black Hawk, Alexandria, La., April 1, 1864.

Capt. R. T. DUNHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: You will please take charge of the dispatches herewith, directed to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin and Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, respectively, and proceed on the gun-boat *Gazelle* to the point now occupied by General Smith, about 25 miles above this place. On your arrival you will please deliver to General Smith all the dispatches, requesting him to forward to General Franklin by first opportunity those directed to that officer.

An orderly from these headquarters will accompany you, having in charge the official mail for General Franklin's command, and you

will please request General Smith to take him on his transport and facilitate his journey to General Franklin's headquarters. The Gazelle gun-boat will remain at General Smith's present position until the arrival of the major-general commanding. You will please remain on her and report in person on board the steam-boat when she shall arrive there.

Very respectfully, I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SUPT.'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Algiers, La., April 1, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans :

MAJOR: It is represented to me by employes and others along the line of the Jackson railroad that a project is in contemplation by rebels on the mainland near Manchac to cut or destroy the road in that vicinity ; that they are collecting boats on the farther side of Lake Maurepas, with a view of coming in through Bayou De Sair and capturing the guard at that place, then to await the arrival of the train and take possession of that to run up to the fort. From the information I have in regard to the country I consider the plan feasible, as the small guard at De Sair might be very easily surprised.

I am also informed by my foreman of contrabands at Big Prairie, 4 miles above Kenner Station, that 2 men in Confederate uniform (apparently officers), heavily armed, came into his camp early yesterday morning and had breakfast with the negroes. They made many inquiries in regard to our forces on the road, and finally went back through the woods toward the lake, as they had come in. I would request permission to arm the conductor, engineer, and train hands, and would suggest the propriety of furnishing a guard, either from here or Camp Parapet, to go up with the trains each day. The loss of either engines or cars would be almost irreparable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. MORSE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[First Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS, *April 5, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to General Roberts, commanding District of Carrollton, for action.

By command of Major-General Reynolds.

JOHN LEVERING,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CARROLLTON,
Carrollton, April 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Captain Hawke, for his information.

I have ordered a daily guard of 1 commissioned officer and 20 men to go from here and return with the train. There should be no delay in getting the launch with the howitzer onto the lake, and accompanied by the skiffs, a reconnaissance should be made, with

strength to destroy any boats guerrillas may be gathering, should these reports prove true. The picket at De Sair Station must be vigilant, and any defenses that will prevent a surprise and capture there should be made without delay. Obstructions should be made to the entrance of the little bayou that comes into the railroad at De Sair. Recollect, skiffs cannot come in in the night. Probably felling trees would answer this purpose. Please give your personal attention to these matters.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th and Detach. 13th Army Corps :

GENERAL : Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, moves up the river early to-morrow morning, and unless obstructed will probably reach Grand Ecore late to-morrow. He will disembark his command at Grand Ecore and be ready to co-operate with you should you need additional force in that neighborhood. Information of not very reliable character was received at these headquarters yesterday evening that the enemy were concentrating at Fort Jesup, and that they intended to attack your flank or rear, or make a dash of cavalry in this direction.

It seems pretty certain that Green's force of cavalry was to have made a junction with Taylor and Walker near Fort Jesup on Wednesday and Thursday, but it is most probable that their intention was to retreat together on the road through Mansfield to Shreveport. With the addition to his force of Green's cavalry, Taylor will be enabled to more respectably cover his retreat than he otherwise could have done. Boats containing 190,000 rations for your command have passed the rapids, and accompany General Smith's transport fleet. Considerable forage has also gone forward. The major-general commanding will leave this to-morrow for Grand Ecore.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Eight miles from Natchitoches, April 1, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Comdg. Cavalry, Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : I have received your dispatches of 5 and 7 p. m. I wish that to-morrow you will send out the bulk of your force, in fact all that is available, to find out where the enemy is and feel him severely. The whole of my force will be at Natchitoches to-morrow, so that your whole train, except such as is necessary for one or two days' consumption, can be left at Natchitoches. I am unable to form any idea of the truth of the story of Steele's scouts, for I do not know what arrangements were made with regard to co-operation with him or by him. I shall be in town to-morrow by 11 o'clock a. m.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you embark without delay, with as many of your command as can be provided with steam-boat transportation, and proceed to the vicinity of Grand Ecore, in company with the Lexington and two other gun-boats assigned to the duty of escorting your fleet by Rear-Admiral Porter. You are authorized to place on board the Meteor and the Colonel Cowles (steam-boats carrying supplies) as many men as they can safely transport, having regard to the good condition of the supplies. Should the enemy attempt at any point on the river to prevent the passage of the fleet, you will, in co-operation with the naval commander, use your forces to dislodge him and clear the passage of the river.

On your arrival at Grand Ecore you will please disembark your troops and send back to your present position sufficient transports to bring up that portion of your command now lacking transportation, and concentrate your forces at Grand Ecore. It is not deemed advisable by the commanding general that the Iberville (ordnance boat) should be used for the transportation of troops.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
*Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th Army Corps,
Near Rapids of Red River :*

GENERAL : You will doubtless find that General Franklin's advance has occupied Natchitoches by the time you arrive at Grand Ecore, and will please open communication with him at the earliest practicable moment. Should the enemy be in his neighborhood you will of course co-operate with him in any movement should he desire it.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas :

GENERAL : My forces are moving on Shreveport, the advance probably now above Natchitoches. The gun-boats are reconnoitering the river above. Please inform me as to your positions and intentions.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lewisburg, Ark., April 1, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. 26, headquarters detachment Seventh Army Corps, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, March 24, 1864, I have the honor to forward the inclosed report* of my command, located at this post, and respectfully submit the following information regarding matters at this point and surrounding counties: I relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, at this post, agreeably to General Orders, No. 26, headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Department of Arkansas, March 11, 1864, having as my command two battalions of the Third Arkansas Cavalry. There being a large amount of Government cotton at the Armstrong and Carroll plantations, 6 miles west of Lewisburg on the river, I was obliged to station one squadron at these points for its protection. There was also a fine grist and saw mill stationed on Cadron River, 15 miles east of Lewisburg, 1 mile from the Arkansas, from which the troops stationed had derived a large amount of breadstuffs, and knowing the disadvantages attending the transportation of subsistence stores from Little Rock I deemed it advisable to station a squadron to garrison this point, this leaving me six squadrons to garrison this post.

I found on my arrival very many destitute families in this locality, the majority of them unable to provide for themselves. These I have assisted as far as in my power. My command has been kept actively employed in scouting the country for a distance of from 60 to 120 miles north and west, some of the expeditions having had engagements with the guerrillas, resulting in nearly every instance to our advantage. The country from and above Little Red River to across the Boston Mountains is in a very desolate, unsettled state, full of bushwhackers, thieves, and rebel sympathizers. There are numerous bands of guerrillas in the mountains, reported to be detachments from General McRae's command, who is stationed near White River, with a force of about 600 or 700. These detachments, in numbers of from 20 to 50, are constantly scouring the country in that locality, committing every depredation devisable by the human mind, and, being well mounted, having a thorough knowledge of the country and very many sympathizers and friends, are almost impossible to reach by any scout from this point of such numbers as I am able to send, my picket, provost, and fatigue duty being so heavy that one squadron is all I can spare at any one time. I shall use my utmost endeavors to protect all loyal citizens in every pursuit, and also to bring to justice every enemy of the Government, and any information gained shall be promptly furnished you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. W. FULLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,

Helena, Ark., April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General, U. S. Army*:

SIR: Within the last two weeks five midnight raids have been made on the leased plantations south and north of this place, and

* Not found.

1 white man, many negroes, and about 100 mules carried off. The area of these operations is about 20 miles long and 5 miles wide. The lakes, swamps, bayous, and canebrakes make it impossible to guard the district.

Last night the largest haul was made, and to-day I have five parties watching the outlets, as I believe the mules and the robbers are still in the canebrakes, which are surrounded by the marshes and lakes. While I am zealously attempting to protect the lessees I have deprived myself of nearly all my cavalry. My whole white force is 300 cavalry and 231 infantry. How can I get more? I have repeatedly applied for them. I have built the second fort, with a block-house, 11 miles below here. It is my design to try to afford protection by carrying out the spirit of the following orders :

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1863.

The habit of raiding parties of rebel cavalry visiting towns, villages, and farms where there are no Federal forces, and pillaging Union families, having become prevalent, department commanders will take immediate steps to abate the evil, or make the loss by such raids fall upon secessionists and secession sympathizers of the neighborhood where such acts are committed. For every act of violence to the person of an unarmed Union citizen, a secessionist will be arrested and held as hostage for the delivery of the offender.

For every dollar's worth of property taken from such citizens or destroyed by raiders an assessment will be made upon secessionists of the neighborhood and collected by the nearest military forces, under the supervision of the commander thereof, and the amount thus collected paid over to the sufferers.

When such assessments cannot be collected in money, property useful to the Government may be taken at a fair valuation, and the amount paid in money by a disbursing officer of the Government, who will take such property up on his returns. Wealthy secession citizens will be assessed in money and provisions for the support of Union refugees who have and may be driven from their homes and into our lines by the acts of those with whom such secession citizens are in sympathy.

All collections and payments under this order will be through disbursing officers of the Government, whose accounts must show all money and property received under it, and how disposed of.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant :

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

But I suggest to you that you issue a War Department order modifying it. I have no order to carry this one out by my department commander. Let district commanders be authorized to capture property from rebels, and, after having appointed a board of officers to determine the amount and kind of losses by the lessees, let them receive equivalents in the same kind of property, horses, mules, harness, wagons, &c. If the lessees get money according to the above order it will take so long to get the mules, &c., they have lost that they will fail in making a cotton crop. I have given the public to understand that if the lessees cannot raise cotton neither can the rebels. I do not intend to make any raid until I can do it to some purpose.

I hope for an early reply.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
Jefferson City, Mo., April 1, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of yours of the 31st ultimo, directing me to inquire into the necessity of stationing troops at Boonville. For answer, I will state that there is no necessity of any troops being stationed at Boonville at this time. I am having the whole sub-district traversed by six companies. These six companies march in various directions, by squadrons, and frequently parts of squadrons. They have not heard of any enemy, and if this system of scouting is continued it will be impossible for an enemy to get into the country and remain.

It is so injurious to soldiers to quarter or station them near towns that I hope no order will be given to station my command at any place; at least not until the plan I am now pursuing as hereinbefore mentioned has proved unavailing. There is not in the service a better captain than Captain Vansickler. He never drinks; he never plays any kind of games of chance, and is attentive to his business, and is capable. He failed to please the citizens at Boonville.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. HALL,
Colonel Fourth Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. First Sub-Dist.

HEADQUARTERS,
Clinton, [Mo.,] April 1, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN:

On Wednesday, the day appointed for enrollment, the whole people turned out. I organized a company of No. 1 men in the forks of Grand and Osage Rivers, under Captain Good, whom all say is a most excellent citizen, loyal to the core. I also organized a company on Honey Creek, the officers of which are of the best character. Another company of good men on Deep Water will be organized. Two hundred and twenty-three men enrolled at this place, and I swore them all in, and will organize two companies out of them next Saturday. I have scarcely witnessed such deep feeling of earnestness in my life. There were at least 500 men here. I formed them all in front of the court-house, and before I swore them in I gave them a little talk, in the strain in which you did while here. I told them that we could not fight always; that we had now warred until we were all ruined, and we now had set out to run a new race. The past must be forgotten; the dead must bury their dead; by-gones must be by-gones. I tried to make them see the boon they had lost by the war, the poverty and want that was now upon them, and the peace and prosperity that stood before them if they would in good faith stand one by the other for the future in the observance of the laws and each other's rights. Colonel, I have never had the honor to spend such an hour. The old men wept like children, and I do really believe that every man on the ground in good faith dedicated himself to his country, and I feel grateful that you came to this part of the country. You have manufactured a sentiment for peace that will revolutionize this whole country. I trust in God that General Brown may be kept with us. We owe him a deeper debt of

gratitude than any man in Missouri. His soldierly and just policy to our district will give him more honors than generally falls to the lot of man to wear.

I will leave a small garrison at Calhoun, and bring the larger portion of the company here in a few days. I have required of all the commissioned officers of these new organizations to subscribe to the oath prescribed by our last Legislature, and I will accompany the muster-roll with the affidavit of each one, which, I think, will effectually check all charges of disloyalty, at least as far as the officers are concerned.

My trunk has not yet come to hand. It may have been returned to the stage station at Warrensburg, as it went through to Dresden by mistake. I came to Warrensburg on the 24th day of March from Kansas City (make inquiry first). General, my compliments to Kenney, Sergeant Johnson, Smith, and all others included. I will send the muster-in rolls of the new organizations next week.

I am, general, your friend and servant,

HENRY NEILL,
Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 1, 1864.

Major MELTON,

Comdg. in the Field, Rolling Prairie, via Cassville, Mo.:

In your movements in Arkansas you will bear in mind that the object of first importance to be accomplished is the capture or destruction of the forces of the enemy, and that next to this, for the present, is the holding of or occupying some position where the public animals can be foraged, and that the occupation of any particular position is not of so much importance unless it better secures the holding of a large portion of the country. If our forces are equal to the task, they should attack and drive the enemy as early as possible.

Colonel Philips is on his way from Saint Louis. The paymasters are here.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 1, 1864.

Major MURPHY,

*Comdg. Battalion Sixth Missouri State Militia Cav.,
Yellville, Ark., via Cassville, Mo.:*

Your letter of the 28th is at hand.* Can you not move a portion of the forces at Yellville forward to Buffalo Creek, where there is forage, and where they can support the forces at and cover Yellville, thereby reducing the number of horses at Yellville so that they could be well fed? Or you can keep a portion of your command in the field on Buffalo, sending out detachments with six days' rations,

*See Part II, p. 762.

with instructions not to run down their horses while out, but feed and recuperate them. Do the best you can for the Government and people. If you are attacked by forces largely superior, fight and maneuver, keeping where you can get forage and supplies, attacking the enemy whenever you can. Send through your prisoners and wounded the first good opportunity. Kitchen, whom you spoke of as brigadier-general, is, I think, an old captain of bushwhackers, whose wife lives in Lebanon, on the Rolla road.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.,
April 1, 1864.

Col. FRANK E. HOWE:

SIR: There are good and loyal men here who have been assured by authority of General Banks that themselves and property should be protected, who now earnestly desire permission to haul in their produce, principally cotton, and turn it over to the quartermaster, subject to the action of the major-general commanding. You will be doing such men a great favor if you can procure from General Banks authority for them to bring their cotton, &c., in and turn it over to the quartermaster.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. H. McKEE.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 3, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. S. B. Holabird.

Considering the deficiency of Government transportation, I see no objection to permission being granted to the people of the country to haul in their produce to the river, turning them over to the quartermaster for disposition according to previous orders. In making arrangements for the disposition of these products at New Orleans, see if it can be arranged between you and the Treasury agent in what manner and by whom the sale shall be conducted.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your letter of the 18th of March.* You certainly misapprehend my meaning when you infer from my telegram of the 17th ultimo that I have yielded the point

* See Part II, p. 651.

in dispute as to what constitutes the military post of Fort Smith, by saying that certain troops were in the Department of Arkansas. I only meant that they were in territory claimed as the department of Arkansas by Generals Thayer and Steele. You say, if I get no telegram informing me of a favorable termination of the question of department lines at Washington before your letter of the 18th ultimo reached me I should remove my headquarters to Fort Gibson. I have as yet received no such telegram; but before proceeding to remove headquarters to Fort Gibson I desire to submit several matters for your consideration, and await further orders.

Fort Smith is certainly the best point from which to superintend all operations in my district; and as there appears to be no issue in regard to the military post of Fort Smith proper, and over which the Department of Arkansas does not claim to have any control, it seems important that we should retain its advantages. We have no collision here now in the management of our local affairs. All of the police duty in and about Fort Smith is done by the other command (in Department of Arkansas). By a mutual agreement the post commander furnishes details of white soldiers from their command to do all fatigue duty in quartermaster and commissary depot, and I furnish details of colored soldiers from the Eleventh Colored to work on the fortifications; while the depot quartermaster, with all the shops, mechanics, material, corrals, public buildings, and transportation, are under my control, yet I have directed Captain Durbin to afford the troops left here, but reporting in the other department, all the accommodations they require to promote the interest of the public service, and all their applications come through my headquarters.

The troops under my control here are the Eleventh Colored (five companies), two sections of the Second Kansas Battery, and three companies of cavalry, which, in conjunction with the Thirteenth Kansas, a part of the Sixth Kansas, and a section of the Third Kansas Battery (reporting in the other department), are sufficient for defensive purposes and protecting our depot of supplies. The control of these shops and quartermaster depot is of the utmost importance to us in keeping in repair our transportation. I am also procuring large amounts of corn about 50 miles down the river, without which our mules and horses would soon become entirely unserviceable. I am now sending some corn for animals to Fort Gibson and Mackey's Salt-Works. Telegraphic communication with your headquarters and other points is also another consideration of importance. To give up all these advantages, unless we are compelled to, would be voluntarily weakening ourselves; at least it appears so to me. If I remove my headquarters from here it will be equivalent to surrendering the whole thing, as I cannot avail myself of the advantages alluded to unless I retain my headquarters here.

If, however, they should take this post from us, then I would urge the propriety of removing the headquarters to Scullyville, which is about 18 miles southwest from here, in the Choctaw Nation (the old agency), and 3 miles from the Arkansas River, where it makes a bend southward. This place is quite well provided with accommodations for quarters and storage, and is supplied with an abundance of excellent water (of which Fort Gibson is very deficient in the summer season). It would be near telegraph communication and near a point on the river to which supplies could be shipped, and in every respect possesses every advantage over any other point in

the Indian Territories for directing operations in the District of the Frontier. As everything is working well here at present, as far as local matters are concerned, I see no reason for abandoning the post of Fort Smith as long as we can retain it. I hope that your views upon the subject may coincide with mine. I shall do nothing further in the matter until I hear from you in answer to this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., April 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
11th Regt. Kans. Cav., Comdg. 2d Brig., Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding the district to communicate to you the following instructions:

The district to be occupied by the troops of your brigade, and to be more particularly under your immediate supervision, consists of the eastern tier of counties north of Bourbon in the district, together with Douglas County and the country adjacent to these counties on the west, and such other territory as may be hereafter specially placed under your charge. You will station your troops at such points and move them in such manner as you may deem best for the security of the border placed under your charge, promptly informing these headquarters by brief reports of all important movements or changes in stations.

You will establish an efficient system of patrols to watch the country along the line, and it is recommended that courier-lines be also established to insure speedy communication with the stations and detachments in case of emergency. Measures should be immediately taken to keep the troops at all times fully armed and equipped, and regularly supplied, and the detachments should always be held ready to move on notice. It is possible that, in consequence of the troops having been heretofore broken up into small detachments, many of your companies are wanting in discipline, and will require much labor and great vigilance to become efficient. Some complaints have been made by citizens that depredations upon their property have in times past been committed by soldiers.

The general relies upon your great experience in the military service and your acknowledged efficiency as an officer to correct these evils should they occur, and to preserve good order among the troops under your command. It is understood also that complaints have frequently been made by commanding officers in Missouri near the line against troops sent over from this side. To remove as far as practicable all cause for such complaints and to prevent collisions, detachment commanders in your brigade have been instructed not to cross the line into Missouri except in the following cases: First, by orders from district headquarters; second, when requested by a post or detachment commander in Missouri; third, when in close pursuit of the enemy.

In order to give the widest range for the details for general courts-martial and military commissions, these courts will in this district be appointed only by order of the district commander or superior authority. It is contemplated to have a general court-martial (and

if necessary a military commission also) constantly organized, ready to be convened at any place in the district as occasion may require. The members thus having opportunity by practice to become learned in their duties, the court will be more likely to promote the ends of justice than if composed of new and inexperienced members. These brief instructions are given rather as modifications of your general duties under regulations and existing orders than as a complete guide for your action, and you will so regard them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRAY,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, Kans., April 1, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

14th Regt. Kans. Vol. Cav., Comdg. 1st Brig., Fort Scott, Kans. :

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding the district to communicate the following as modifications of the instructions under which you have been acting as commander of sub-district: The organization of your command has been changed from the sub-district to brigade organization, as announced in General Orders, No. 5, from these headquarters. Your brigade will still be considered as occupying the same territory that was formerly under your charge. That portion of your instructions from the major-general commanding the Department of Kansas, dated Fort Scott, February 3, 1864, defining the southern line of your command, was, of course, modified by General Orders, No. 10, from department headquarters, current series, establishing the boundaries of districts; but all that portion of the said instructions relating to the employment of scouts south of your present limits is to be considered still in force.

That portion of your instructions from headquarters District of the Frontier, dated Fort Scott, October 3, 1863, which authorized you (as commander of sub-district) to grant leaves of absence and furloughs in certain cases, is rescinded, as the exercise of such power by a brigade commander would be clearly in conflict with the orders of the War Department upon the subject. You will therefore continue to forward all such papers, with the proper indorsements, to these headquarters as you have heretofore done since the general assumed command of the district. In order to give the widest range for the details for general courts-martial and military commissions, these courts will hereafter be appointed only upon the order of the district commander, or by superior authority. It is contemplated that a general court-martial (and if necessary a military commission also) shall be kept permanently organized, ready to be convened at any place in the district as occasion may require. The members thus having opportunity by practice to become learned in their duties, the court will be more reliable than one composed of new and inexperienced members.

You will take measures to keep your troops completely armed and equipped and regularly supplied. Hold the detachments always in order to move promptly. Continue an efficient system of patrols to watch the country, and establish lines of couriers to communicate speedily with your stations and detachments in case of emergency. Your attention is directed to the subject of depredations by soldiers

upon the property of citizens. All such offenders must be brought to punishment. Officers in command of detachments who clearly neglect their duty in such cases must, upon investigation, be reported to these headquarters, and they will be recommended for summary dismissal from the service. The general has great confidence in your efficiency as a commander, and hopes you may be able, with the assistance of your subordinates, not only to afford security to the people and property along the border, but to suppress all disorders among your troops. With these modifications, rendered necessary by the change in the organization of your command and the necessities of the service, your duties will remain mainly as before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRAY,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, April 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. HOYT,

Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Olathe, Kans. :

COLONEL: Your report in regard to the failure of Company M, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, to move yesterday, shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, which I most earnestly call upon commanding officers to arrest. The company should have marched, and if necessary their stores should have followed them. As it was, arrangements were made for their subsistence either at Rockville or at Mound City. The lieutenant was absent without authority, and it appears that this practice of officers running around loose has prevailed to an alarming extent in this district, and will require great vigilance on the part of commanding officers to correct.

The negligence of Major Haas' orderly cannot be received as a sufficient excuse. Officers in such cases must be held personally responsible. It should be understood that when troops are ordered to move they must go. If the senior commanding officer is absent from any cause the next in rank must execute the order. I regret to find that this is the same company that delayed several days under a former order to move from Lawrence to Camp Coleman. You will please examine into this matter and cause charges to be preferred against all officers implicated in the non-compliance with the orders. You may also report at the same time any mitigating circumstances that may tend to excuse the neglect, as also anything touching former good conduct and the general efficiency of the officers concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MCKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 1, 1864.*

Maj. J. C. McFERRAN, *Denver, Colo. :*

Quartermaster and commissary generals have been directed to forward supplies as rapidly as possible.*

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

* In answer to McFerran of March 27. See Part II, p. 755.

MILWAUKEE, *April 1, 1864.*

(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

Sixth Minnesota cannot be immediately spared. Will send to join its corps on Potomac as soon as possible. Reasons fully explained in my letter to you of 30th, to which I ask particular attention.*

JOHN POPE,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee:

GENERAL : As the only practical mode of supplying the deficiency in the military force in this district, which will be occasioned by the removal of the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers to the Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to request that you will make an immediate application to the proper authorities in Washington for the assignment of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers to duty in this district. I have already represented that until the Sixth Regiment is replaced by an organization of equal strength, it will be impossible for me to carry out your instructions. Governor Miller and the officers of the First Minnesota are equally confident that this regiment will be filled by recruits so soon as it has been announced authoritatively that it will be placed on duty in this district. In order to make the regiment available for early operations on the frontier, no time should be lost in making the application.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 2, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL : The letter of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire, dated March 11, 1864, with indorsements, in relation to the conversion into cavalry of the Eighth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, is received. When preparations for active operations commenced last fall this department was almost destitute of cavalry, and in this level country a large force of mounted troops was essential to success. I applied for additional cavalry and was informed that none could be sent to the department. My only recourse was to form troops of that arm. I immediately commenced by mounting infantry to act against the enemy's infantry and mounted infantry, and encouraging enlistments in the regiments of Louisiana cavalry.

The Eighth New Hampshire Infantry was one of the regiments mounted. When the troops of the Nineteenth Army Corps were called upon to re-enlist as veterans this regiment, already mounted, offered to re-enlist largely if it could be converted into cavalry, and

* See Part II, p. 792.

the order was issued subject to the approval of the War Department, with excellent effect. I trust those who have thus re-enlisted and who have attained the cavalry drill to a most commendable degree may not be disappointed, but that the order will be confirmed and the regiment styled the Second New Hampshire Cavalry. A disapproval would, I fear, produce a very bad effect upon this excellent regiment. I would further remark that in this department the cavalry force should be in unusually large proportion to the infantry, since it is a country peculiarly favorable to the use of that arm, and the enemy in this region, recognizing the fact, have maintained fully one-half their force mounted.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 2, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you make arrangements without delay for constant communication by regular dispatch-boats between New Orleans and this place. He desires that one boat carrying dispatches should leave each point once each day, and if necessary to carry out this order you will seize any or all the boats plying on the Mississippi River below Red River for the public service during the continuance of large military operations on the upper Red River.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Alexandria, La., April 2, 1864.

Captain WELCH:

SIR: Please send the inclosed to Colonel Holabird.

The people of the country are alarmed lest their cotton may be destroyed by rebels. It may be well to allow them to bring it in on their own terms, turning it over to your department when here for shipment to New Orleans in accordance with your general instructions. Please communicate this to General Grover. The railroad should be put in condition for work.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
April 2, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: Under the general prize law, Admiral Porter has seized the cotton of this country from 6 to 10 miles from the river. This has caused a general burning above of property which had been

spared to this place. As a consequence, no attempt has been made to prevent its destruction, but orders have been given to the quartermaster's department here to take possession of all products, give full vouchers therefor, to transport it to New Orleans, and turn over the proceeds to the Treasury Department, taking receipts therefor, leaving it to be disposed of for the benefit of claimants or the Government, as justice may require. No party or person has any privileges or promises other than in this manner. We greatly need boats for the river. I have directed Captain Welch to allow the people of the country to bring in their cotton, turning it over to the quartermaster's department. They are alarmed lest it be destroyed by the rebels.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER.

GENERAL: It is understood that the steamer Woodford, now on ground on the rocks on the rapids, is without guard. The general commanding desires that a guard be placed upon her sufficient to prevent any small party of rebels getting on her and burning her. It is desirable that she should be raised.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER.

Comdg. Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you take immediate measures to place the town of Alexandria in a state of defense against cavalry by obstructing the roads leading into the town and the streets by barricades of cotton bales, barrels filled with earth, bales of hay, abatis, or of any suitable material that can be readily obtained. This is not intended to interfere in any way with the construction of the earth-work already directed to be constructed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 2, 1864.

General GROVER,

Commanding at Alexandria:

GENERAL: There ought to be no passes given to able-bodied men to leave this country, except for special reasons. They ought to assist in cleaning their own country of the enemy. Encourage this all you

can. The fortifications should be pressed with vigor. Let the streets also be barricaded. It will encourage the people that this position is to be held. The election to-day will give great satisfaction to the Government.

Very respectfully,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NATCHITOCHES, April 2, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 2 p. m. As I am fixed at present I prefer not to remove a brigade of infantry from here. I think that in addition to the picket on the Fort Jesup road it may be well to leave a section of artillery there, with a mounted infantry regiment, that is, if you anticipate danger there. But cannot you find out anything to-night, so as to encamp there to-night, coming in to-morrow? If, however, you get them running I advise you to leave your rear as secure as you can, and chase them as far as provisions and forage will justify.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NATCHITOCHES, April 2, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 3.45 p. m. It will not answer for you to go too far from your present position, as your rear may be in danger unless you leave some force to guard the junction. I therefore think that it will be well for you to go ahead to-morrow and feel them again, and if you find them in great force, so great that you cannot drive them, come back to-morrow, as I presume that by that time your provisions and forage will be exhausted. Under my present orders I do not think that you would be justified in going to Shreveport.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
No. 18. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, April 2, 1864.*

You will commence embarking your troops at 7 a. m. this morning, and will have everything on board and your command in readiness to start at 9 a. m. The signal for getting up steam will be one long whistle and three short ones, one hour after which the signal will be given for starting, which will be one long whistle. The same order and same signals will be observed as heretofore. The boats will follow each other at a distance of about 400 yards, the Meteor

taking the place of the Baltic, and the Luminary, Jennie Rogers, and Colonel Cowles following the Hastings in the order herein named.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 2, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report relative to work on the defenses of this island for the 1st and 2d day of April instant :

Two regiments from the Second Brigade, First Division, were employed on left of exterior line on the 1st instant, working 255 men. Five teams were engaged here drawing sods. The First Brigade did not work to-day. I employed 104 men from Second Engineers at Fort Esperanza this day. The work on this fort progresses slowly on account of the scarcity of lumber. I have made some changes in Fort Esperanza, putting in four platforms on the land front, one of which is in the traverse in front of sally-port. I have also laid out two more on the north front. Ten teams have been employed drawing sods to this fort to-day. Two hundred and twenty-five men were employed on interior line to-day. The work on this line progresses rapidly. The wind has driven us once or twice this week from the redan on the left of this line, but the men have been employed throwing down the rifle-pits constructed by the enemy below these works. I have not been able yet to prepare the left battery at McHenry Bayou to receive the guns, as I have no lumber for platforms. I would respectfully recommend that the batteries on this line be connected by a crémaillère line, and this line produced still farther to the left. On the 2d instant the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, 551 men, were engaged on left of exterior line. Four teams only reported on this line to-day. The First Brigade did not work any men on the line to-day. The progress made here is somewhat slow, as we are unable to procure a sufficient number of teams to keep the men employed. It is very necessary that these works should be sodded as soon as possible, as the winds will soon destroy them. One hundred and eleven men were employed on Fort Esperanza to-day. Ten teams were engaged drawing sods for this work. Two hundred and twenty-six men were employed on interior line. The ground was broken nearly the whole length of this line, and the profiles set up, or ready to set up.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 50. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 2, 1864.

L. General Orders, No. 32,* current series, from these headquarters, is amended as follows : First. Provost-marshals of sub-districts are

* See Part II, p. 434.

authorized and required to issue the permits therein provided for, upon the approval of district provost-m Marshals and district commanders. They will keep the same record books required of district provost-m Marshals in paragraph IV of the order. Second. The order will not be so construed as to prevent the issue of permits to purchase arms and ammunition to loyal men desiring to cross the plains, and who can produce evidence that they are not attempting to evade the conscription act or the enrollment of militia in the State of Missouri.

II. All restrictions imposed in General Orders, No. 32, affecting the legitimate, bona-fide trade with New Mexico, Utah, and other loyal sections of the country west of Missouri, are hereby removed, as far as purchasers from those sections are concerned. Sellers of arms and ammunition will be held to a rigid compliance with the terms of the order affecting them ; but all traders pursuing a legitimate trade with the sections above indicated will be permitted to purchase at Kansas City, Westport, Saint Joseph, and Saint Louis, with the same freedom as before the war.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis :

MAJOR : I have the honor to report that there is an improvement in the feeling of the people in this part of the district, which is manifested in the preparations that are being made for cultivating the lands and a revival of trade. The citizen-guard organizations are being rapidly formed, and meet with the cordial approval of the people generally. At two localities some objections were made and I have directed that the order be suspended in their cases for the present.

At Calhoun two loyal companies were formed, but as they have shown a partisan, bitter spirit toward each other, being representatives of different parties or cliques, I have directed that they shall harmonize their difficulties before being armed or their companies recognized.

A letter from Major Neill, First Missouri State Militia, at Clinton, expresses the general feeling of the people in the country. This letter was forwarded to the commanding general yesterday.* Three men of Blunt's old band of bushwhackers were killed near Johnstown, Bates County, on the 28th ultimo. This makes 9 of the band of 20 who have been killed since the emeute of Blunt in La Fayette County, about a month since, and who have been recognized as being the same parties.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

*See p. 10.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., April 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Murphy, commanding at Yellville, reports that the enemy has withdrawn from his position south of Yellville, after considerable skirmishing with our troops on the Buffalo Fork of White River. In this skirmishing the enemy has lost 25 killed, several wounded, and over 30 prisoners. Among the prisoners are 2 commissioned officers and 2 of Colonel Boyd's sons, of this place, brother of the member of Congress. I am satisfied that General Pickett has not been there. Our casualties are trifling; none killed.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Major-General POPE:

The Secretary of War consents to your retaining the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers till you can safely spare them.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 2, 1864.

General SIBLEY,

Saint Paul, Minn.:

Horses for Second [Minnesota] Cavalry and for Brackett's battalion ready to be delivered. I wish you to send to La Crosse, without delay, detachments from both commands to bring them up. A trusty field officer must be sent in charge. When can the men be in La Crosse? Telegraph at once.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee:

Your dispatch received. Detachment amounting to 100 men will be at La Crosse by 10th instant, under a field officer.

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy* of correspondence between Major Hatch, commanding at Pembina, and Governor Dallas, of Prince Rupert's Land, in which the latter gives

* Not found.

his formal assent to the pursuit of the Sioux refugees on British territory by our forces. It is quite certain that no good effect will follow, even should Major Hatch desire to avail himself of the permission accorded, as it is reliably reported that the savages in question are on their way to join the hostile bands within our boundary, and as the battalion have no horses it is not probable that the Indians can be overtaken.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[APRIL 2, 1864.—For Sherman to Halleck, referring to operations on the Red River, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 221.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Nashville, April 3, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf, Red River :

GENERAL : The thirty days for which I loaned you the command of General A. J. Smith will expire on the 10th instant. I send down with this Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, to carry orders to General Smith, and to give directions to a new movement which is also preliminary to the general campaign.* General Corse may see you and explain in full, but lest he should not find you in person I will simply state that Forrest, availing himself of the absence of our furloughed men, and of this detachment with you, has pushed up between the Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers, even to the Ohio. He has attacked Paducah, but got the worst of it, and still lingers about that place. I hope he will remain thereabouts till A. J. Smith makes his destined point, but this I can hardly count on ; yet I want A. J. Smith to reach by the Yazoo a position near Grenada, and thence operate against Forrest, after which to march across to Decatur, Ala. You will see he has a big job, and therefore must start at once. From all I can see, my troops reached Alexandria at the time agreed on, viz, March 17, and I hear of them up at Natchitoches, but I cannot hear of your troops being above Opelousas.

Steele is also moving. I leave Steele's entire force to co-operate with you and the navy, but as I before stated I must have A. J. Smith's troops now, as soon as possible. I beg you will expedite their return to Vicksburg, if they have not already started, and I want them, if possible, in the same boats they used up Red River, as it will save the time otherwise consumed in the transfer to other boats. All is well in this quarter and I hope by the time you turn against Mobile our forces will again act to the same end, though at distant points. General Grant, now having lawful control, will doubtless see that all minor objects are disregarded, and all the armies acting on a common plan.

Hoping ere this reaches you that you are in possession of Shreveport, I am, with great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

* For Sherman to Smith and Corse, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, pp. 242, 244.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, April 3, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, *Comdg. Mississippi Fleet:*

DEAR ADMIRAL: I received yours from Fort De Russy, and was much gratified that you were so well pleased with General A. J. Smith and the troops I sent with you up Red River. In organizing that command I had in view that end, as also a fighting column equal to anything. I could not control General Banks' movements, but he certainly assured me he was all ready, and would beat my troops to Alexandria. He had for preparation all the time I was gone to Meridian, and I only had from the 3d of March to the 10th to put my troops on board at Vicksburg and join you at the mouth of Red River. But I can't be responsible for General Banks, and leave him to play his own game of war. I clearly foresaw the course of events, and stipulated that my quota of 10,000 would be wanted out of Red River by the 10th of April. I must have them, and leave General Steele to continue to co-operate with General Banks.

Their conjoint forces are fully adequate to the remaining part of the programme. I understand from unofficial sources that General Smith, in co-operation with your fleet, has already captured the fort, De Russy, Alexandria, and also Natchitoches, including, I suppose, the fortified point, Grand Ecore. This leaves General Banks nothing but Shreveport, and it may be, if Red River is up, that before this reaches you Shreveport will be also in our possession. Forrest has availed himself of our absence to come up as far as Paducah. He attempted to capture the fort, but was whipped off badly. He cannot make a lodgment on the river anywhere, and the longer he stays up in that pocket the better chance we have of bagging or breaking up his force. I want Smith's command to move with great rapidity up the Yazoo as far as Greenwood, disembark and occupy Grenada, then to act according to circumstances, and strike across to join on to my forces here at Decatur, Ala. I wish you would let him have a few tin-clads up the Yazoo to cover the disembarkation and to escort back to the Mississippi his boats.

We are getting ready for big licks, and if it should so result that we can whip Lee and Joe Johnston fairly and squarely it would seem that a result is approaching. But I do not wish to indulge in dreams, but to use rapidly and boldly all the forces at my disposal. I write by this opportunity to Generals Steele, Banks, and A. J. Smith, all to the same effect. Socially, I regret that our operations are carrying us farther and farther apart, but in the end I hope we will meet again in a glorious peace, if possible.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 85. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 3, 1864.

I. The Second Maine Cavalry, now arriving from the North, will be reported to the office of the chief of cavalry, to be assigned quarters and equipped for the field, without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
On Mansfield Road, April 3, 1864.

Major-General BANKS:

GENERAL: The enemy have just advanced a small battalion of infantry, with led horses, nearly opposite our left. They have moved a body of cavalry to the road, and are running wagons from the center to the right of their line. Is not the whole matter of this stand one of saving the train? A push up the Mansfield road would capture the train and isolate the wings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Steam-boat Black Hawk, off Grand Ecore, April 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th and Detach. 13th A. C., Natchitoches:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has arrived, and would be glad to see you on board at 6 a. m. to-morrow. If you have anything of note to communicate to-night, please send by the bearer of this.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—One hundred and ninety thousand rations are here, and considerable forage in sacks; 300,000 rations additional are at Alexandria, and are expected to-morrow.

C. P. S.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LA.,
Natchitoches, April 3, 1864.

SIR: The general commanding directs me to inform you that boats with provisions have arrived at Grand Ecore. You will send your wagons for the necessary supplies and will instruct your chief commissary of subsistence to report in the morning to Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff, chief commissary of subsistence, at these headquarters, for directions in reference to the quantity and manner of procuring the supplies.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 26. } *Matagorda Island, Tex., April 3, 1864.*

In accordance with orders from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, the major-general commanding hereby relinquishes the command of this division to Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, April 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Louisiana :*

DEAR GENERAL : Since this important command has been devolved on me, I have been busily engaged in inspecting my front line on the Tennessee. It is not my wish or purpose to circumscribe you with orders ; you are far better acquainted with your sphere of action and your troops than I am. I am clear of opinion that all Arkansas can be better defended in a military sense on the line of Red River than any other, and therefore I approve highly the joint movement on Shreveport. General Banks has 17,000 troops engaged in that plan, and I understand you have 7,000, besides the garrisons needed at Little Rock and Fort Smith. I am compelled to withdraw A. J. Smith's command of 10,000 that I loaned to General Banks for thirty days, which thirty days are out on the 10th instant. After these are withdrawn from Red River I leave you in concert with General Banks to do what is right and proper.

If you need more men, I doubt not General Grant would re-enforce you from the points whence re-enforcements should come, viz, Kansas and Missouri. General A. J. Smith will have to march across the State of Mississippi and join me at some point of our line of operations. Forrest has availed himself of this chance to push up between the Tennessee and Mississippi and attacked Paducah, but was repulsed. What ulterior plans he has are not yet developed, but I will try and see if we cannot circumvent him. Blair is to have the Seventeenth Corps, Logan retaining the Fifteenth ; other changes are discussed but not agreed on. I beg you to write often, and keep me advised of all things essential, but I will not undertake to control your movements at this distance. I cannot expedite the return of veteran volunteers ; these are controlled from Washington ; but I doubt not the design is for all to return to the commands they formerly belonged to. My movements are much embarrassed by the absence of a large proportion of my several armies.

With great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, April 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Comdg. Department of Arkansas :*

GENERAL : Supposing that my efforts to communicate with you since the 27th ultimo have failed, and having received nothing from you since the escort of Lieutenant Litherland left you, on consultation with General Kimball I send Mr. Colvin, whom Captain Carr recommends as a reliable scout and one who will go through to you.

The following dispatch was received at 12 m. to-day :

WASHINGTON, *April 1, 1864*—11 a. m.

Major-General STEELE :

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant directs me to telegraph to you that when your forces reach Red River you will, in conjunction with the naval forces, occupy and hold the line of that river, so as to cover the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Northern Louisiana.

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

The *Memphis Evening Bulletin* of the 29th ultimo has an account of the capture of Fort De Russy, on Red River, 70 miles from its mouth, with its garrison, some 200 men and 24 officers, 8 siege and 2 field pieces, a large quantity of ammunition, 1,000 muskets, flour, sugar, &c. This occurred on the 14th of March. On the 15th, Admiral Porter's fleet appeared off Alexandria and demanded its surrender, which was complied with without opposition. Alexandria is said to be 140 miles from the mouth of Red River, and Shreveport 450 miles. I send also a copy of telegram from Colonel Clayton, at Pine Bluff, dated March 31, 1864, to Major Green, assistant adjutant-general :

The expedition to Mount Elba and Long View has just returned. We destroyed the pontoon bridge at Long View; burned a train of thirty-five wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, quartermaster's stores, &c.; captured 320 prisoners; engaged in battle at Mount Elba yesterday morning General Dockery's division of about 1,200 men from Monticello; routed him and pursued him 10 miles, with a loss on his side of over 100 men killed and wounded; captured a large quantity of small-arms, 2 stand of colors, many wagons, and over 300 horses and mules. Our loss will not exceed 15 in killed, wounded, and missing. The expedition was a complete success, details of which will be furnished in my official report,* which will be forwarded in a few days.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

The prisoners are on the way here and are expected to arrive this evening.

General Kimball sent Colonel Andrews and 170 men of the Third Minnesota on a raid up White River to try and bag McRae and his band. I give you some extracts from Colonel Andrews' telegram from Devall's Bluff. I have not yet received the official report. I will give Andrews' dispatch entire :

DEVAL'S BLUFF, April 2, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON :

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning I left the transport Dove at Augusta with my small force, consisting of 170 men of Third Minnesota Infantry, under immediate command of Maj. E. W. Foster, and 45 men of Eighth Missouri Cavalry, under immediate command of Capt. L. J. Matthews. About 3 miles from the village we met and charged upon two different parties of McRae's men, who, after a little resistance, fled beyond our means of pursuit on roads leading from the Jacksonport road. General McRae himself was with one of the parties and narrowly escaped capture by our cavalry. We moved on till 12 miles from Augusta, when, finding no prospects of engaging them in a fair fight, after resting we started back to our transports. In an hour and a half quite a large force of McRae's men, mounted, attempted to charge upon us, but were repulsed handsomely, and we again resumed our march. When we had got 2 miles farther, at Fitzhugh's woods, we were attacked by McRae's combined force of fighting men, numbering from 400 to 600. The combat lasted two hours and a half and was sharp. Every officer and man in my command acted like a hero. It was thus, after most resolute bravery and great coolness, we made them give up the contest.

We moved in perfect order 6 miles to Augusta without interference, our colors unfurled and our men singing "Down with the traitor." Our loss was only 4 killed and 18 wounded of the infantry and 1 killed of the cavalry. The enemy's loss was upward of 100 killed and wounded. We captured several prisoners. I am sure the moral effect of the expedition is greatly on our side. Shall leave for Little Rock on first train.

The telegraph line was working to Fort Smith to-day, the first time since the 26th instant. Judson, who is in command of District of the Frontier, is having some trouble about the transportation. I have furnished General Kimball with copies of telegrams from General

* See Part I, p. 768.

Halleck ; also copy of yours to General Thayer. Captain Carr has received a dispatch from Colonel Myers saying the two quartermasters at Fort Smith are in the Department of Arkansas, and has given them the necessary orders so that there may be no more controversy.

Nothing has been heard of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry. The bushwhackers are quite active in the vicinity of Ozark, Clarksville, and Dardanelle. I think General Kimball will send part of the Third Arkansas to Dardanelle, with a field officer to command that post. One battalion, 400 men, of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, under Colonel Graves, arrived day before yesterday ; the second battalion will be here to-day or to-morrow. Colonel Graves will have 950 men when they get here.

Colonel Townsend, assistant adjutant-general at Washington, telegraphs under date of April 1 that the Fifty-fourth Illinois will be retained in that State for a few days. There can be no doubt but that the Third Iowa has gone to Vicksburg. Colonel Ryan, who returned from the North night before last, says a large number of Western troops are being sent to the Potomac. I sent a copy of Colonel Clayton's dispatch to General Halleck.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 4.

P. S.—Nothing new to-day. The prisoners from Pine Bluff have just arrived. It is rumored that McRae is about to make a raid on Devall's Bluff. I think Geiger is prepared for him.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
Fort Smith, April 3, 1864.

General KIMBALL,

Commanding Detachment Seventh Army Corps :

Your dispatch received. Strength of different points :

Fort Smith, 855 men for duty, cavalry and infantry, one section of Third Kansas Battery, four guns, manned by one company Thirteenth Kansas ; Van Buren, two companies infantry, 50 mounted men, one section Third Kansas Battery ; Fayetteville, Ark., 305 cavalry, First Arkansas Cavalry, two 12-pounder howitzers ; Clarksville, two companies infantry, one company cavalry ; Ozark, one company Fourteenth Kansas, 60 men ; Roseville, three companies cavalry, 200 men.

	Miles.
Fayetteville to Van Buren.....	50
Van Buren to Fort Smith	5
Fort Smith to Ozark	40
Fort Smith to Roseville	50
Fort Smith to Clarksville.....	65

Can't you obtain an order from the quartermaster-general for a part of the transportation, or shall I take possession of portion of the transportation now here ?

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding District of the Frontier.

DARDANELLE, *April 3, 1864.*

General KIMBALL :

Military matters are in a dreadful condition here. The twelve-months' troops are gone—left yesterday. Guerrillas are numerous between Roseville and here. They are coming in daily. Thirty men left last night without orders from me. From the best information they were sent by officers to fire in some rebels above here. The wires are cut between here and Clarksville faster than we can fix them. We have very few mounted men here, and without relief the consequences may be serious. We cannot guard Government property outside the post.

Your most obedient servant,

J. BROWN,
Commanding Post.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Columbia, Mo., April 3, 1864.

General ROSECRANS :

As there is no military post, as such, within 30 miles of here, I take the liberty of writing you briefly of the state of this country ; and I deem it the more important to do so on account of the change manifest in the last month or so, since I had the pleasure of an interview with you. For some weeks armed men (guerrillas, robbers, and rebel officers) have been coming into our county from both the South and Illinois. The evidence of their presence is abundant. They seem scattered in small squads, or single, in all parts. I hear of no attacks upon us, but only a few more robberies. All sorts of stories are set afloat of rebel prospects, invasions, and that Price is coming, &c. Sympathizers look and act bolder, and have increased confidence. It is so marked as to be talked of by Union men as obvious in all the county, and excites serious fears. To my mind it is clear that there is some mischief coming, although I cannot make it out. They are counting on an invasion or an insurrection. So very marked is the change that it is founded on something generally known to them and in which they confide.

I venture to conjecture that a raid is intended to gather horses, clothes, and money, and as it cannot well cross the Missouri River—and yet such supplies must mostly come from this side—that these loose fellows are sent in advance to prospect and prepare to meet a raid on a concerted day at a fixed point on the river, with all their supplies gathered in from this side, and that they are now making arrangements for it. Such was their course last fall, and I see no other reasonable prospect for them now.

The enlistment and enrollment of negroes and prospects of a draft have created deep and bitter feeling in this section, and prepared these people for almost anything, even for concealing bushwhackers again this year ; and a draft now would drive hundreds to the bush. You will pardon me, general, for the liberty of a few suggestions. Such a raid, it appears to me, would aim to strike the center of the State, because they would not expect success in the direction of Saint Louis, where we are strong, nor could they find much plunder on the western border, already so wasted. And they are familiar with the deep dissatisfaction here about negroes, &c., and the fact that there is no force at Jefferson City, Boonville, or on this side nearer than

Macon. I would not wish to give undue importance to these things, but ask that they be weighed and not forgotten until it is quite too late. If force is scarce, I would remark that there are enough Union men at home here, in the militia, to protect the country. They would have to be judiciously selected and armed and paid. My experience is that enough of them can be had for home protection, and be relied on fully, but to do it they must go into camp and stay there. Such protection does not require a large force in North Missouri. I would not have written directly to you, taking so much privilege, except that my friend General Guitar is gone, and I do not know the new district commander. My own position is of such a nature as to force me into active observation of events. I now have 20 men here as guard, who are enough for defense, but nothing more.

Excuse the length of this note, and believe me your obedient servant,

F. T. RUSSELL,

Lieut. Col. 61st Enrolled Mo. Mil. and Asst. Prov. Mar.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 3, 1864.

The following extract from General Orders, No. 123, current series, from the War Department, is republished for the information of the troops in this department:

Every department and army commander will cause to be transferred, as speedily as possible, to the nearest naval station named in General Orders, No. 91, all enlisted men who desire to enlist in the Navy, and who fulfill the conditions required in General Orders, No. 91, without regard to the restrictions in said orders as to reductions of regiments and companies below the minimum organization, which restriction is removed.

To carry out the provisions of the above order, the following regulations will be observed:

First. Commanding officers of districts, posts, camps, and detached regiments, battalions, or companies in this department will see that the contents of General Orders, No. 91, current series, from the War Department, are at once communicated to every enlisted man under their command, and will forward to the district inspector of the district in which they are serving a list of those making applications for transfer from the Army to the Navy, giving all the information required in said order in regard to qualifications and length of time served at sea.

Second. District inspectors will examine and determine upon the merits of the applications for transfers and make daily reports, by telegraph, to the inspector-general at department headquarters, of the number of men transferred to the naval service, their company and regiment, and the inspector-general will consolidate the reports for the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Third. As fast as applicants are approved and selections made, district inspectors will report the fact to the district commander, who will see that they are sent, under suitable conduct and in the manner prescribed in General Orders, No. 91, current series, from the War Department, to Cairo, Ill., where they will be turned over to the naval commandant at that station.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

Warrensburg, April 3, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I had the honor to refer to-day, for the information of the commanding general, the report of Captain Little of the summary trial of 3 bushwhackers and the execution of 2 of them. The testimony as to the character of these men and of their being disguised in our uniform was clear. Their general character has been bad since the war began. I appreciate fully the responsibility assumed in the execution of a prisoner guerrilla, but these men have forfeited their lives by law, human and divine, and the state of the country demands summary punishment. There are not 50 guerrillas in this district, nor has there been that number in it in six months, yet they are keeping the population of twenty counties, 150,000 people, in a state of constant apprehension.

They have taken more lives than they number, while thieving and robbing has been practiced daily, and employing 4,000 troops to protect and guard the country. I hope most sincerely that the necessity for such acts, such a responsibility, may be removed, and that but few examples will be required. The parties who suffered in this case were the same who wounded General Hamilton, Fourth Missouri State Militia, one of them the son of Olive Gano, of whom I wrote yesterday.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,

Fort Smith, Ark., April 3, 1864.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS, *Comdg. First Brigade, Fort Gibson:*

COLONEL: In my communication to you of the 14th ultimo I directed you to postpone work on the fortifications at Fort Gibson until I could send an engineer to superintend the work. General Curtis having requested Captain Gerster (the engineer) to report to him at Leavenworth, I shall be deprived of his services and cannot send him as I intended. You will therefore proceed to complete the works according to instructions given you by General Curtis. In consequence of the small force at our command, it will be necessary at present to keep the troops concentrated and be vigilant in guarding against surprise. You will attempt to hold no point on the south side of the Arkansas. You will send scouts well to the front, and also westward, to ascertain any movement that may be made by the enemy, and all information you may obtain of importance you will promptly report to these headquarters. Company M, Fourteenth Kansas Volunteers, ordered to report to you for duty, will leave here for Fort Gibson to-morrow. Their detention has been caused by waiting for forage train which has just arrived. They should be used for scouting purposes and carrying dispatches, and must be held strictly accountable for any depredations committed upon citizens when on duty detached from their command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1864.

Major-General POPE, *Milwaukee, Wis.*:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 30 is just received.* You probably are not fully aware of the difficulty of ascertaining and counteracting the baneful influence upon military operations exercised by speculators, through members of Congress and the civil departments of the Government. More especially is this the case in regard to Indian affairs, when dishonest men are continually intriguing to use the military for their individual purposes. As soon as I explained to the Secretary of War the real condition of affairs in your department, he authorized me to suspend his order in regard to sending the Sixth Minnesota Regiment to the Army of the Potomac. Your alacrity in sending troops to other departments whenever you could spare them has been most praiseworthy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY, *Saint Louis*:

GENERAL: Your official communication of 28th ultimo reached me last evening.† With reference to the propositions of the Yanktonais and other Missouri bands that no steamers should ascend the river for the present, until a general pacification, I mentioned them as coming from what I knew to be reliable sources, more for the information of Major-General Pope than with any intention of interfering with or retarding your preparations for ascending the Missouri or dispatching steamers with your supplies. I have additional intelligence from my chief of scouts at the head of the Coteau as late as 24th ultimo. He had conferred with 6 young men from the upper country, and knowing some of them personally, he deems their statements to be worthy of credence, especially as they are corroborative of information received from other quarters. They state that there are three camps of Sissetons near the place where I first encountered the Indians at Big Mound on the Coteau, about 60 miles from the Missouri, numbering, respectively, sixty, seventy, and ninety lodges.

The Indians are almost unanimous in favor of peace, and are expected to accede to the conditions I imposed last fall. Some of the chiefs will probably proceed to Fort Abercrombie to give a formal assent, and then go with their bands to Devil's Lake. The Yanktonais were expected soon to encamp somewhere near the locality of the present camps. The Teton bands are assembling on the west or south bank of the Missouri, preparatory to crossing into the Yanktonais country, as they state there are neither buffalo nor water nor grass where they usually roam. They have sent a message to the Yanktonais that they are coming to join them, and if the latter desire to shake hands with the Americans they will do so likewise, otherwise they will with them continue the war. This concentration of warriors on this side of the Missouri, if true, will make the establishment of a post at Devil's Lake still more hazardous and difficult. The buffalo are on the move southward, and the

*See Part II, p. 792.

†See Part II, p. 766.

Indians will of course follow them. Messrs. Vaughn and Culbertson, from Fort Union, passed through here two days since, and I had a long conference with them. They left the fort February 7 with one white man and two Assinniboine Indians as guides, passed through the Assinniboine country to Fort Garry, before reaching which they dismissed the Indians and came down by the way of Pembina.

You will probably meet them in Saint Louis, as I desired them to call upon you on their arrival there. They confirm the reports previously received of the generally hostile disposition of the Teton Sioux, and believe that boats or parties ascending the Missouri or traversing the country will be attacked. There was no snow in the upper prairies nor in the mountains, and no prospect of a rise in the Missouri, which is very low. The supplies for the Blackfeet and for parties in Idaho were still at Fort Union, with no means of forwarding them to their destination. Apprehensions were felt of an attack early in the spring by the Tetons upon Fort Union, where there are large stores of arms, ammunition, and goods, and only 15 or 20 men to guard them. I have given you this synopsis of the facts as stated by them lest you should fail to see them in person.

The horses for service in this district will be brought up as rapidly as they can be conveyed to La Crosse, and Major Brackett's battalion will be prepared for the field as soon as possible. Should I be so directed by General Pope I will dispatch the battalion as you suggest, by way of Spirit Lake, but there is no probability that the horses, &c., can be received here in time to enable that command to reach Sioux City before 10th or 15th May. There shall be no delay that can be avoided in the movements of that battalion or of the column intended to join you. The Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers has been ordered south, which may embarrass my operations, unless General Pope is enabled to replace it with some other regiment. I will continue to furnish you with such information as may reach me from time to time, my scouts being now in frequent communication with the upper bands of Sioux. I have no pack-saddles on hand in this district, and I suggest that you make requisition for such a number additional as you may deem necessary, as none will be required by my troops before you form a junction with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Grand Ecore, April 4, 1864.

HON. SALMON P. CHASE,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy* of a communication from Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews, commanding the Corps d'Afrique in this department. He calls attention to the fact that a large number of the colored soldiers are desirous of saving a portion of their pay, and I entertain no doubt that if conveniences were provided for this and the spirit of economy encouraged, the troops would accumulate rapidly their individual savings. The same fact

* See Part II, p. 795.

is true of men, women, and children on the plantations. They are now subject to imposition of various kinds, and suffer, not only from their own prodigality, but from the rapacity of sharpers who prey upon them.

It seems just that there should be something more permanent as a depository for their savings than any individual or private company can offer. I would suggest the expediency of ingrafting upon the Treasury of the United States at New Orleans a savings bank for this class of people exclusively—for colored soldiers and laborers who have been emancipated from slavery. Mr. May, the treasurer, has signified his willingness to attend to this duty, and if it were authorized I am very sure it would be of great advantage for this class of people and for the Government. I earnestly ask your early consideration of this subject.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Secretary Stanton.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the records of the adjutant-general's office of the department: On the 17th ultimo the following-named members of the staff left New Orleans upon the steamer Nebraska for Alexandria, La.: Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone, chief of staff; Brig. Gen. R. Arnold, chief of artillery; Col. J. S. Clark, aide-de-camp; Col. H. B. Sargent, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. W. S. Abert, assistant inspector-general; Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. G. N. Lieber, judge-advocate; Surg. R. H. Alexander, medical director; Maj. C. J. von Herrmann, aide-de-camp; Capt. F. W. Marston, chief signal officer; Lieut. W. S. Beebe, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Simpson, secretary to the general.

The draught of the Nebraska being too great for Red River, it was considered necessary to change to the Laurel Hill. Arrived at Alexandria at 2.30 p. m., 19th, finding Admiral Porter's fleet, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's command, consisting of detachments of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, according to report accompanying, and the advance of Brigadier-General Lee's division of cavalry, all of which came up upon the day following. Upon the 20th, the steamers Baltic and Mars, two of General Smith's transports, were sent to Turnbull's Island, under charge of Major Lieber, to bring forward the First Brigade, First Division, Corps d'Afrique. Cotton on plantations in the vicinity was to a great extent burned by scouting parties of rebels. A reconnaissance in force on the 21st, consisting of General Mower's division of the Sixteenth Corps and Colonel Lucas' brigade of Cavalry Division, Department of the Gulf, pushed out upon the Bayou Rapides road to Henderson's Hill, where a force of rebel cavalry was posted. A full report is inclosed, made by Col. T. J. Lucas, commanding cavalry brigade.* Col. H. B. Sargent, who accompanied the expedition, was severely wounded.

* See Part I, p. 463.

Headquarters train arrived on the 23d by way of Opelousas. Major-General Banks arrived on the 24th, accompanied by Colonel Wilson, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. T. Dunham, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. S. Crosby, aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. L. Andrew, secretary to the general, by the steamer Black Hawk.

The First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, arrived on the 25th, encamping at the edge of town. On the 26th, Brigadier-General Smith's command marched out upon the river road to the point where the Bayou Rapides empties into the Red River. Brigadier-General Ransom's command, Third and Fourth Divisions, Thirteenth Corps, arrived. The transports of General Smith's command crossed the falls on the 27th and 28th safely, with the exception of the hospital-boat Woodford, which struck and sunk. General Franklin moved with his entire command on the 28th for Natchitoches, Admiral Porter's fleet crossing the rapids. On the 3d of April, headquarters moved upon the Black Hawk to Grand Ecore, 4 miles from Natchitoches. Up to this date the steamers Illinois, Luminary, Meteor, Jennie Rogers, Alice Vivian, Rob Roy, La Crosse, Iberville, Laurel Hill, Universe, and Colonel Cowles have arrived, bringing commissary and quartermaster stores.

On the 2d instant orders were issued to the chief quartermaster to establish a daily line of steamers for dispatch-boats between New Orleans and Alexandria; a copy of the letter of instructions will be found inclosed.* General Lee's advance entered Natchitoches on the 1st instant, with but slight opposition, and General Franklin upon the following day. The gun-boats and General Smith's command on transports arrived at Grand Ecore on the 3d. Skirmishes took place at Pleasant Hill and Campti on the 2d and 4th, respectively, between General Lee's force and forces of the rebels. Full reports will be forwarded as soon as received. The cotton on every plantation between a point near Alexandria and Natchitoches and beyond is reported burned by the enemy. The fires were distinctly seen on plantations at a distance from the line of route, while the cotton on fire showed plainly the veracity of the reports. Upon those upon the line comparatively small quantities have been secured, considering the crops on hand.

I have the honor to be, very sincerely, yours,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 4, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,

Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Gulf, Alexandria or New Orleans :

COLONEL : The army will probably advance on Shreveport on Wednesday morning. To-day has been, and to-morrow will be, occupied in filling up the trains. Of the boats here from New Orleans the following disposition is made : The Black Hawk will remain the headquarters boat. The Luminary will be sent to Alexandria to ply between that and New Orleans, and she can be well used as far up Red River as this point. The Jennie Rogers, Universe, and Colonel Cowles will continue up the river with supplies and troops. The Rob

* See Stone to Holabird, p. 18.

Roy will carry artillery. The Iberville and Laurel Hill will remain for the ordnance and hospital service, respectively. The Meteor will continue in the upper Red River as a transport for troops for the present. You must be prepared for very heavy transportation of subsistence and ordnance stores from New Orleans to the upper Red River. Should a very large number of boats be taken and not wanted it will be easy to discharge them, but should they be required and not be ready at the moment the result would be disastrous.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 4, 1864.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH,

Chief Commissary, New Orleans :

COLONEL : I hope you will receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff detailed information as to the condition and necessities of your department in the army, now in the field near Red River, but it can do no harm for me to give you my ideas. I think that General Smith's command will have to draw from our supplies on the 10th instant about 100,000 rations ; that Franklin's command will draw, besides what he has in his trains, about 340,000 rations to supply him up to the 20th. This makes a sum total of 440,000 rations required. We have on boats here, 150,000 ; in Laurel Hill, coming up, 300,000 ; total, 450,000.

We are therefore all right up to the 20th instant, provided Steele requires nothing from us, but I take it for granted he will have to draw from us as soon as we reach Shreveport.

I shall therefore order up from Alexandria, to follow the fleet, the 100,000 rations taken from the Laurel Hill there to lighten her. This I suppose will supply Steele for about ten days. I should think from appearances that you ought to have on hand at Alexandria, ready for shipment up the river to us on the 10th instant, 450,000 rations, and be prepared to ship from New Orleans rapidly, immediately afterward, 800,000 rations. I make the last suggestion in view of the possibility of a movement which would require loading trains for a considerable absence from the river. This may be modified by exact returns, which you will, of course, receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff, but I think my estimates are safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 86. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 4, 1864.

* * * * *

2. The Twenty-fourth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John F. Grill commanding, just returned from furlough, will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, who will cause it to be fully armed and equipped for the

field without delay, and when ready for the field, will order it to rejoin the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to which it belongs, now serving with the forces in Northwestern Louisiana.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks :

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Grand Ecore, April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,

Commanding at Alexandria :

GENERAL : The corps of Franklin and Smith are all here and at Natchitoches. All will soon be in movement. I send the Gazelle gun-boat down to escort the Laurel Hill up. On her goes a messenger with dispatches, whom you will please forward to New Orleans by first opportunity, unless the one left at Alexandria is still there. In the latter case both bags will be put in charge of one and sent to New Orleans, and the other will be sent back here. Please send up whatever dispatches may be at Alexandria and any mail for the army by messenger to these headquarters on the gun-boat Gazelle.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GRAND ECORE, *April 4, 1864.*

General C. GROVER,

Commanding at Alexandria :

GENERAL : The army will probably move forward on Wednesday morning, but it may be delayed one day. There has been some smart skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy near Pleasant Hill, and a few killed and some 25 prisoners taken. Our loss was 1 mortally and from 4 to 5 severely wounded. There is some force on the opposite bank of the river, with which our cavalry skirmished this morning. Price is reported to have crossed the Red River and joined Taylor. Doubtful.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GRAND ECORE, *April 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,

Comdg. Nineteenth and Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you immediately fill your trains for ten days' march and prepare to move as rapidly and as promptly as practicable against the enemy on the Shreveport road.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachments 16th and 17th Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires to know whether you have any information of the road to Shreveport on the east bank of the river, and, if so, please send a full description of it. If you have not, you will please take immediate steps to find out the information desired.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you report to Major-General Franklin until further orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 27. } *Matagorda Island, Tex., April 4, 1864.*

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

II. Col. H. D. Washburn, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, will immediately take command of the First Brigade, First Division.

III. At his own and the request of Brigadier-General Lawler, Capt. Bluford Wilson is relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general First Division, and will report at once to General Lawler.

IV. Capt. Joseph C. Stone is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general First Brigade, First Division, and is announced as assistant adjutant-general First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren:

[B. WILSON,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, April 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Major-General Steele left this point at the head of his column on an expedition toward Red River on the 23d of March. Before leaving he placed me in command, as per inclosed order. When last heard from he was near Arkadelphia. General Thayer, who moved from Fort Smith and who was to have joined General Steele at Arkadelphia on the 29th, had not reached him on the 1st instant, nor had he been heard from. Major Green, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Steele, will inform you of all these particulars.

I have at this point 3,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, mounted and dismounted, two field batteries, and six guns mounted in the fort. Many of the men—infantry and cavalry—left here were convalescents and non-effective otherwise. My effective force at this point will amount to near 3,500 infantry and cavalry (only 200 mounted) and the artillery as given above.

At Fort Smith we have an effective force of 800 of all arms, and in the District of the Frontier in all about 1,600 effective force. At Devall's Bluff, the White River terminus of the railroad, we have 750 infantry and cavalry, and at points along the road between that point and this 400 men. At Pine Bluff we have 1,500 men of all arms. At Lewisburg, Clarksville, and Dardanelle, points on the river between this and Fort Smith, we have forces sufficient to protect posts and telegraph lines from guerrillas. At Helena we have a sufficient force under General Buford, the exact strength of which I have not been able as yet to ascertain. At Batesville about 1,200 of all arms.

I will be vigilant, and if any attack is made upon this point or on our line of railroad, I will whip them. I am somewhat uneasy as to General Steele, but believe he will defeat the enemy; at any rate I hope so. I am fearful that General Thayer has failed to form a junction. The rebels will form a force in Steele's rear and prevent communication from this point.

I will be pleased, general, to have advice and instructions from you. I inclose General Steele's order, as also my own.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MOORE,

Dardanelle:

Colonel Fuller will reach you by to-morrow, and he will relieve you of the command and take charge of all the troops. I want you to be sure and keep your men well in hand and well disciplined, and if a boat is at Dardanelle take her to bring those stores from the wreck of the Leon. If Colonel Calkins is there with his men he will remain there until a boat arrives, or until further orders.

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *April 4, 1864.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,

Devall's Bluff:

SIR: I have been reliably informed that two companies of guerrillas came into Austin to-day at 10 o'clock and arrested Mr. Cavin, of that place.

HOMER THRALL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

* See Part II, pp. 694, 705, 717.

FORT SMITH, *April 4, 1864.*

General KIMBALL,

Commanding Detachment Seventh Army Corps:

Captain Ransom left here a few days ago for the expedition. The Ninth Kansas was to have left Lawrence, Kans., on last Friday. It is important that you should furnish transportation for Lieutenant-Colonel Calkins at Dardanelle. He is there waiting, with 350 veterans and 30 prisoners of war.

Respectfully, yours,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 4, 1864.*

Colonel JUDSON,

Commanding, Fort Smith:

When did General Thayer leave? Have you heard from him; if so, when last and where was he? Answer.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., April 4, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS D. WITT,

Chief of Ordnance, Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: I most respectfully state that owing to the large amount of foraging, escort, guard, and scouting duty done by this command (numbering some 1,700 men) the ammunition is expended very rapidly. I would most respectfully request that the requisitions of the ordnance officer of this district be filled as promptly as is compatible with the best interests of the service, in order that I may be enabled to keep a full supply on hand for my command. I would most respectfully state, also, that the First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry has never been furnished with carbines, but that the men are still using the Springfield rifled muskets, caliber .69, which they drew nearly three years ago, and that many of these muskets have been worn out in active service, or broken by accidentally being struck against trees when the men have been charging the enemy through the forests of this region of the country. These facts were set forth in the report of Captain Gillette, inspector of this district, and forwarded through Major-General Steele to the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri.

As soon as I was notified of the change of the commander of this department I forwarded a new requisition for 600 Sharps carbines, with accouterments, and a full supply of ammunition. This document was sent to headquarters Department of Arkansas on the 27th of February last, and I have subsequently received the order of the major-general commanding to make out requisitions for what was required. I most respectfully urge that the majority of the men of the First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry are armed with pistols and sabers only, and that long-range weapons are required very much to increase the chances of the men in doing good execution among the

enemy, as their irregular cavalry are better mounted than my troops, making it difficult to get at close quarters with the rebels. Your particular attention is respectfully called to the urgent necessity existing for supplying the First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry with carbines and ammunition for the same.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. Dist.

— .

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., April 4, 1864—11.30 p. m.

(Received 9.35 a. m., 5th.)

Lient. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Culpeper Court-House, Va. :

Only four regiments of volunteers, one of State militia, and six companies colored recruits (infantry) in this department. One of these regiments is guard at Alton prison ; one and the militia guard the interior fortified depots, Pilot Knob, Rolla, and Warrensburg. Only two here at Saint Louis, 1,200 men. Could not spare them without other troops. Very sorry.

Have written you fully.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

— .

COUNTY OF SAINT GENEVIEVE, Mo.,

April 4, 1864.

John H. Kenner, a good and truthful citizen and reliable Union man, of the county of Saint Genevieve, Mo., states that on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of March last, 1864, a band of about 25 rebels or guerrillas made a raid on the borders of this county on the waters of the Saline Creek, and were at Rozier's Mills, on the south fork of said creek, in Perry County, near the Saint Genevieve county line.

Said band of rebels, guerrillas, or bushwhackers is supposed to be commanded by one Francis Valle, who is a guerrilla or Confederate captain, and whose wife lives and resides at said Rozier's Mills. This is the third or fourth time said Valle with bands of rebels visited that locality, each time, as in the present instance, robbing people of their horses, plundering indiscriminately, arresting Union men, threatening their lives, and swearing them. I live 4 miles from said Rozier's Mills, am an outspoken Union man, and I consider my neighborhood, and indeed the town and county of Saint Genevieve, in danger, from the fact that said bands disperse themselves, as I am informed, so as to go secretly and reconnoiter even to the town of Saint Genevieve, Mo.

JOHN H. KENNER.

I certify that the above statement was made before me on the 4th day of April, 1864, and I know Mr. Kenner to be a man of truth.

G. ST. GEM,

Capt., Asst. Provost-Marshal, Saint Genevieve County, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Ewing, commanding
 Saint Louis District of Missouri, for his consideration.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 15, 1864.

Respectfully returned to general commanding Department of the
 Missouri, with the information that a company has been ordered to
 Saint Genevieve and doubtless is there ere this time.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, P. M. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, April 9, 1864.

Respectfully referred to major-general commanding.

In a recent communication I urged the importance of posting some
 forces at Saint Genevieve, and I respectfully refer to the within tes-
 timony in corroboration of my suggestions.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

APRIL 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo. :

Is the reported force really as strong as represented? Would they
 not threaten Yellville and move toward Rolla or Pilot Knob? What
 can they gain by the raid? Is it Ketchum who commands?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General GUITAR,
Macon City, Mo. :

I will relieve you on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP ON SOUTH RIVER, 1½ MILES FROM PALMYRA, Mo.,
April 4, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR: Lieutenant Martin has just arrived, bringing detailed in-
 structions from you. General Rosecrans had given me the same
 orders verbally, but I am glad to receive them in writing. We did

not reach Hannibal until near daybreak this morning, but moved out speedily and I think without attracting attention. If people here should estimate our numbers, they have all sorts of impressions regarding us; that we are an advance of a larger force; that we are bound westward; that we are veterans returning to Iowa, &c. I have found here some Union men who are reliable and will probably be of service.

Is it not well for me, in preventing the number of my command from being known, to underrate their numbers? I think it much easier to disperse or hinder the organization of these bands than it is to catch them and do them justice. Is it not best to encourage them a little? From what I have learned to-day, I cannot believe their strength to be such (at least at present) that the adoption of the above policy would endanger our interests. After a day or two, which I wish to improve in horseshoeing, had I not better shift my location or detach a part temporarily—something to render my movements uncertain and to divert attention from the real object? I trust, sir, that you will have no reason to complain of our discipline; I think most of the inhabitants are disposed to co-operate in the suppression of these guerrillas, and surely it becomes us to set them no examples of lawlessness. I telegraphed to General Fisk immediately upon arriving here, but as yet have received no communication from him, and understand that he is on the way to Saint Louis.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. T. ENSIGN,

Major Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, May 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding North District of Missouri, for his information and action.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 4, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,

Milwaukee:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires to know if there is not a cavalry regiment in Iowa available for duty in another department. Please state the particular regiments intended for Indian expedition.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,

Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you the other day that the Sixth Minnesota, although assigned to Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, will not leave this department until it can be safely spared. You will consider this an order prohibiting the departure of that regiment

until orders to the contrary are sent you from these headquarters. I wish you, however, to keep the Sixth in such condition and position that it can be sent off the moment we can spare it. It is likely that before winter sets in, and after the cavalry companies for posts at Devil's Lake and James River have reached their stations, you can reduce the garrison of each post for the winter, if you think the troops needed in Minnesota, by one cavalry and one infantry company each. This will give, besides the large garrisons at Devil's Lake and on James River, which will completely cover your frontier, eight companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry, without at all including the Sixth Regiment. This force, in view of the large posts mentioned, will surely be amply sufficient.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Baton Rouge, La., April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Commanding :

General Cooke left for New Orleans yesterday. Our scouts report the presence outside of parties of rebels who have not been in the vicinity before ; it is conjectured in small force, however. Nothing is known of a force concentrating at Liberty, though it is reported that new troops are expected to arrive at Woodville.

L. A. SHELDON,

Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Grand Ecore, April 5, 1864.

Captain MARSTON,

Chief Signal Officer :

CAPTAIN : The commanding general directs that you detail an officer to report to Admiral Porter, to proceed with him on the expedition up the river. You will establish an arbitrary code of signals to be used between the officers and yourself. He desires that a signal cipher be established that may be carried by messengers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Grand Ecore, April 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,

Commanding, Alexandria, La. :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that the telegraph train now at Alexandria be sent up the river to report to General Smith's command, to proceed with it up the river. A special boat need not be sent, but it is desired that it come up by the first opportunity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General;

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th, Detach. 13th A. C., and Cav. Div., Natchitoches :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you advance to-morrow morning with your command on the roads to Shreveport. The main force of the enemy was at last accounts in the vicinity of Mansfield, on the stage road between Natchitoches and Shreveport, and the major-general commanding desires to force him to give battle, if possible, before he can concentrate his forces behind the fortifications of Shreveport or effect a retreat westerly into Texas. You will therefore please march your column with this object always in view, and in such order as to be able to throw as much as possible of your force into battle at any time on the march. The march should be from the first as rapid as possible consistently with keeping your troops in good fighting condition.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS
 No. 83. } AND U. S. FORCES IN WEST LA.,
Natchitoches, April 5, 1864.

1. The Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Maj. J. E. Greene commanding, is hereby relieved from provost duty at this place. Major Greene will report with his regiment to Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding detachment Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By order of Major-General Franklin : .

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment 16th and 17th Army Corps,
On board Steamer Clara Bell :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that you designate one division of infantry of your command to remain on board the transports of lightest draught of water in your fleet; that you supply them with a full complement of ammunition and rations for at least ten days (making requisition, if necessary, on the post commissary at this place), and that you disembark the remainder of your command without delay and prepare it for movement by land. You will please see that your infantry in the land column is supplied with 200 rounds of ammunition per man, drawing, if necessary, from the ordnance officer of these headquarters, and that the artillery is supplied with at least 200 rounds per piece.

You will please take with you, in the small number of wagons now with you, such supply of rations as may be practicable after pro-

viding transportation for ammunition, and with two days' rations or more in haversack, you will please move your land column on Thursday, 7th instant, on the Shreveport road, following the march of Major-General Franklin's command until you shall overtake it. After you shall have overtaken the command of General Franklin arrangements will be made for giving your troops their share of advance-guard duty. Major-General Franklin has with him a full supply of rations, which he will divide with you on the march. The major-general commanding desires me to express to you the pleasure he feels in having your fine troops united with those of the Department of the Gulf on the impending important march.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : Yesterday evening Captain Turner, in command of a troop of Third Arkansas Cavalry, arrived here. He states that you had sent him to communicate with General Thayer, but after going to Mount Ida he did not see or hear anything of him, and as he was surrounded by the enemy he undertook to return to you, but on arriving near Arkadelphia he was informed that Shelby occupied the place and his men refused to go on. He turned this way and arrived as stated. I send him and his command to you, with Captain Bunner and a detachment of cavalry from the cavalry detachment here. General Thayer passed through or near Hot Springs four days ago, and I hope has reached you by this time.

Guerrillas are plenty on the north side of the river and up about Clarksville, Roseville, and Dardanelle. Colonel Judson, commanding Fort Smith, informs me that the post at Roseville was attacked Saturday, but [the enemy] were repulsed. They, however, succeeded in burning 133 bales of good cotton. The force at Clarksville had a skirmish with guerrillas and whipped them ; killed 4 or 5, captured several prisoners, and took 19 horses and a lot of small arms. The Twelfth Michigan arrived here on the 3d with 750 men—300 armed, the balance unarmed and recruits. I have them armed; however, and am having them drilled. You will have heard of Clayton's success against Dockery and Andrews' against McRae.

I sent out to Alum Fork after the records of Pulaski County. They were not there; had been moved two months [ago] to Washington by the deputy clerk, a Mr. Walker. The party I sent out had some skirmishing with bushwhackers and killed 5, captured 2. One, however, was a soldier of the Confederate Army on furlough. All is quiet about us here. Colonel Judson says his force is inadequate to protect that country from guerrillas. I have directed the Ninth Kansas to report there. That regiment left Lawrence, Kans., on last Friday. I need more mounted men, as infantry cannot be used successfully in ridding the country of guerrillas. The Fifty-fourth Illinois has not arrived, but we are looking for it in two or three days. It has been detained for a few days in Illinois by General Grant. Major Green will no doubt give you all important information. We have not heard from you since Litherland returned, except through Captain Turner.

This point and our depots at Devall's Bluff and the railroad will be kept secure. I can whip any force sent here by the enemy. Colonel Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, has returned. I send him to Lewisburg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller I have sent to command at Dardanelle. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Calkins, will arrive here in a few days, and expect to be mustered as veterans and will want to go home. They are now at Dardanelle. If horses do not arrive soon I will take such as I can find here in the hands of citizens to mount the cavalry, and then the guerrillas must make away with themselves.

Hoping success may be yours, I am, general, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
No. 5. } *Camp No. 8, April 5, 1864.*

The command will move to-morrow morning on the road to Prairie D'Ane in the following order: First. The Third Brigade of the Cavalry Division will cross the Little Missouri River at 6 o'clock a. m. Second. The First and Second Brigades, Third Division, will follow the Third Brigade, Cavalry Division. Third. The trains of the First and Third Divisions. Fourth. The First Brigade of the Cavalry Division. Fifth. The supply train. Sixth. The Third Brigade of the Third Division. Colonel Engelmann, commanding, will guard the supply train. Seventh. The advance will move out 2 miles and halt until further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieutenant Second Cav., and Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 5, 1864.*

L. Col. A. H. Ryan, Third Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, is charged with the command and supervision of the troops in and adjacent to Lewisburg and Dardanelle, Ark.

* * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, April 5, 1864.

Captain TURNER,
Commanding Detachment Third Arkansas Cavalry:

You will report with the entire effective mounted force of your command at General Kimball's headquarters at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for duty as escort to bearer of dispatches to the army near Red River.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

FORT SMITH, *April 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KIMBALL :

GENERAL : Will you order the Ninth Kansas to this place? Must have cavalry to prevent this country being overrun by guerrillas.

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 5, 1864.*

Colonel JUDSON,

Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith :

If you can reach the commanding officer of the Ninth Kansas use my name and order him to report to you.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 5, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,

Commanding, Pine Bluff :

COLONEL : I congratulate you upon your recent brilliant successes and hope that you may ever be equally successful. I need not ask you to be vigilant, for I know that is one of your characteristics. I desire you to send me a report of the force under your command, and to keep me constantly advised as to movements of the enemy; and, colonel, I hope that you can spare us a few horses. I have here some 500 dismounted cavalry, and they are useless in this condition. I desire to mount as many as I can, so as to send force against guerrillas who are threatening our railroad communications and playing the devil generally with citizens. I have a rumor that the enemy have crossed a force below you. How is it? If the enemy have left your front and Monticello, I may desire you to communicate with General Steele. If you can, arm the negroes you have and send the Eighteenth Illinois up here, as I presume you will have force enough without them. I need them, so that I can add to the force on the railroad. We have no news from the front. Let me hear from you often. I would be glad to see you.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 5, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,

Commanding, Devall's Bluff :

Keep cool ; use your infantry, cavalry, and artillery well if you have occasion to do so, in the best manner, and you will be in no danger. You have all the artillery you can manage well there.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *April 5, 1864.*

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: There were two companies of rebel cavalry at Austin yesterday. They are arresting citizens and stealing. A larger force is reported in that section under McRae. A scouting party of 50 men from the Eighth Missouri Cavalry left here this morning for that section.

Respectfully,

HOMER THRALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel THRALL,
Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, Brownsville:

A cavalry scout has gone from here toward Austin and Brownsville. Be on the lookout for our men.

By order:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 5, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding First Sub-District:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that at localities where you deem the organization of companies of citizen guards are necessary for the protection and peace of the country, under General Orders, No. 12, that you will proceed to have the listing done and the officers chosen. You will please have each list referred to these headquarters for approval. It should be accompanied with the proper evidence of the character of the members and the ability of the officers for the duty that will devolve upon them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Harrisonville, Mo., April 5, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Act. Asst. Adj. Gen., Fourth Sub-District:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to say that in pursuance of orders from headquarters Fourth Sub-District, District of Central Missouri, I have stationed troops in this portion of this district as follows: Company G, Lieut. F. A. Spencer commanding, at Morris-town, in Cass County; Company I, Lieut. R. O. Rizer commanding, at the place in Bates County lately occupied by Company C, Second Colorado Cavalry, and a detachment from Company L, consisting of a sergeant in command, 3 corporals, and 17 privates, at Dayton, or in the vicinity thereof, in this county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 5, 1864.

Hon. R. T. VAN HORN, *Kansas City, Mo. :*

MY DEAR VAN: I see the "peeps" are again to honor you, and it will gratify me much to pay my respects to his honor the mayor when next I visit your goodly city. I do not hear from your people, at least I do not hear any complaints, so I hope and believe all is going on smoothly for the border, but I would like to be assured of it over your own sign manual.

My letters from General Curtis are very satisfactory. He assures me that he will do all he can to protect your trade. Some changes of troops were made at my suggestion, and I hope your business has felt the effect of renewed confidence in being secure from interruption. This part of the country is growing daily more quiet. A citizens' guard organization is being made all over the country, and is attended with the best results in the growing confidence of the people to protect themselves. The number of acres of ground planted this spring will be double that of last. The guerrillas have been handled roughly by our troops; of Blunt's band of 20 that made their appearance about the 22d of February, 10 are under the sod, except the fellow Blunt, who has been left to rot, not being considered worthy of burial.

I am informed that Blunt's real name was Henry Starr, son of Judge Starr, who lives across the line in Kansas, about 8 miles southwest of Westport. Do you know if this is so? The railroad is moving very slowly. The want of labor is the principal difficulty. The soldiers are doing some work by the day, when not required in camp. I am cutting about 1,000 ties per day by volunteers. The contractors pay them by the piece, and they earn from \$2 to \$3 per day. My effort to obtain African descents to work on the railroad has not been as yet successful, though it has been sent to Washington, approved by General Rosecrans. We shall be connected with Kansas, through your city, with a military telegraph in a short time. It is already completed to Pleasant Hill. I am very anxious to remove the restrictions on immigration into the border, and hope to do so soon after I move my headquarters into it, which I expect to do next week, and have them at Pleasant Hill for the present. That will be the center of railroad operations by the 1st of May. Will you take time to write me occasionally? Give me your views freely about matters referred to, and any others.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *April 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The force that was in front of Yellville was not so strong as reported. It was the old command of General McRae, and some portions of Freeman's command; no force can move into this State now without marching nearly 100 miles without forage, unless it is transported from the place of starting. Three prisoners captured at Batesville by Freeman's command have arrived here and say that the enemy were informed that our forces had left Yellville. The enemy might have anticipated occupying the place without a fight or capturing

train supplies, &c. Prisoners that we have taken say the enemy tried to cross the Arkansas and could not, and were compelled to come north of the mountains. General Ketchum is reported to be in command, but my belief is that this officer's name is Kitchen, a guerilla captain who formerly resided in Lebanon, in this district. Official reports of officers in command of recruits are forwarded to-day by mail.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harrison, commanding at Fayetteville, dispatches that bushwhackers are crossing the Arkansas River in small squads; deserters from General Price's army coming north, and that they are becoming troublesome about Fayetteville, and desires me to send some cavalry to scour the country. I cannot spare any troops at present. It would, no doubt, be good policy to meet and destroy these bands as far south as possible, if troops can be spared to do it from other portions or sections of the State.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: Your letter of the 9th ultimo has just been received.* All is still comparatively quiet. A small scout of rebels, 16 in number, broke in across Arkansas River two days ago, some 20 miles below this point. They took a man who it appears was absent at home from the Second Regiment. I sent a company in the night to watch the fords and the few men I could mount after them. The rebels got across the river before the infantry got down, but they went back with a loss of 2 of their number killed. They came from the Choctaw Nation.

When my train was ordered in from Rhea's Mills, and came almost empty, I sent it eight days ago to the upper Canadian for corn, as there was still a little to be gathered up there. I have just [received] a dispatch from Captain Phillips that he has the train loaded and will be in to-morrow. He had to go 80 miles southwest, and I regard it as more valuable since it takes the means on which the enemy might have subsisted. The country is still clear. I expect the train from Fort Scott to-morrow, but have had nothing save Captain Insley's telegram. Supplies are exhausted here, and none at Smith. I had designed the train of corn for the trains for forage, but we may have to grind it into bread.

Major-General Blunt, when he ordered in my forage train from the line, notified me he would send me 500 bushels of corn; but the

*See Part II, p. 537.

train, when it came, had scarcely enough to do it to Fort Scott. I had it searched by the provost guard, but found they had short rations, and as it was a supply train took nothing from them. I was also notified of 300 sacks flour being sent here, which never reached here, and which notification resulted, I have no doubt, from some mistake. I forwarded papers to Fort Smith immediately to show the error. I have subsisted my command to a large extent since last November at mills which I am not permitted now to run.

It is true the country was much exhausted and could not have supported me much longer, but our circumstances are therefore such as to place us entirely dependent. I had been notified that I could not be permitted to move into the Choctaw Nation, and I sent southwest into the Creek Nation for corn, as I did not understand that I was forbidden from doing that. Even if the train from Fort Scott should be delayed or have no bread, my men can eat this corn, although it ought to be fed to the mules or howitzer horses. I have a report from Tishomingo that the council broke up determined not to surrender. The Cherokees of Watie and the Choctaws, of which latter there are said to be three regiments, are determined to try the effect of resistance once more. It is also reported that the Creeks, Caddoes, and others are breaking off in a westerly direction.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 5, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: In your letter of the 9th ultimo, you again direct me to complete the fortifications. Major-General Blunt has directed me to do nothing more to them until he can send an engineer to supervise or make a change. As I was not only the commanding officer but engineer, and as I not only planned but determined on the construction with a powerful enemy in my front last year, I do not wish to say anything in the premises. I have nothing to urge as to any courtesy that might be due me, but merely notify you that the orders of my immediate commander are the reason of my having done nothing.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 5, 1864.

Captain WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, referring to Special Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters:

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS.
No. 6. } *Fort Leavenworth, March 28, 1864.*

That no military power shall be exercised to control the elective franchise, and to prevent confusion at the coming election for mayor of the city of Leavenworth, to take place on the 4th of April next, it is ordered that no officer or soldier within this command shall be found in, or be passed to, the city for that day, except he is

legally entitled to vote for mayor, nor then even longer than necessary for him to vote. These officers and soldiers thus entitled to vote will have passes given them from the headquarters of the post, prior to Saturday night, April 2, except in extraordinary cases when passes will be issued up to the closing of the polls. No officer or soldier shall use his authority as such to interfere in any way with said election or remain at the polls longer than is necessary to vote, when he will return immediately to his command. This order will be read at the head of every company and detachment within the limits of the post of Fort Leavenworth and any violation of it will be noted. The commanding officer of the post will furnish to these headquarters a list of officers and soldiers thus passed to the city for the purpose of voting.

By order of Brigadier-General Davies :

D. J. CRAIGIE,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 3d of April I received from the mayor of Leavenworth in person, all at the same time, the following communications at my private quarters at the fort :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., April 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,

Commanding District of North Kansas :

DEAR SIR : Sixty or more men are parading our streets armed with knives and revolvers in disregard of the ordinance regarding the carrying of fire-arms. They have assaulted several peaceable citizens, knocking them down. They have brutally beaten the city marshal. I met the rioters and asked them by what authority they carried arms. One of them showed me an appointment from J. L. McDowell, as deputy U. S. marshal ; others had no such or any authority. I requested the police force to arrest them. They drew their knives and revolvers and resisted. I ask force to be placed under my orders (say 50 men) at once, sufficient to make the arrest and preserve the peace.

Respectfully, yours,

D. R. ANTHONY,

Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, KANS., April 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,

Commanding District of North Kansas, Fort Leavenworth :

DEAR SIR : I notice by your Orders, No. 6, that officers and soldiers are to be passed to this city to vote on the 4th April at our municipal election. No officer or soldier has a right to vote at this election ; so the judges also decide, under the constitution of this State. You will confer a favor by retaining all officers and soldiers at Fort Leavenworth on that day.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

D. R. ANTHONY,

Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, April 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,

Commanding District of North Kansas.

DEAR SIR : Threats have been made by parties in this city to meet at the polls on the 4th instant, remove the judges of election, legally appointed, and substitute others in their place. This they propose to do by violence. Armed bands of men are now parading the streets ; some of them have threatened to shoot the judges of election unless they comply with their demands. I would respectfully request that a force sufficiently strong be sent to each poll, say at 7 a. m. on that day, to protect the judges, clerks, and the legal voters.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

D. R. ANTHONY,

Mayor.

I informed the mayor that I could not place any troops under his command, but that I would send 100 men, under the command of a competent officer, to aid in quelling the riot, if any existed. The mayor left for the city, and I immediately sent Major Hunt, Fif-

teenth Kansas, to Leavenworth to report the state of affairs, and give me further information of what was required. He went and telegraphed back that all was quiet, and soon returned himself with the same message. The troops were not therefore sent. Governor Carney called upon me at the fort in the course of the afternoon, after I had sent Major Hunt to the city; said he had heard that troops were to be sent to the city, and requested that I should not do so. He also assured me that there would be no rioting if it could be possibly prevented, and that the civil authorities he thought were sufficient to maintain peace.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening I received by messenger from the mayor the following :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LEAVENWORTH, *April 3, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DAVIES :

DEAR SIR : Since my return from the fort the rioters have had a meeting and resolved to shoot one of the inspectors of elections. Several other parties have been beaten. Every appearance indicates that the rioters intend to defy all civil authorities. I would suggest that 100 more men be sent down. They ought to be here to-night ; if not, by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning ; trouble and bloodshed may come.

Major Hunt has not yet arrived. Quarters are prepared for the men at the market-house.

I am, your obedient servant,

D. R. ANTHONY,
Mayor.

I returned the following communication to Mayor Anthony :

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 3, 1864.

D. R. ANTHONY,
Mayor :

SIR : Your communication is received. Would it not be well for you to consider the propriety of acceding to the views of the voters in respect to the objectionable inspector, in order to remove any cause of collision. I have no views to advance on the subject except to prevent a riot, but it seems to me that another man might be found ; if so, a great cause of difficulty would be removed, and no one would be injured. It cannot change the result, and may be the means of avoiding trouble.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Fearing some trouble might arise which the civil authorities could not control, and that they might require the aid of the military to quell the riot, I ordered about 150 men and two pieces of artillery to proceed, at 7 a. m. on the 4th April, to the vicinity of the town, and upon the military reservation, under the command of Major Hunt, Fifteenth Kansas, and to hold themselves to act in case of necessity, for which I would give the orders in person. The order was obeyed, and myself and staff, with some members of the staff of the major-general commanding department, proceeded to the Planters' House in the city of Leavenworth, where we arrived at 9 a. m.

There was a good deal of election excitement, but no rioting, and about the usual loud and threatening talk among some speakers, but no collision. I sent my staff through the town in various directions, and the uniform report was, all was quiet. I understood, however, that the mayor had undertaken to disarm a man claiming to be acting as deputy U. S. marshal, and that he was struck two or three times and knocked down in the mud ; that the mayor ordered the

closing of one of the polls, and caused the ballot-box to be removed, whereupon some armed citizens arrested him, but he was soon after released by others. The mayor, after these things had occurred, came to me at the Planters' House, and asked me again to interfere with troops. My aides had just returned, and reported the transactions referred to, and also reported that now everything was quiet again. I still refused to interfere. This was about 10 o'clock, and from this time till 2 o'clock everything was quiet, and the voting proceeding at the various polls without any interruption, as I was informed. U. S. Marshal McDowell, one of the candidates for mayor, also called upon me, and assured me that there would be no collision between the parties, as he could control his friends in that matter. Deeming my presence no longer necessary in Leavenworth, or the troops in the vicinity, I returned at 2 o'clock to the fort, and troops soon followed, and no more demands were made upon me by any one during the day.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *April 5, 1864.*

(Received 4.30 a. m., 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK :

The only Iowa regiment on duty in this department is the Sixth Cavalry, which is stationed on the upper Missouri, at Forts Pierre and Randall. It constitutes nearly the entire force under General Sully in that region, and will form part of his Indian expedition. There may be in Iowa veteran regiments on furlough, or new regiments, complete or incomplete, but it is not necessary to say that such troops are not under my command.

J. POPE,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Culpeper Court-House, Va., April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn. :

I have directed General Banks to turn over the defense of the Red River to Steele and the navy.* Please give Steele such directions as you think necessary to carry out this direction.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 6, 1864.

Colonel HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, &c. :

COLONEL : In disposing of the products shipped to the Government from Red River, it will be well to confer with the Treasury agent, and take such course as he suggests as to the method. As the

* See Part I, p. 11.

proceeds will be turned over to him, it will be well to make all the arrangements as far as possible satisfactory. The army moved from this point yesterday. We hope to meet the enemy this side Shreveport.

With much respect, I am, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

On receipt of the within order I informed Mr. Flanders that he could have all the cotton in my possession, and give any directions conforming to the trade regulations as far as they affected me.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 6, 1864.

Captain WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster, Alexandria:

CAPTAIN: Please let me know what progress is made in the shipment of products to the Government at New Orleans. I am anxious the country should be cleared up as far and as quick as possible.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 88. } *New Orleans, La., April 6, 1864.*
* * * * *

5. The Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. Robert Wilson, will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, to be disposed of in accordance with existing orders.

6. The Fourth Massachusetts Battery, just arrived from the North, on return from furlough, will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, to be equipped for the field, without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding, &c., Natchitoches:

GENERAL: If in any manner practicable please send in, to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, wagons sufficient to carry his necessary small-arms ammunition. He will otherwise be very short of ammunition, being able to carry not more than 40 rounds in wagons. He needs at least forty. Please send as many as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., April 6, 1864—10.10 a. m.,
(Received 11 a. m., 6th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf*:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this morning concerning wagons for General Smith's ammunition. I have in my ammunition train 200 rounds per man of my command, of calibers .577 and .58. I understand that General Smith's calibers are the same. The trains are all on the road now, and I presume that, as all are loaded with ammunition and provisions and the ammunition of the very kind that is required, this may make some change in the order of the commanding general. Should, however, it be still considered advisable the wagons will be unloaded at once and sent back.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN, *Natchitoches*:

GENERAL: It will not be well to unload wagons to send back to General Smith, but you will have to be prepared to divide ammunition with General Smith, who will have about 7,000 men, of infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Bayou Dupont, April 6, 1864.

The order of march to-morrow will be as follows:

First. General Ransom's division, with reserve artillery. Second. Ammunition train, guarded by a regiment detailed by General Ransom. Third. General Emory's division. Fourth. General Ransom's train, including all his wagons, guarded by such force as he shall consider sufficient. Fifth. General Emory's train, including all his wagons, guarded by such force as he shall consider sufficient. Sixth. Colonel Robinson's command, Engineers, Corps d'Afrique. Seventh. Colonel Dickey's command, First Brigade, Corps d'Afrique. Eighth. Colonel Gooding's command, Fifth Brigade, Cavalry Division. General Ransom will march at 5.30 o'clock a. m.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps, &c., Natchitoches:

GENERAL: All General Smith's infantry with exception of one division will disembark to-day and follow your march to-morrow morning. His artillery also marches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you select from your fleet of transports those of lightest draught of water and most suitable for the navigation of the upper Red River, and make use of them for the transportation of the division intended to accompany the light gun-boats to Shreveport. If in your judgment all your transports can navigate those waters, you will direct them all to accompany the river division. If, on the other hand, there should be any which in your opinion cannot safely navigate the upper portion of the river, you will please order them to repair to Alexandria, below the rapids, while there is yet sufficient water on them for their safe passage, ordering them to remain at Alexandria until further orders from you or (in case of a rise in the river) of the commander of the division sent by the river. You will please instruct the commander of the river division to order those boats up to him from Alexandria, in case there should be a safe rise in the river after your departure.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding desires that you send a regiment of infantry at once to bivouac and throw out pickets right and left at a point on the Natchitoches road about a mile beyond these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The Luminary will not leave until to-morrow morning. There is no objection to your sending down one of your boats with your sick. She should have a guard on board to punish any guerrillas who may appear. The Black Hawk was fired into yesterday while going down.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 6, 1864.

Captain WORMS, *Assistant Quartermaster:*

CAPTAIN: Upon having finished issuing stores to General Smith's command, you will move up the river with the transport fleet and

remain with it until further orders. The steamer Black Hawk is expected to arrive at 6 o'clock to-morrow. Her guard will be transferred to the steamer Luminary. She will proceed up the river with the fleet. The Luminary and Laurel Hill will go to Alexandria, the Luminary to report to the post quartermaster, the Laurel Hill to the senior medical officer. Instructions will be sent for the Laurel Hill to return up the river, joining the fleet, provided the water is deep enough on the rapids, as soon as the sick and wounded are discharged from her. Boats leaving Alexandria for the upper river are to be furnished hereafter with a guard.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
No. 20. } DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
On Steamer Clara Bell, April 6, 1864.

* * * * *

3. The following-named steamers will compose the fleet of Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, and will move in accordance with his orders and under his control: Hastings, Southwester, Clara Bell, Diadem, Liberty, Ewing, Emerald, Thomas E. Tutt, Hamilton, J. H. Lacy, Sioux City, Mars, Des Moines, and Adriatic.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., April 6, 1864.

His Excellency JUAN N. CORTINA,
Governor-General of the State of Tamaulipas:

I have the honor to acknowledge that Don José Ma Silva waited on me this morning with a communication from Your Excellency, and under instructions to treat with me concerning the disposal of fire-arms to the Mexican authorities. In answer, it is only necessary for me to repeat briefly what I explained to him more at length, that I have no power to treat upon that subject.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Maj. Gen., Commanding Coast and Frontier of Texas.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 6, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I have respectfully to ask that you inform me as soon as practicable what are the certain cases in which you are to give orders in the name of the major-general commanding the department during his absence? I ask that I may not unwillingly issue orders conflict-

ing with his. I ask for the same reason that a copy of the instructions said to have been given to the provost-marshal-general of the department may be furnished me. I also ask what instructions were given to the officer commanding the depot guard at the railroad by the provost-marshal-general.

In the general order assigning me to the command of the troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River, the staff officers of the major-general commanding the department who were to remain at Little Rock are designated; the provost-marshal-general is not one of those so ordered, and all instructions, orders, and passes to troops in this command will be given by me, except when transmitted through me from the major-general commanding in a proper manner. I am charged with the welfare of the troops designated in the order placing me in command, and I will be held responsible for any misfortune that may come to them, and as such is my position it is my right to be informed as I have requested.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, April 6, 1864.

General NATHAN KIMBALL :

Glad to see you command north of the Arkansas. I am informed by General Sanborn that rebels and guerrillas are reported deserting Price and crossing to north side of the Arkansas. Please let me know the state of affairs, especially in the White River country, and what we have to guard against. Can you occupy Pocahontas? If not, can I, and get subsistence up White River?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 6, 1864.

Major VAN HOUTEN,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark. :

MAJOR: You will at once send a company to Cadron and keep one there. I understand that the force has been withdrawn from that point. A garrison must be kept there. Colonel Ryan will leave here to-day for your post.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, April 6, 1864.

General KIMBALL :

The squadron at Cadron Mills was withdrawn yesterday. I send a squadron to occupy that point this evening.

H. VAN HOUTEN,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding U. S. Armies, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: Your letter of the 26th ultimo was handed me by General Hunt.*

I enter warmly into your views of bringing all our available force into the field in the coming campaign. My regret is that I shall not be able to give you much assistance from this department. You will see by the accompanying tri-monthly for March 31, that our force here consists of four regiments U. S. volunteer infantry, six companies colored recruits, one regiment Missouri State Militia infantry, seven regiments U. S. volunteer cavalry, nine regiments Missouri State Militia cavalry, one regiment heavy artillery, not full.

Of these, four regiments of volunteer infantry, one whose term expires in June next, is the prison guard at Alton; two guard this city and the depots and landings here; the remaining one, with the militia infantry, guard the fortified depots and some important railroad bridges in the interior. The existence of secret rebel organizations diffused through the State, a feverish state of public mind from apprehensions of bushwhacking and rebel raids when the leaves come out, joined [to] the magnitude of our interests in the depots here, render it, in my opinion, inexpedient to withdraw the infantry from those interior posts or greatly to reduce the force now on guard duty in this city. The total available infantry, only three regiments, some 2,000 effectives, could only be spared by replacing them with dismounted cavalry. Considering the additional expense and inferior discipline and efficiency for this kind of service, would this be advisable? As to our cavalry, were the Missouri State Militia converted into U. S. Volunteers, or were the organized rebel and guerrilla force in Northern Arkansas driven out, we would have more than sufficient. And when public confidence and tranquillity is once fully established the protecting force could be still further reduced.

But at present it is a matter of high public interest that the inhabitants should feel sufficiently secure to put in their spring crops. I respectfully recommend, first, that you spare two or three good cavalry regiments to this department; second, that I receive authority to organize such of the Missouri State Militia cavalry as are willing to enlist in the U. S. volunteer or veteran service and to consolidate and use or muster out the remainder as may be seen best; third, if General Steele cannot do it, that this department be permitted to occupy the northern tier of counties in Arkansas and to establish a post at Pocahontas, supplied by steam-boats up White River, having a gun-boat for convoy until we get rid of the rebels there.

These measures will enable me soon to reduce the force needed to get some troops available for outside service. Accompanying is the chief quartermaster's report of transportation, sent with the tri-monthly for your information.†

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* See Part II, p. 740.

† Inclosures omitted.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Send one cavalry company to Saint Genevieve, there to take station for the suppression of acts of theft and robbery committed by scoundrels from both sides of the river. Select a company the men of which are orderly, and commanded by an officer fit for such a responsible separate command. Report your action by telegraph, and if for any reason you are unable to send such a company, state why.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I respectfully make the following explanation, for the information of the major-general commanding, in reference to the horses and mules left by Shelby's raiders in October last, and now in the possession of citizens in this district. In consequence of the losses to loyal citizens of horses and mules, by Major-General Schofield's approval I directed the provost-marshal to allow such parties to retain the same number of disabled animals left by the raiders as they had lost, and the assistant provost-marshals were directed to issue permits for the purpose of protecting the citizens in the possession of the animals.

As is usual many persons availed themselves of this order to obtain the possession of contraband animals to a greater number than they had lost, and, in some cases, parties who had sustained no losses had them in their hands, which, during the past winter, as the facts became known, were from time to time taken possession of for the use of the Government, by my order. Through a misapprehension at the assistant adjutant-general's desk, an order was issued which caused the seizure of a few animals that were legitimately held, but as soon as it was reported, they were returned and the order corrected. This is the cause of the complaints made to your headquarters.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Hon. G. W. HOUTS,
Representative, Warrensburg, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of the 30th March to Major-General Rosecrans, indorsing a remonstrance of the Union citizens of Knob-noster against General Orders, No. 12, has been referred to me. You and the gentlemen who signed the remonstrance misapprehend the wording of the order and its object. The order says that all "honest men who will support and defend the Government of the United States will be organized for local defense and police." General Orders, No. 19, in reference to this organization, directs that

officers charged with it shall be careful "that no person of doubtful honesty or loyalty shall become a member thereof." The object of the order is to band the honest, loyal men of the country, so that they will be prepared to defend themselves against small bands of thieves or rebels and to act only when absolutely necessary for this purpose, so that their property and persons will be protected, and thus cultivate their lands unmolested and secure to them the quiet possession of the means of doing so.

Numerous applications had been made to me for authority to make such organizations, and in order that all parts of the country should be protected, and not leave districts of country without [protection], and after carefully considering the subject and obtaining the opinion of Union men as to its beneficial effects, and receiving the assurance of their confidence in it, and also receiving the approval of the major-general commanding in one instance, when an application had been made for a local band being organized, and learning the former effects of similar isolated organizations in the district of country within their operations, the order you referred to was issued. You will not forget that I consulted you as to the good or ill effect of the people thus banding together, and that you approved it and instanced Taggart's company, near Rose Hill, who had been able to keep quiet in that part of the country for nearly a year, with only 30 men, who had successfully raised a crop with arms in their hands, when in other portions of the country the people had not been able to do it.

You will also recollect that you stated that Taggart had men in his little band who from their former rebel proclivities you would not have trusted, but that the result had shown that he, Taggart, was right in acting with them, and that your deductions were that the loyal men of such precinct were the best judges of the character of the men with whom they would associate in this manner. I have also been informed that last year General Ewing issued a similar order for his (the Third) sub-district, and that you so far approved of it as to organize and command one of the two companies raised at this place under it. As it is intended in the words of the order to band the "honest, loyal men" in order to protect themselves against the "dishonest and the rebels," it is difficult to understand the motives that prompted the remonstrance against it, as the high character of the parties prevents my believing that they desire to be ranked with either of the latter class.

No order of this kind can be framed so as to meet the approval of all persons, or that will not in some cases meet an active opposition, but so far as I am able to learn the opinions of the people, this is one heartily concurred in, and is producing the best effect in the country, in the restoration of renewed confidence among the people, as witnessed in the large number who are returning to their homes in the country, and the active preparations that are being made for tilling their farms. In many cases the people are enthusiastic in its praise. I do not say this in a spirit of egotism, for to you and other loyal men, who prompted it, is due the credit for whatever good effect will result from it, and to whom the people are indebted for the action that is so universally commended and that has been so promptly responded to, as is shown by the large number that have actually organized, there being twenty-seven companies or bands, numbering over 2,000 men, in the sub-district of which your county is a part, already formed.

In other parts of the district the same spirit has been manifested, and there are good reasons for believing that in a very short time the people of the country will be prepared to protect themselves and enforce the mandates of the civil courts, and thus relieve the Government from the necessity of keeping a large body of troops in this part of the State. As the only opposition that has heretofore been manifest against the enforcement of this order has proceeded from one or the other of the two classes whom it is intended to protect the "loyal, honest people" from injury, and this the only instance where formal objections have been raised by gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, whose loyalty is undoubted, I have thought proper to answer you thus fully, in order to secure, if possible, the co-operation of all good men in an object so desirable as the peace and quiet of the country.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Clinton, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN :

COLONEL : Inclosed find reports from Companies K and E, which speak for themselves. Lieutenant Goodbrake has just returned. The excitement at Huntingdale was occasioned by a party from Springfield looking up forage. He tracked them up, so the alarm was causeless. Do you not think parties of the kind coming into our district should be required to report? Had the people of Honey Creek been armed, they might have fared badly. Men should not travel about of nights without making themselves known. These men came in at night, and the first seen of them was the trail. We are all on foot again. I will send my muster-rolls as soon as all the officers sign the oath. Old Father Marvin is absent, and was elected first lieutenant.

I am very anxious that the Honey Creek company may be armed.

Your friend and servant,

HENRY NEILL,
Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. CO. K, 1ST CAV. REGT., MO. STATE MILITIA,
Osceola, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Maj. HENRY NEILL :

SIR : Yours of 5th instant was received in due time. Pleased to learn that the provost-marshal is on hand. All perfectly quiet in and about our station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

BEN. F. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding Station.

P. S.—Paper scarce, major.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Troops stationed at Germantown, Mo., April 6, 1864 :

Company E, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry : Available force present for duty, enlisted men, 30 ; commissioned officers, 2 ; aggregate, 32.

Company E, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry : Twenty men, under command Sergt. Henry Hutel, stationed in northwest corner Henry County, Mo. ; 11 men, enlisted, sent by my order to Warrensburg for rations.

All quiet here.

J. H. LITTLE,
Capt., Co. E, First Cav., Mo. State Militia, Comdg. Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri :

Colonel Harrison, commanding at Fayetteville, dispatches that bushwhackers are crossing the river in small squads; deserters from Price's army coming north, and that they are becoming troublesome about Fayetteville, and desires me to send some cavalry to scour the country. I cannot spare any troops at present. It would no doubt be policy to meet and destroy these bands as far south as possible, if troops can be spared to do it from other portions or sections of the State.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 6, 1864.

General SANBORN,

Springfield, Mo. :

Dispatch about rebel deserters and bushwhackers at Fayetteville received. Colonel Harrison should communicate with headquarters Department of Arkansas. We have no troops to spare at present. Tell Colonel Harrison to keep a bright lookout and report news to you. Aid him to the extent of your force if it becomes necessary.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 6, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,

Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark. :

I will be able to send some cavalry in your direction in about a week, but cannot before. How many armed men have you now? Can you not spare some dismounted men to lie about in the vicinity of Huntsville and fight the guerrillas? The guerrillas were very thick on the Buffalo Fork of White River. Our troops have killed and captured more than 50 during the past eight days. Have you heard from Price's army lately? Is our Fort Smith train on the way back yet?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
In the Field, April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I am constrained by the circumstances that surround me in this section of the country to call your attention to the actual condition of affairs hereabouts. The country at large is nothing but a nest and nursery of bushwhackers and lawless marauders and merciless murderers, whose knowledge of the mountain paths and recesses affords them a safe retreat, while the friendly disposition of a good many, if not most, of the settlers gives them all facilities to avoid our scouting parties, carry the exploits of robbery and murder to within comparatively short distance of camp, and withdraw with impunity to their hiding-place. This is as only can be expected. The country is abundantly supplied with all the necessities of life, and when we consider that the population is generally, if not almost wholly, very little depended on at best, that those of the people who are unconditionally loyal are not sure of their life outside of Federal camps, while the rebels, the disloyal, and tepid are left at full liberty to go about, till their farms, harbor and feed bushwhackers, and foster treason, it behooves us to inquire into the means of remedying the evil or of uprooting it.

I do not presume to propose any plan in the case, or even to make any suggestion; I simply expose the condition of affairs. I have afforded protection as much as my means would permit to all loyal people—people even of doubtful loyalty have sought and found refuge in my camp; nothing but what the absolute necessities of the command demanded was levied on the country. If anything beyond was taken either from rebel or Federal it was returned or pains taken to have it done. The most rigid conduct of my command avails nothing against the stubborn, passive disloyalty and the countenance given to brigandage.

The settlers are in great part linked by family ties, and while few of them are bold and proud enough to proclaim their loyalty and profess it at every risk, and disclaim all connection with treason in any shape and shade, others again, most, in fact, are tintured and are as ready to extend to guerrillas as to Federals. People, mainly females, pretending to be loyal, and claiming protection as such, at one place, find excuse at another place for harboring guerrillas and banditti; others make public boasts that they do it and will do it as long as they have anything to eat to give them.

The grown members of families of that character are waylaying the roads, while younger members are tilling the farms and planting the corn wherewith to feed those men and keep up this bush war another and another year. I earnestly request your prompt attention to this, general. I believe it to be a matter of cardinal importance.

I trust you will not only suggest a prompt and energetic plan to meet the difficulty and surmount it, and can ask for nothing but to be an agent in applying any remedy you may propose or order to be employed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES A. MELTON,

Major, Commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
 No. 3. } *Macon, April 6, 1864.*

In compliance with General Orders, No. 45, Department of the Missouri,* I hereby relinquish the command of this district to Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, U. S. Volunteers. In doing so I desire to return to the officers and men of the command my thanks for their prompt and efficient discharge of duty, and their general good conduct and soldierly bearing. In dissolving my official connection with the larger portion of the officers and men of my old regiment, who have stood with and by me through the "long, dark night" of the impending struggle, I sever one of the strongest cords that ever entwined itself around my heart. The blood of your comrades has watered almost every battle-field in North Missouri. Your name, wherever it has gone, has not only been the terror of rebels but the harbinger of protection to law and law-abiding citizens. Your eagle has never stooped in the face of an enemy, and your bugles have yet to sound the retreat.

Actuated by the same lofty principle, exalted devotion, and high courage, preserve untarnished the honorable name you have humbly yet justly earned. To the loyal and law-abiding citizens of North Missouri I tender my grateful acknowledgments for their cordial and hearty support and co-operation in the discharge of the responsible trust confided to my hands. The success and fidelity of its administration I submit to the judgment of an enlightened and impartial future. The relation which I bear to you as a citizen will justify a word of counsel. Your future peace and well-being is in your own hands. To preserve the one and promote the other you must remove from your midst the causes which engender the necessity of troops among you. You must submit to the constituted authorities, civil and military; if this err you have your redress. By this, I do not mean to imply that you are to submit to the illegal demands of the bandit and outlaw; these it is your duty to resist "unto death," whether it is intended thereby to deprive you of or hinder you in the exercise of a legal right. I trust you will accord to my successor that confidence and support which he merits, and that he may be able to preserve the peace of the district and protect all its loyal and law-abiding citizens.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
 No. 4. } *Macon, Mo., April 6, 1864.*

In compliance with orders from Major-General Rosecrans I hereby assume command of the District of North Missouri. The District of North Missouri comprises the portion of the State lying north of the Missouri River. Headquarters of the district will be established in the city of Saint Joseph on and after the 8th instant.

The following staff officers are announced :

Capt. George A. Holloway, assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. W. T. Clarke, First Nebraska Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

First Lieut. A. J. Harding, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Changes in the district staff will be announced hereafter.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

* See Part II, p. 731.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas :

GENERAL : A strict compliance with General Orders, No. 15, War Department, January 11, 1864, and also paragraph III of your order promulgating the same, would require me to send Companies B, L, and M, of the Fourteenth Kansas, and Company A, of the Second Kansas, to their commands in the Department of Arkansas. To do so would leave me entirely destitute of mounted force, as they are the only cavalry under my command. Under these circumstances I will retain them until I have other mounted force to relieve them, or until I receive further instructions from you in the matter, as it is impossible for me to do without some mounted men for scouting and escort duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 6, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

Colonel Lynde, with his regiment, encamped 6 miles northeast of here last night, and appears to be moving toward the Missouri line. Your dispatch has been forwarded to him.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 6, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL : I have just received your telegram in answer to inquiry about Iowa cavalry regiment. There have been numerous unsuccessful efforts by members of Congress to get the Sixth Iowa Cavalry out of your department, and I presume that the same parties had represented to General Grant that there was a regiment available belonging to that State which they desired to have sent South. For some reason or other they do not wish this regiment to go into the Indian campaign, and hence their efforts to get it out of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 6, 1864.

P. CHOUTEAU & Co.,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

GENTLEMEN : Your letter of the 26th ultimo to General Halleck has been sent to me, and reached me yesterday.* As all letters of this character addressed to the authorities in Washington are sent to me for such action as I may think expedient, I would suggest

* See Part II, p. 743.

to you that it will save much time and accomplish better the purpose had in view in writing them if they are addressed to me. I have been at much pains for some months to ascertain from all sources the true condition of matters in the Indian country north of the Platte, and the information upon which the military operations for the summer are based corresponds quite closely with that contained in your letter. I have long understood clearly that the main point in the proposed operations is of necessity to break down the power of the Indians, and that is the great object of General Sully's expedition.

In connection, however, with that expedition, it is my purpose to establish such military posts as are necessary to maintain proper control over the Indians after they have been beaten in battle. I inclose you an extract* from General Sully's instructions, from which you will see that the subjugation of the Indians of that region is the main business of his expedition. The establishment of military posts is only secondary. General Sully is now in Saint Louis organizing his expedition, and I do not doubt that he will be glad to confer freely with gentlemen so well acquainted as yourselves with the condition and disposition of the Indian tribes. I shall myself be much obliged to you for any information in your possession concerning these matters, and I assure you that any letters on the subject from you will be gladly received and respectfully considered.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., April 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Comdg. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that official information has reached me of the capture, by a detachment of my command stationed on the Big Cottonwood, of 12 Indian women of the Sioux tribe, some of whom are recognized as having been of the number dispatched to the Missouri Reservation last year. They represent themselves to be all from that region, and state that they will be followed by others. They are now held at Fort Ridgely as prisoners, until the commandant receives orders with regard to the disposition to be made of them. I shall direct that they be sent down to Fort Snelling, with a view, unless otherwise instructed, of turning them over, with the women and children who surrendered to Major Hatch and who are now on their way down, to the U. S. Indian agent or superintendent, as soon as practicable. If these people are not restrained from wandering back from the Missouri, where the Government has transported them at great expense, the military authorities of this district will continue to be embarrassed, and to a much greater extent than they now are, in disposing of them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Referred by General Pope to the War Department.)

* Extract not found ; but see full instructions in Part II, p. 622.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 6, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Milwaukee :

MAJOR : I have the honor to reply to your dispatch of 2d instant, containing extracts from General Sully's letter, asking that Brackett's battalion be dispatched to Sioux City, and directing me to respond to his application if practicable, that it will be impossible for that command to reach Sioux City by 1st to 5th proximo as indicated by General Sully. I had already inclosed to department headquarters copy of my communication of 4th instant to Brigadier-General Sully, advising him that if so ordered by General Pope I would hasten the departure of the battalion, but I did not believe that under the most favorable circumstances they could reach Sioux City sooner than 10th or 15th proximo. I will not delay a moment unnecessarily in dispatching the battalion after it shall be mounted, armed, and equipped.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Alexandria, La., April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Department of the Gulf :

SIR : I would respectfully call to your attention the necessity of better communication between this place and the forces above, and also between here and New Orleans. Unless some more efficient measures are taken to insure the sending forward of supplies, as well as of supplying this depot, it may lead to some serious result. I am still unable to send to General Smith's command the 200,000 rations which I was ordered to send immediately, three days ago. It could be done, it is true, by unloading and loading the Polar Star and placing upon her some additional risk in crossing the rapids, in consequence of great draught of water, and an additional detention of twenty-four hours. Cannot boats be sent down from above? The Jennie Rogers is unserviceable and in a condition too dangerous to run up, and according to the report of the naval engineer here too dangerous to run at all. I shall have to send her down, and probably have her towed at that; cause, burned-out boilers.

The whole question of water transportation appears to me to need immediate attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

8 P. M.

P. S.—The Polar Star did not get up by the falls this evening; will go early to-morrow morning.

C. G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, April 7, 1864.

Captain WELCH, *Depot Quartermaster*:

CAPTAIN: General Bailey had some unmarked cotton hauled in to-day. Please allow him to mark and haul in with the rest of his cotton, and give him time to mark the rest of his cotton before hauling more.

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LA.,
Pleasant Hill, La., April 7, 1864.

The order of march to-morrow will be the same as that of to-day.
 By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 28. } *Pleasant Hill, La., April 7, 1864.*

This command will move at 5.45 a. m. to-morrow in the rear of the Fourth Division, in the order previously indicated. The First Brigade will detail five companies to march in the rear of the Fourth Division train, and the Second Brigade will detail five companies to march in the rear of the Third Division train. The trains will move in the rear of General Emory's division, in the order of the march of the troops.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Pleasant Hill, April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that a brigade of infantry has been ordered to be within supporting distance of you by daylight to-morrow morning. You will please order all your trains out of the way, so that this brigade can be moved to the front. The general also desires me to say that he had supposed that you had a brigade of infantry to support you before this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Expeditionary Forces, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: It is of prime importance that you should return as soon as practicable. Sherman's order sent to you is impracticable,

in my opinion. You will live as nearly up to it as circumstances will permit. I do not believe that 10,000 infantry can march across the country he indicates, and prefer that you should move on Panola. In either event I must be notified in advance so as to support your movement. Keep me advised so that I can do so.

Accept my congratulations for your success.

Yours, truly,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., April 7, 1864.

His Excellency JUAN N. CORTINA,

Governor and Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas :

I would respectfully but earnestly call Your Excellency's attention to certain facts affording sustenance and encouragement to the existing rebellion in the United States. I allude to the accessibility of the Mexican frontier bordering on the Rio Grande to American rebels and their property, and to the presence and machinations of rebel agents upon the same frontier against the United States. The continuance of these things might, independently of the intention of the Mexican authorities, lead to the disturbance of the friendly relations subsisting between two sister and neighboring republics, which would be deeply deplored both by me and my countrymen.

In order, therefore, to avoid so untoward a contingency, it is hoped that Your Excellency will use your authority within the State of Tamaulipas, and your influence with the Mexican Government, to close all channels of trade and travel on the Rio Grande against the rebels and their property; that all rebel property in Mexico, or that may come into it, will be seized for the use of the Mexican Government, and that all rebels found in Mexico aiding and abetting the rebellion against the authority of the United States may be expelled therefrom.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
*Major-General, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps
and Coast and Frontier of Texas.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Matamoras, Mexico, April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,

Commanding Army of the United States on

Left Bank of Rio Grande, Brownsville, Tex. :

SIR: I have received your communication of this date, relative to the trade which is carried on from this Republic with the Confederates, by way of the Rio Grande, and of the existence here of agents of those Confederates, and asking on your part that the authorities under my command should dictate the most energetic measures to put a stop to the former and to expel the latter. In answer, I have the honor to state that it is not within my powers to take such measures, though I have best will to do so, and as a proof of this I transmit to the supreme Government your said communication, with a recommendation (especial) on my part that said Gov-

ernment may take it into consideration and direct the measure you desire. I will have the honor to advise you of the resolution of the supreme Government in this behalf, and in the mean time I beg to assure you that within the circuit of my faculties I will do everything that tends to the good and prosperity of the American Union.

Finally, I repeat myself, your most obedient servant,

JU. N. CORTINA,

Gov. and Mil. Commandant of the State of Tamaulipas.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., April 7, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps.

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report that everything is quiet this morning. The enemy pickets have not been seen for several days, and the indications are that there is no enemy in this vicinity. There is a large quantity of salt found down here that could probably be made use of in the commissary department.

If it is consistent with the views of the major-general commanding, I respectfully ask leave to cross with a portion of my command onto Saint Joseph's Island, and see if there are any signs of the enemy in that direction. I think I could probably cross Cedar Bayou and get some cattle and horses, and get back the same day.

I am, captain, respectfully,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 7, 1864.

Capt. J. C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the defenses of this island : Fifty-one men reported on left of exterior line from the Second Brigade on the 6th instant. These were employed in making revetments. Three teams reported at this end of the line. A detachment of 92 men from the First Brigade reported on right of this line on the 6th. Four teams reported in the afternoon. Seventy-one men were employed on the right of exterior line on the 7th instant, and 84 on the left. We do not have teams or men enough at work on this line. There should be a change in this respect if the work is to be pushed to completion. One hundred and four men were employed on Fort Esperanza the 6th and 109 on the 7th instant. Six teams were employed here these two days. Employed on the interior line on the 6th and 7th instant, 225 men. The progress is not what it ought to be on any of the works, for reasons which I have frequently reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 7, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper Court-House:

I will instruct Steele. Shreveport is the grand doorway to Texas, and the key of the entire Southwest. Alexandria is next. To hold both Steele will want all the available troops now in Kansas and Missouri. I had sent for my 10,000 under A. J. Smith to return to Vicksburg and thence up Yazoo to Grenada. We must do this to counteract the effect of our cavalry weakness as against Forrest, and I suppose you will want Banks to turn his whole attention against Mobile. In time we should have a brigade and depot of supplies at Pensacola, a point I propose to reach by a raid aimed at West Point and Columbus, Ga., at some future day. I think you should give Steele all the troops in Kansas and Missouri, leaving Rosecrans and Curtis to manage the militia and civil matters.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 7, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m., 8th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn..

I have ordered all the troops that can be spared from the States west of the Ohio to be sent to you. You can send them to Steele or where you think best. Rosecrans reports he can send no troops. I have an inspector there, however, to see. If possible, I will send Steele some from there. I will make provision at Pensacola for supplying a cavalry force.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I gave General Rawlins, at Cincinnati, a memorandum,* which I would like you to see. Arkansas has no real connection with this command. All the territory lying west of the Mississippi forms one military command. The active fighting force should be united under, say, Steele, on Red River; Shreveport, especially, which covers all Arkansas and Missouri, and is the great doorway to and from Texas. The abolition of all departments and arrangements of the entire army into three military divisions, right, center, and left, would simplify the game of war very much. The mere indications from the General-in-Chief for our respective objective points and lines of operations would leave him only to fix the time of general movements, when each would assist the other and the enemy could not escape defeat on one or more of the lines. Each of the grand divisions should control the territory to its rear, to prevent the drain of our troops beyond our control, for the care of our wounded,

* Not found.

the proper guarding of prisoners, and certainty of supplies. Ask General Rawlins to show you the memorandum I gave him at Cincinnati, and I merely ask your attention to it as a matter of discretion, with General Grant, when he has leisure to think of it. I now have an irregular territory from Kentucky to Louisiana, the posts of which are not militarily connected; but, of course, I will do anything and everything which you and General Grant think I can undertake.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant telegraphs me from Culpeper, Va., of date April 6:

I have directed General Banks to turn over to General Steele and the navy the defense of Red River. Please give General Steele such directions as you think necessary to carry out this direction.

I feel embarrassed to make to you, who are on the spot, any specific orders, especially as I know not what force you are supposed to retain on Red River or how far the present expedition has progressed. I have heretofore recalled the command of General A. J. Smith, which was a specific and limited loan to General Banks, viz, for thirty days after they entered Red River, viz, March 10. Your forces and General Banks' conjoined (viz, yours 7,000 and Banks' 17,000) would be able to accomplish all that should be attempted this spring. But if General Grant has also recalled Banks' command to be directed on Mobile, as I suppose he has done or will, you will not have enough men to accomplish all that should be done. I will therefore only give you my general views, leaving you to act in concert with Admiral Porter according to the condition of things when you receive this.

Red River is a much better stream than the Arkansas; usually has six months' good water all the way to Shreveport, and can at all times be navigated by small boats to that point, excepting across the bar at its mouth and over the rock shoals at Alexandria; but by taking advantage of the high-water season a good supply of provisions could be accumulated at Alexandria and Shreveport. These two points are the strategic points of Louisiana. Shreveport, if held in strength, covers all Arkansas and Louisiana, and is the proper offensive point as against Texas. If able, therefore, Shreveport should be captured, supplied well at present stage of water and held in force, communications kept up with New Orleans by water and with Fort Smith by land.

If, however, you have not already got possession of Shreveport and feel unable to reduce it, then Alexandria or Pineville, on the opposite bank, should be held and strongly fortified. With this point in our possession the enemy could not approach the Mississippi River, and would hardly cross Red River as against Arkansas and Missouri. I have recommended to General Grant to give you all available forces in Kansas and Missouri, for those remote districts would be safe from any danger save local guerrillas if you

were in strength on Red River. Of course the gun-boats will be invaluable up Red River, for the reason that from Bayou Rapides down to New Orleans all the plantations lie along the river banks within range of their shot, and all roads are forced to follow the levees for long distances. Above Bayou Rapides the roads lie back, though the plantations of any value are on the alluvial lands of Red River, or bayous communicating with it.

I cannot but think you will find among the planters a good deal of friendship, not that they love us much, but themselves more, and they must see that war to them is utter and inevitable ruin. Of all the Southern States Louisiana had least cause to rebel, and I know that even after Governor Moore had arranged to go out with the cotton States the people voted against it, though no attention was paid to their vote. Mr. Elgee, Judge Ariel, and Judge Boyce, at Alexandria, are reliable, and if you could see them privately they would be frank and outspoken. Charley Boyce, of Alexandria, though in the Confederate service, is a Union man.

If I can get the Missouri and Kansas troops for you, I will push them down with dispatch in boats. If you can accomplish in Red River what you did in Arkansas, you will be entitled to the gratitude and admiration of all sensible men. From me you shall have every assistance and aid. Your requisitions on Vicksburg and Memphis, as well as your own depots, shall be filled.

Truly, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Five miles South of Elkin's Ferry, Camp No. 9,
April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL,

Comdg. U. S. Forces along the Line of the Arkansas, &c.:

GENERAL: We have been delayed a week by the failure of Thayer to make a junction with us and our failure to ascertain where he was. We were under the necessity of going 50 miles out of our way on account of bad roads. We have had two severe skirmishes with Marmaduke in front and Shelby in rear, and have lost in all something over 80 in killed, wounded, and missing, 4 officers slightly wounded. General Rice was in the thickest of both fights. In the fight with Marmaduke a piece of his scalp was taken away by a canister-shot, and upon retiring from the field he presented a very sanguinary appearance, his wound having bled profusely. Shelby charged our artillery three times in the most gallant style, and the Fiftieth Indiana distinguished themselves in repulsing him. In a dispatch to Marmaduke, Shelby acknowledged to have failed and to have suffered severely in both men and horses. One of his captains was killed. It is possible that his loss was near 100 men. At the time this fight was going on in rear the First [Iowa] Cavalry was engaged with Marmaduke's advance near the village of Antoine and drove them across the Little Missouri. My column had at this time turned off the military road toward Elkin's Ferry. As the First Iowa had encountered Marmaduke's artillery posted in a commanding position, I sent orders for them to fall back and join the column, which they did with the loss of 1 man mortally wounded. General Carr pushed on and got possession of Elkin's Ford, on Little Missouri.

Our left flank was also attacked by cavalry at Okolona, but the rebels were repulsed without loss on our side.

The next morning early the enemy's pickets were discovered in our front on the south side of the river. Up to this time nothing had been heard of Thayer, although I had sent several scouts and two squadrons of the Third Arkansas Cavalry to communicate with him. One of the Third Arkansas men, having become separated from his command after they had been beyond Mount Ida, returned, bringing news about Thayer. It is supposed that the squadrons under Captain Turner have returned to Little Rock. Yesterday a messenger sent by Major Green brought us the first intelligence of Thayer. Instead of taking the Caddo Gap road, as agreed upon, he went to Hot Springs, having turned off his road above Mount Ida. It is expected that he will join us to-morrow. He is entirely out of rations, and our delay has caused a consumption of the supplies which might have lasted us to Shreveport. I am now confident of having sufficient force to walk over the rebels wherever they may meet us this side of Shreveport. I shall therefore move straight on Camden after striking the prairie, and while supplies are reaching me from Little Rock or Pine Bluff will endeavor to clear your front, so that you will not be troubled with any considerable rebel force.

I have sent a letter of instructions to Major Green and directed him to consult with you before issuing the order. I am very sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding between you and Major Green. Colonel Andrews knows very well that I am opposed to disgracing gentlemen by putting them in jail for no crime. The gentlemen who were confined should first have applied to you for their release; if they had done so I presume there would have been no trouble about it. Major Green did not receive instructions from me to give orders, as a dernier ressort, in such cases, but I do not wish him to interfere with your prerogatives. I will write him a note, and I hope that everything will go on smoothly in future. Your letters by former courier were received at Arkadelphia. It was not deemed safe to send back at that time. I hope we shall soon be able to communicate without interruption.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

I omitted to tell you about the fight with Marmaduke. I suppose he attempted to get possession of the ford. His attack was fierce with artillery, cavalry, and dismounted men, but he was repulsed with the loss of 1 captain killed, 2 officers prisoners (1 of his staff), 6 men killed, and a good many wounded. I hope McRae will leave now. If he does not he should be visited again. I should like to hear from you as often as it may be practicable.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Widow Cornelius', in the Field, Camp No. 9, April 7, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas, &c.:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 3d instant was received last night. The command which left Little Rock has reached this point, which is 5 miles south of the Little Missouri River crossing at Elkin's

Ferry. General Thayer camped last night 5 miles this side of Caddo Creek, and will in all probability join by to-morrow night. Leaving here, I shall proceed direct to Camden with the whole force. Our supplies are limited, and must be renewed before proceeding farther. You will direct Capt. B. O. Carr, chief quartermaster, to furnish the transportation for the following supplies: Thirty days' supplies of one-half rations of hard bread, one-quarter ration of bacon, and full ration of salt and coffee for 15,000 men; also sufficient transportation for the quartermaster's property, a list of which is herewith inclosed, and the ammunition, a memorandum of which is also inclosed. You will give the needful directions to other department staff officers to get these supplies together. This train must be made up, using, if necessary, every wagon and mule at Little Rock. For such of the above supplies as can be procured at Pine Bluff, and transportation furnished there, you will direct Col. Powell Clayton to make up a train and proceed from that point with such escort as he deems safe. The train from Little Rock will proceed by Benton, Tulip, and Princeton, at which last place it will join Colonel Clayton's train. An escort to this train of at least 800 infantry will be furnished by Brigadier-General Kimball; he will also furnish a squadron of cavalry to act as advance and rear guard and picket. An alternative is permitted respecting the method of sending the train from Little Rock, if on consultation with General Kimball it shall be deemed most expedient, viz: Send the supplies by boats to Pine Bluff and the wagons by land, and have the whole thing leave Pine Bluff together. If this latter course is adopted only the infantry escort before named will be sent, as Colonel Clayton can furnish all cavalry needed. The course which will get the supplies to Camden quickest must be adopted. From the time you receive this I desire that not one moment, night or day, be lost until the trains are in motion, and then that Camden be reached as speedily as possible. I shall send a force from Camden to meet the trains. You have received all dispatches I have sent. Lieutenant Tabor, with his escort, less 5 men, arrived.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 7, 1864.*
(Received 3 a. m., 15th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Major-General Steele having gone toward Shreveport and left me in command of the troops in his department along and north of the Arkansas River, and I not being able to communicate with him for several days, I transmit the telegraph received by me this morning, and respectfully ask that orders may be given General Blunt and that I may be instructed:

Brigadier-General KIMBALL:

GENERAL: Capt. M. S. Adams is the only commissary in this district, and chief and depot commissary, Captain Hamer, has reported to General Blunt, and was relieved from duty in this department and district before General Thayer left. Captain Durbin did the same and nothing can be obtained except by General Blunt's order. I have made application for transportation through General Blunt and was refused and insulted by allusions to generals in this department, and Cap-

tain Hamer is a strong sympathizer, to say the least, of the firm of McDowell & Co., for whose benefit this army has been run. Please ask Captain Cantine, chief commissary of subsistence, to have Captain Adams retained in his present position, unless it is his desire to make the troops here entirely dependent on General Blunt and his combination of interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. JUDSON,
Col., Comdg. Dist. of the Frontier, Dept. of Arkansas.

Very respectfully,

N. KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

HQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 7, 1864.

Col. C. C. ANDREWS,

Commanding Post of Little Rock, Ark.:

The general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to relieve all local provost-marshals at this post, and order them to report for duty to the commanding officers of the detachments of the divisions to which they belong, excepting only Maj. George R. French, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and that all books, papers, and records of their offices be taken charge of by you. He directs that should you find the duties of the post provost-marshal too onerous for one officer, you detail and place on duty such as you may deem proper, in sufficient force to perform all its duties thoroughly.

He directs that during the absence of the major-general commanding the department you will inform your command and instruct your guards and pickets that they will be instructed in their duties only by you or by orders properly transmitted through you, and that they will respect and permit no passes except as are given by the assistant adjutant-general of the department and at these or your own headquarters. He directs that you cause all papers to be taken up and returned to your office for examination. The swarms of guerrillas and scouts of the enemy in rear of the army with the major-general commanding, and in the country around this post, render the exercise of the strictest vigilance necessary, and the general commanding expects you to use every exertion in your power to break up the passing of improper persons through the lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 7, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HURLBUT,

Memphis:

It is impossible to get horses to mount the Third Michigan and Seventh Kansas at present. Every effort will be made by Brigadier-General Davidson, in charge of the bureau. I will do all I can for you; call on me whenever you have need.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 7, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received.* I thank you. General Steele left here the 24th ultimo, and is now at or near Camden. We have no direct news from him. The rebels are reported to be falling back to Shreveport. The force left me is of such a kind that I cannot make excursions after guerrillas. At Fort Smith I have 800 men, and on the Arkansas River, between here and there, about 800; at Batesville and on the White River, about 1,000, of which probably not more than a half are effective. At Devall's Bluff I have about 900 men, with 50 miles of railroads and depots to protect, and at Pine Bluff about 1,200, and at Little Rock about 3,000 effective men.

The force left me is composed principally of men who were unfit for the march toward Ridding's, the country of guerrillas. The policy has been not to seize horses, and the rebels having gathered up all that were worth anything I might mount a few by taking the horses of citizens. The country north of White River is infested with bands of guerrillas under McRae, numbering in all near 1,200 men under different local leaders. They depredate in the counties of Searcy, Van Buren, Independence, Jackson, and up toward Pocahontas, and in the country between Arkansas and White Rivers there are several bands. I have no force with which I can successfully act against them. There is scarcely a sufficient number at Helena to protect the post. White River is navigable to Jacksonport at all times. From that point to Pocahontas is 65 miles, with good roads, and through a section with plenty of forage.

I concentrated quite a force last week and sent an expedition up White River against McRae's force (numbering about 600 men), under Colonel Andrews, who forced him to fight, though numbering only 200 men, and really gave him a good thrashing, killing and wounding 125 and occupying Pocahontas. You could send subsistence stores up the White River, if troops can be stationed at Jacksonport. My garrison is at Batesville, 35 miles above. I will rejoice to move with you and once more be under your command. I think now of seizing horses and mounting men, and make an attempt to disperse or capture McRae's force. I have a small force at Fayetteville.

Very respectfully,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *April 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

I could not well spare a full company from here to go to Saint Genevieve, but the company stationed at Farmington, being a good company and commanded by good officers, can well be spared, and will be of no earthly use there, as there is some military at Saint

* See April 6, p. 61.

Genevieve. This change I recommended and urged some time ago, and think a very good one. I shall order the company from Farmington right off to Saint Genevieve, unless countermanded by you.

JNO. N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

You will not send the company until further orders.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, April 7, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN GRAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit a printed circular of instructions, issued for the government of the troops under my command. The system of patrolling was the very best I could think of. You will observe that the entire line is traveled daily by squads of 11 men, in addition to escorts for forage, &c. Less than 10 I did not think would be safe, and more could not be spared from other duties. The commanding officer at Mound City can only send 5 in his turn to the Trading Post, as he has another daily patrol east and south. These patrols can carry any communication, and unless there is something special I think no other messengers will be needed north and south. If I can get the hearty co-operation of the officers in wooing the citizens into our confidence, I think the border will be safe.

That the soldiers have ill-treated the citizens is certain, and my first aim will be to change the tide of affairs by enforcing discipline and inculcating upon every man his moral duties and the right guaranteed to every citizen. I have faith in succeeding, and had this been done long ago the present state of affairs had never existed. I send up to-day a man named Armstrong, private in the Seventh Kansas, whom I had arrested for stealing. He is a fair sample of the Ninth and Seventh, on the border. I do not class the Eleventh in this scale, for they are above it. I have forwarded to Captain Simpson all the evidence in the case of Armstrong, so that you can have him dealt with instantly. I will start up the border as soon as the paymaster leaves here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. MOONLIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR OF
INSTRUCTIONS. }

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., DIST. OF S. KANSAS,
Mound City, April 5, 1864.

With a view to securing to the citizens of Kansas living in the border counties that protection in lives and property to which they are, as loyal citizens, entitled to receive at my hands, and with which

I am intrusted by the general commanding, it is hereby ordered that a continuous system of patrols be kept up from station to station throughout the entire border line, as follows, commencing on the 11th instant:

First. From Mound City to the Trading Post, 1 sergeant or corporal and 4 men, returning on the 12th. From the Trading Post to Rockville, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men, returning on the 12th. From Rockville to Coldwater Grove, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men, returning on the 12th. From Coldwater Grove to Aubrey, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men, returning on the 12th. From Aubrey to Oxford, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men, returning on the 12th. From Oxford to Shawnee Mission, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men, returning on the 12th.

Second. From Shawnee Mission to Oxford, 1 sergeant or corporal and 10 men on the 13th, returning on the 14th; from Oxford to Aubrey, the same; from Aubrey to Coldwater Grove, the same; from Coldwater Grove to Rockville, the same; from Rockville to the Trading Post, the same; from the Trading Post to Mound City, the same; and so on back again up the line as on the 11th and 12th. In addition to patrolling the country in the direction of the Trading Post, in turn, the commanding officer of Mound City will patrol daily, east and south of his post, so as to complete the chain to the southern boundary line. Daily patrolling will also be made as Colonel Hoyt may deem proper, by the troops at Shawnee Mission and town, to the Kaw River.

By this system the entire line from the Kaw River to the north line of Bourbon County will be traversed daily. These patrols will carry communications from station to station, and, except in urgent cases, it will not be necessary to send other messengers. Commanding officers of sub-districts and stations will be held responsible for the prompt and faithful execution of these instructions. It will not be considered the duty of these patrols to simply go from station to station, but they will be required to scour the country, searching for armed men in rebellion against the Government of the United States; to thwart the schemes and foil the plans of the enemy, who will doubtless watch these patrols with murderous intent.

Regularity as to the hour of starting will not be observed; sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evening, and again at noon; nor will directness of route be heeded, but, on the contrary, circuits to the right and left will be made, so that every day there will be a change of direction and time in traveling, thereby preventing the possibility of running into traps likely to be laid for them, and at the same time convincing the enemy that there is no safety for him on Kansas soil.

It will also be the special duty of these patrols to make themselves acquainted with the citizens on the border, encouraging them by soldierly conduct and gentlemanly treatment to give timely notice to the nearest military commander of the approach of an enemy, and it is hereby enjoined on every officer and soldier in this command to cultivate as far as possible the acquaintance of every citizen residing within his boundary; make each and all of them feel that you are soldiers in the true meaning of the word, and that your duty on the border is to protect, and not to persecute, loyal men. By following this rule every farmer will become a sentinel and every homestead a dwelling place of loyalty and happiness.

I sincerely hope I will be spared the degradation of having to bring to justice any officer or soldier of my command for violating the rights and privileges guaranteed to any loyal citizen of the United States.

The patrols will at all times be kept well in hand by the non-commissioned officer in charge, and he will be held to a strict accountability for the conduct of his party. A list of these details will be kept by station commanders for future reference, that praise may be awarded or punishment meted out as deserved. This system of patrolling will not be considered sufficient, in itself, for protection, and officers must not be lulled into security of position, but ever watchful and vigilant. A rigid and uniform system of drill must be kept up in each squadron or detachment, no matter how few men may be in camp. The regulations require at least one drill each day, which must be complied with. Without regularity in drill there can be no discipline, and without discipline there can be no efficiency, but in its stead lawlessness, pillage, and demoralization. These are the very evils officers must guard against by a steady and firm yet equitable government.

Uniformity in purpose and action, with an eye to honor and justice, is a sure guide to military fame and renown.

The following are transcripts from letters of instruction to me by General McKean, which will be closely observed:

Measures should be immediately taken to keep the troops at all times fully armed and equipped and regularly supplied, and the detachments should always be ready to move on notice.

* * * * *

It is understood, also, that complaints have frequently been made by commanding officers in Missouri, near the line, against troops sent over from this side. To remove as far as practicable all cause for such complaints and to prevent collision, detachment commanders in your brigade have been instructed not to cross the line into Missouri, except in the following cases: First, by orders from district headquarters; second, when requested by a post or detachment commander in Missouri; third, when in close pursuit of the enemy.

THO. MOONLIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *April 7, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of North Kansas:

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from the general commanding, I have the honor to report that on the receipt of his order on Sunday evening, I proceeded forthwith to Leavenworth City, accompanied by 2 men of the post battery.

On my arrival in the city I traversed the most frequented streets and principal thoroughfares without perceiving any signs of commotion or riot, and after the most diligent inquiry of prominent and leading citizens, I came to the conclusion that no cause did then, or had during the day, existed for the interposition of the military authority.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient,

R. H. HUNT,
Major Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post Battery.

OMAHA, NEBR., April 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Laramie :

I have just received the following dispatch from department headquarters :

Brigadier-General R. B. MITCHELL :

Information has reached here that the Indians have stolen 175 head of stock from near Denver, in your district. I telegraphed Colonel Chivington to co-operate with your troops. Have you any information of it? Answer.

S. R. CURTIS.

You will take the necessary measures to recapture the stock and, if possible, the Indians. Handle the scoundrels without gloves if it becomes necessary. Communicate with Colonel Chivington and report anything that may occur.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OMAHA, NEBR., April 7, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth :

Your dispatch was the first intimation I had of the difficulty with Indians. I have no official information that I have a soldier west of Cottonwood Post. What troops have I west of Cottonwood subject to my orders?

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 8, 1864—3.30 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper :

It is not too late to bring A. J. Smith's division out of Red River to join General McPherson by the Mississippi and Tennessee instead of by Grenada. As soon as I learn what forces can be sent to General Steele from the States west of the Ohio I will order them. Have you ordered General Banks to come away with his troops, or does he leave any subject to General Steele's orders, and how many? General Steele reported that he had only about 7,000 to take with him from the Arkansas, and that his cavalry and artillery were very bad.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, April 8, 1864.

General JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff to General Grant, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: Yesterday I received General Grant's telegram from Culpeper informing me that he had given to General Steele the

direction of the Red River expedition. I have accounts from him, meager in details, that he was on the 23d March within 15 miles of Arkadelphia, where he was to make a junction with General Thayer, from Fort Smith. I take it for granted that he found no trouble in overcoming all opposition as far as Red River, where he will find the gun-boats and Banks' and Smith's forces. I have sent my instructions of the 7th instant, copy inclosed,* to General Hurlbut at Memphis, with instructions to send it by an officer up Red River till he deliver it. In order that General Grant may see the whole tenor of my correspondence with General Steele, I send with this also copies of all my letters to him and the admiral on the subject.† Many of these were written when I had no right to command General Steele, but now that he will regard my views as binding on him the whole will be respected by him.

From my best information the force of 10,000 men under A. J. Smith, who had just come in from Meridian, got to Alexandria before General Banks, taking Fort De Russy en route, and I also hear from General Hurlbut, at Memphis, that General Mower had captured another batch of four guns, caissons, &c., complete, up toward Natchitoches, but I rather think this capture was made near Cotile or Plaisance, some 20 miles above Alexandria, where I know there is a large bayou crossed by a substantial bridge. At all events, if my 10,000 could clean up the river for 140 miles, capturing all guns and material of war, surely General Steele can go on to Shreveport, now that the river is in good stage. I have claimed my 10,000 for the Army of the Tennessee on the 10th of April, as I have other work for them, and therefore must leave, as you see I do, to General Steele a wide discretion as to what he should attempt. If our conjoint forces reach and capture Shreveport, it should be held at any cost, as it is the very key of all Texas. All the disposable forces in Missouri and Arkansas should in that event be moved to Shreveport and Alexandria, leaving my 10,000 to come by Grenada, and Banks' forces to swing against Mobile. Please read these papers and communicate the substance to the general, as I have more faith in his judgment as to the measure of strength to make certain military ends than in my own.

I am, with respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Red River Expedition, Vicksburg, en route:

GENERAL: Changes in circumstances render it better that your entire division and command should come by water via Cairo, Paducah, and up the Tennessee via Clifton. You need not, therefore, attempt to march to Grenada and across by land, but come in your boats by the route via Cairo. Copies of this will be sent Generals McPherson and Hurlbut and commanding officers at Cairo and

* See Sherman to Steele, p. 76.

† See Sherman to Steele, March 4, 6, and 8; to Smith, March 6, and to Porter, March 7, Part II, pp. 496, 516, 529, 514, 519, respectively.

Paducah. One cause of this change is that General Veatch, instead of occupying Purdy, came away, and I had no notice of his coming till we heard of his troops at Florence.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT STEVENS, PASS MANCHAC, *April 8, 1864.*

Lieut. R. SKINNER,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Carrollton:

SIR: I have the honor to return Captain Morse's dispatch,* forwarded to me by general commanding, for information. The rebels' project would be feasible could they surprise the post at De Sair, but we are on the alert, and I fear not such a thing. Nevertheless, I have re-enforced the detachment there, and I shall increase it to about 40 men as soon as Lieutenant Freeland will return from his expedition. I expect him to-day; until then I cannot make any reconnaissance on the lakes. I suppose that the duty on which Lieutenant Dunning has been detached has something to do with that.

I shall take immediately the necessary measures to obstruct Bayou De Sair and Shellbank Bayou; the first runs 1 mile north of the said railroad station, and the other about 1½ miles south of it; it is by the last that an attempt is more probable. As to Pass Manchac, the fort can be attacked only when the post at De Sair is taken. I have only 1 commissioned officer on duty with the company, and he is absent for the present. I think that it would be well if one more could be detailed for duty here, but I believe that there are no dispensable officers in the regiment. The general commanding can be satisfied that I shall give the most earnest attention to this matter, and I hope that we shall be ready for any emergency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. HAWKE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., *April 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Having visited the line of the Rio Grande for the purpose of enabling myself to comply with your instructions sending me to Texas, I have the honor to offer the following report of my observations and action upon this frontier: I found Señor Juan N. Cortina, the Governor and military commandant of Tamaulipas, somewhat estranged toward us by reason of the representations of rebel agents and interested cotton-traders, to the effect that we were favorable to his late rival and wished to entrap him into our power. To remove this impression I immediately brought about a personal interview with him, when he frankly repeated in substance what I have already stated, adding that he wished to be our friend, and that our success was necessary to the security of Mexico, not only against transmarine nations but against the ambitious arms and aggressive spirit of the so-called Confederate Government.

* See p. 5.

After making such explanations as removed his suspicions and inspired his confidence, I called his attention to divers considerations threatening the continuance of amicable relations between the United States and Mexico. I alluded to the fact that our blockade of Texas was frustrated by the accessibility of Mexico to rebel cotton and other articles of rebel commerce; that a refuge was found in Mexico by traitors to the United States, armed and unarmed; that these traitors were constantly intriguing to embroil either the Governments or the citizens of the two countries in hostility with each other; that the presence of such lawless men along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande endangered our transports and supplies on that river, and exposed our country to predatory raids. Pointing out these things I requested that he would use his authority or influence to remedy them, and afterward addressed him a communication in writing upon the subject, to which he promptly replied. Both the communication and reply will be found herewith.*

The reply of the Governor is a bold one, amounting to but little less than a declaration of war against the rebels, and should it be carried into effect by President Juarez, according to the Governor's recommendation, will be in fact a declaration of war. The attitude of the Governor toward us, considering the present extremity of his own country, must, as it ought to, appeal strongly to our admiration and gratitude. Colonel Davis, who bears this dispatch, will present to you Col. S. M. Velez and Señor Luis Silva, charged with dispatches from Governor Cortina, for whom I ask your friendly civilities. Colonel Davis is possessed of my views more fully than it would be convenient to reduce them to writing, and will afford any desirable explanation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,

Maj. Gen., Comdg. 13th A. C. and Coast and Frontier of Tex.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 90. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 8, 1864.

1. Paragraph 7 of Special Orders, No. 58, current series, from these headquarters, is so far amended as to direct that Major-General Dana will proceed to Philadelphia instead of to New York, and thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for instructions.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, VA., April 8, 1864—7.30 p. m.

(Received 9.05 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

The Thirty-fifth Wisconsin may be ordered to General Sherman. Notify Sherman, however, to send the order for it, as he may wish to send it to Steele, now that he has been directed to take the Red River into his command.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 8, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK :

Are there any régiments of cavalry, either new or old, in the Western States unassigned? If so, I wish to have two or three régiments sent to General Steele at Little Rock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HELENA, ARK., *April 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT :

GENERAL : I earnestly request that you send me 200 good American cavalry. It is now impossible for me to communicate with General Steele, my departmental commander. He wrote me he could not furnish me, but I was authorized to detain any cavalry [that] passes this post. I have not had that in my power. The enemy continue to make raids to my picket lines, and have captured about 150 mules, within the last month, from the Government lessees of the plantations in this vicinity. I have commenced to enforce General Grant's order No. 4, in retaliation. The guerrillas take the mules off as far as White River, and then sell them, and my force is not sufficient to divide in pursuit, without danger of being outnumbered in a difficult section of country. My cavalry brought in 12 prisoners and 90 animals last night.

With the additional force which I request from you I will try to crush out those marauders. I am obliged to weaken my little squad of white infantry to-day, by detaching from them a guard for 35 prisoners of war, now in my hands, including Colonel Josey and 3 other officers. I am of the opinion that I have not a sufficient number of troops to do the duties required of me.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *April 8, 1864.*

Maj. W. D. GREEN, A. A. G., *Little Rock :*

There are various rumors of an attack along the railroad. McRae is said to be near Austin with quite a force. A lot of citizens came into the camp at Bayou Meto last night, with the report that an attack would be made before morning. I think the guards should be strengthened by troops from Little Rock, and that the train guards should be increased.

B. O. CARR,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1864.

Capt. LYMAN RICHARDSON, *Master of Transportation :*

SIR : I design sending a scout of 75 cavalry across the river to-night, and it is very important that the steam-boat Davenport should be in readiness so that they can all be crossed at once and without delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. M. MEEKER,
Commanding Sixty-second Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: In consequence of information having been received here that a considerable force of rebels are near the Fort Smith road, about 20 miles above here, the general commanding directs that you send out at once under a proper officer a party of 15 or 20 men, the main part to be stationed on the road at the rebel fortifications and a part thrown forward three-fourths or 1 mile for observation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 8, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Order the Ninth Iowa Cavalry to proceed to Little Rock, Ark., to report to General Steele.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant :
 E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, •
Saint Louis, April 8, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

What do you think of the expediency of sending a company from Centerville to Patterson; also of sending the three howitzers now at Camp Curtis to Patterson? Ascertain and inform me whether it will be practicable, when grass comes, to subsist three companies at Poplar Bluff or Doniphan, with the aid of such forage as can be gathered up about there.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

UNOFFICIAL.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your letter by the hands of Mr. Joseph G. Atlee, of the firm of Tesch & Atlee, merchants at Sedalia, has been received. I desire to state fully all the facts in connection with this subject, so that it will be understood.

In June last I was assigned to this command. An unlimited traffic in liquors had been permitted, and large stocks were in the hands of wholesale dealers, while the towns, villages, and every central point, such as cross-roads, were filled with groceries. There

being no civil law in force to operate as a check upon bad men, many of whom, in the army and out of it, had private wrongs to revenge, murders and other outrages were perpetrated by drunken men and it was found absolutely necessary to restrict the sale of liquors; but in order not to embarrass parties who had invested their capital in this business, in July orders were issued prohibiting its importation but allowing the sale of stocks on hand.

Dealers were informed that after a sufficient time had elapsed for them to dispose of their stocks, sales would be prohibited to a great extent. In September orders were issued prohibiting sales, except wines and beer, by all parties except druggists, regularly in that business. This was changed so as to include hotel keepers and practicing physicians, about the 1st of January. The orders that are now in force are as follows: Any person may import and sell beer and wines and no permits are necessary for the purpose. Druggists, hotel keepers, and physicians may import spirituous liquors in small quantities, and citizens for private use. The parties are under the necessity of obtaining special permits for each importation. On this order being issued, a large number of persons obtained and paid for licenses to keep hotels or as druggists, and because the sub-district commanders refused to recognize them as regular traders they claim that they are not treated fairly, as they have paid for a license to trade and are not permitted to do so. The only place in the district where it is said that the general business is injured by the prohibition is Sedalia. To remedy this, I at one time granted permits to sell to parties who were living in the Southwest District, but I soon became satisfied that under this change the dealers were flooding the country again in all parts of the district, and the permission was revoked.

I am advised by Col. J. F. Philips, commanding the Second Sub-District, that many of the best and largest traders at Sedalia concur with him in the opinion that the traffic in the town is not injured by the prohibition referred to; that the loss in liquor traffic has been more than replaced by the increase of other branches of trade, resulting from the restoration of quiet and safety to the people in consequence of the breaking up of a large number of grogeries that were the resorts of bad men.

Mr. McKissock, general superintendent and engineer of the Pacific Railroad, and a number of the contractors, inform me that unless the prohibitions are continued it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the work of construction. All good citizens recognize the restrictions in the sale of this article as having had the best effect, and I am satisfied that the orders that have been issued give all the license that is necessary at this time. The business is a profitable one, and the parties who desire to deal are clamorous, and it would relieve you from their importunities to remove the restrictions, but if it is done it would endanger the good order that is now growing in the district.

You will pardon the length of this letter, but as this is another of the numerous complaints that have been made and that have once been settled, I have thought proper to give you its history and my views fully.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 8, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis :

MAJOR : This week a foraging party from Springfield entered the southwest part of Henry County, and while moving about in the night were mistaken for a party of bushwhackers. The citizens and a scouting party of the First Missouri State Militia pursued them, but fortunately learned their character in time to prevent serious consequences. I respectfully represent that nearly every bushwhacker we kill has a sky-blue overcoat, regulation pattern, and is otherwise in U. S. uniform, and irregular commands who are passing in the district, foraging parties and others, will be in danger of being attacked by my troops or bands of loyal citizens, unless care is taken to advise the people and the several commanders of their character. Will you please transmit this letter to Brigadier-General Sanborn.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Sanborn, commanding District of Southwest Missouri, who will concert signals and badges with General Brown, so that scouting parties from different districts may not mistake each other's character.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., April 8, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Brigadier-General Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, copies of letters addressed to the different commanders of stations in the sub-district, giving for the month of April, 1864, the signals and countersigns to be used by different scouting parties when they meet; and also copy of letter to Maj. P. Pendleton, paymaster, U. S. Army, giving a list of stations and troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., April 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Station Kansas City :

SIR: The colonel commanding Fourth Sub-District orders that for the month of April, 1864, the following signals will be used by all scouts, patrols, escorts, &c.: The challenging party will ride for-

ward, take off his hat or cap, and hold it vertically above his head. The challenged party will answer by taking off his hat or cap and holding it down by his right side. If near enough to speak, challenging party will call out "Who are you?" the answer, "Rosecrans." Then the challenged party will call out "Who are you?" answer, "Babes in the wood." The different commanding officers will use discretion and great caution when communicating this and maintain it as private as possible, to avoid disaster or to provide against it being divulged.

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy furnished Colonel McFerran, April 11, 1864, with instructions to direct station commanders in his sub-district to use the same signals.)

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., April 7, 1864.

Maj. P. PENDLETON,
Paymaster, U. S. Army:

SIR: In obedience to orders received this day from Brigadier-General Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, I have the honor to forward for your information the following list of stations, troops, &c., in the Fourth Sub-District, District of Central Missouri:

Station.	Commander.	Troops.
Kansas City	Capt. E. W. Kingsbury	Company D. Ninth Minnesota; Companies B and D, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Westport	Capt. William H. Greene	Detachment Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Independence	Lieut. Col. T. H. Dodd	Detachment Second Colorado Cavalry; Company F, Ninth Minnesota.
Little Santa Fe	First Lieut. I. F. Evens	Detachment Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Hickman Mills	Capt. John Hall	Company A, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Blue Mills	First Lieut. G. C. Manville	Company F, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Snibar	First Lieut. J. F. Bennett	Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Blue Springs	Capt. Thomas Moses, jr.	Company M, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Pleasant Hill	Capt. E. P. Elmer	Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Morristown	First Lieut. F. A. Spencer	Company G, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Harrisonville	Maj. J. L. Pritchard	Company C, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Dayton	Sergeant in command	Detachment Company L, Second Colorado Cavalry.
Johnstown	Capt. G. G. Norton	Do.
Pleasant Gap	Second Lieut. R. O. Rizer	Squadron Company I, Second Colorado Cavalry.

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SNIBAR STATION, MO., April 8, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS MOSES, JR.,
Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Battalion:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your instructions I left Snibar Station with 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 16 privates April 5, 1864, at 7 a. m. and proceeded to a point 3 miles

northeast of Lone Jack, and on the farm of one Scott deployed the men in squads of 3 and scouted the brush thoroughly from that point to the house of Jemima Johnson, which is situated at the junction of the county lines of Jackson, La Fayette, and Johnson Counties, finding nothing of importance. From Johnson I scouted again in the same order through very heavy brush toward Round Prairie; found many tracks of unshod horses and one or two old camps, and at a point about 1 mile east of Round Prairie, in a deep hollow, I found a camp evidently left but a short time; found canteens, plates, knives, butternut clothing, and halters, together with some U. S. cavalry clothing.

The parties who had occupied the camp had a number of animals and had taken forage from Smith's farm, near there. A house within 200 yards of the camp was occupied by an old widow woman named Plunkett and two other women, whose names were Martin and ——. The outhouses were full of meat, and every evidence was seen of its being a place where the bushwhackers were harbored, for which purpose it is very conveniently situated. I was totally unable to glean any information from the women; the younger women were very indignant at the house being searched. This house should be well watched. From this point scouted through the brush to Round Prairie, when the command came together, meeting a scouting party of Captain Burris' company, Missouri State Militia. Being near night, marched to the farm of Robert Moore, in Clay Township, La Fayette County, and there went into camp at sunset.

April 6.—Broke camp at sunrise and scouted through the brush to the house of Judge Grey. Surrounded and searched the house; every trace that men had been secreted in the hay-loft the night before; was informed that Grey was at Lexington, under arrest. Elicited nothing further. Proceeded thence to Napoleon, Mo., in search of one Potts; searched every house in town; finally heard of his whereabouts and found him on a farm near Harris' place, on the Lexington road, about 3 miles from Napoleon. He has a pass to reside in La Fayette and Jackson Counties. This man is strongly suspected of harboring bushwhackers. He expresses disloyal sentiments, and in my opinion should not be allowed to live in Jackson County, as his antecedents all point to the fact of his being a disloyal man. From there scouted through the brush at and near Bone Hill, toward evening sending Sergeant Leslie with 7 men through the brush to the northward of Pink Hill; found three camps, evidently lately occupied; went into camp near Seminary at sunset. Plenty of forage in this section of the country. The men scouted this day part of the time on foot.

April 7.—Broke camp at sunrise; took the brush at Pink Hill and scouted southeast. The men deployed over a space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a part of the time on foot; found many traces and tracks of guerrillas; there is evidently a traveled track for them across the frontier of the county; found also there old camps, clothing, &c. Party rendezvoused at Lick Skillet; scouted thence through the brush to Round Prairie, coming in on the opposite side from where we entered it the day before; visited again the Plunkett house near the large camp; dogs gave the alarm before we were within 1,000 yards of the house; surrounded and entered the house and outbuildings; found a third of the meat before reported had been taken away; ordered the dogs to be shot. This house is a very suspicious place and should be well watched. Scouted through the brush for a circle

of a mile, then started for a point of timber near and to the eastward of Lone Jack. Scouted through it thoroughly and went into camp at dark. Many people without permits are living about this point on the edge of the two counties.

April 8.—Broke camp at daylight, scouted through brush, and at 11 o'clock came out on the prairie 4 miles from Pleasant Hill. Being out of rations, went into Pleasant Hill to get breakfast for the men and forage for the horses; left at 12 m., and came by the most direct course through the prairie and brush to this station, arriving at 1 p. m. The command has traveled in all on this scout about 90 miles, and the brush has been thoroughly searched on the course of the march. The country in and about Round Prairie, Grey's, and Bone Hill is full of signs of the guerrillas, and they evidently have a crossing place on the Missouri River near Napoleon.

I am, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ALBERT L. GOODING,

Second Lieut. Co. H, 2d Colo. Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

FAYETTEVILLE, *April 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN :

I have what I consider reliable information that a heavy raid is intended on this place within a few days at most. Small parties have been crossing the river for three weeks and are now concentrating. It is estimated that there are at least 1,500 rebels in the woods within 60 miles; rebels boast that there are 2,500. Do not fail to send me 300 guns at once by special train, with 50 rounds of ammunition to each gun, and send me all the troops you possibly can. I have only 7 companies here and but poorly armed, and out of them I am guarding stock and several mills. Do not fail to start them in the morning. Let the ordnance officer enter these articles on my last requisition. Give me the best arms you have.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, Mo., *April 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I have the honor to report myself as duly installed, with headquarters established in this city. Everything working well.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., April 8, 1864.

In compliance with orders from Major-General Rosecrans I hereby assume command of the District of North Missouri, comprising that portion of the State lying north of the Missouri River. Headquarters of the district are established in the city of Saint Joseph.

The following staff officers are announced :

Capt. George A. Holloway, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. W. T. Clarke, First Cavalry, Nebraska Volunteers, aide-de-camp and chief of cavalry.

First Lieut. Amos J. Harding, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, aide-de-camp and judge-advocate.

Lieut. Col. S. P. Jennison, Tenth Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers, district provost-marshal.

Surg. Frank G. Porter, Missouri State Militia, medical director.

Maj. E. Wilmot, assistant quartermaster, Missouri State Militia, quartermaster.

Capt. William Barr, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of subsistence.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Clarke, Second Cavalry, Colorado Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Commanding, Macon, Mo.:

A marauding party consisting of less than 10 villains visited Brookfield and committed robberies last night. They are supposed to be about 13 miles from Brookfield, in the fork of Yellow Creek. Can you send an exterminating squad after them? Muster out the rascals if you find them. Squire Moore and Mr. Myers were among the persons plundered.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

EASTON, April 8, 1864.

General FISK:

RESPECTED SIR: For some time I was expecting to see you personally, but as my furlough is up to-day I must repair to the battle-sod; but I was greatly surprised after an absence of two years from my native State and village to see those same reptiles on whose hands still smoke the blood of our murdered brothers domineering over our sons and aged fathers in a most shameful manner, supplied with arms by the United States. That is a great wrong which I as a soldier that never turned his back on either friend or foe humbly ask your excellency to rectify.

MICH'L CALLERY,
First Lieut. Co. K, Eighteenth Missouri Vet. Vols.

BROOKFIELD, LINN COUNTY, Mo., April 8, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joseph:

DEAR SIR: Last night a party of armed men, numbering some 6 or 8, came to several houses of conditional Union men in the vicinity of this place, and took by force horses, guns, clothing, &c. They

took from Squire Moore one horse, saddle and bridle, overcoat, shotgun, and ammunition, and quite a quantity of clothing. They then went to the house of Louis Myers and took from him one horse, saddle and bridle, and \$20 in money; from there to Richard Crystal's, and took shotgun and ammunition; then to George Stiene's, and there took a horse, saddle, and bridle. Three of them were recognized. I have learned the name of but 1, but will find out the other 2 that were recognized. One was named Williams; he lives near the mouth of Elk Creek where it empties into Yellow Creek.

It is reported they belong to a gang of robbers, commanded by Jackman, who are committing such depredations to quite an extent, and are located in Howard County. About one year ago we were visited by one of these individuals, who were then commanded by Holtzclaw. He has quite a good many men in his company from Linn County. When they came here before I was assistant provost-marshal for Linn County, and I arrested the fathers and brothers of those who were known to belong to the gang, and in several instances other prominent rebels of the county, and held them personally responsible for the peace and safety of all their respective districts, putting them under bonds.

This last raid seems to be located in a different locality, but I am told some of the same parties are connected with the gang. Whether we shall be able to prove any of them guilty, if caught, remains to be seen. I hope we may.

These men who were plundered have ever been unconditionally for the Union, and as they have been used nearly the same way for the past three years at least once a year, they begin to get greatly exercised over it, and I am fearful of a collision between them and those who are known to sympathize with traitors. Many of our men (who are good reliable citizens) met yesterday for the purpose of organization to devise some means of retaliation. I have advised them to not be hasty, but hold on. I have assured them that as soon as matters could be regulated in this department steps would be taken to put all bushwhackers and robbers out of the way.

We would like it, if it is consistent, to organize a company of men from those who reside here in this place and vicinity, for self-protection; it would be comprised mostly of men connected with the railroads, who would at any time stop their work to hunt bushwhackers for a few days at a time, and could no doubt keep this county free from them.

- Colonel Hayward's regiment, the Thirty-eighth Railroad Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, I think, are all armed; at least Company G, of that regiment, have their arms here at this place. We have also some ammunition. We could, with your consent, very readily reorganize the company, and extend the enrolling into the company to a few men who are not connected with the road, and very soon get ourselves in good condition for home service at no expense to the State or Government, except for ammunition, if we should need it. As I said before, we have good rifled muskets, and would hold ourselves in readiness on short notice to look after such matters in this county and adjoining ones.

I trust you will excuse the length of this uninteresting document, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. CRANDALL.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 8, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON :

I hear that Indians have committed depredations on or near Platte River. Do not let district lines prevent pursuing and punishing them. Give Colonel Collins and General Mitchell your full co-operation and [all the] information you can. You can furlough veterans, but give them Government transportation.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major, &c.

HQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 8, 1864.

Col. R. N. McLAREN,
Commanding, Fort Snelling:

COLONEL: The Indian prisoners from Pembina encamped with their guard at Coon Creek, about 5 miles above the Falls, last night, and will reach the post under your command during the day. Major Camp will leave them after they have passed through Minneapolis, and give you due notice of their approach. In order that the train and prisoners may not be pressed upon or interfered with, you will detail a company of infantry to meet them at a convenient distance from the fort, and conduct them safely to their appointed station. It will be necessary also to have a proper guard to protect the women and children from molestation. The men captives will of course be placed under guard.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

The land column that was intended for the movement against Shreveport encountered a superior force 4 miles this side of Mansfield, and, being unable to communicate with the forces from the river, has been compelled to retreat. It is now our expectation to fall back to Grand Ecore. You will make your dispositions accordingly. The fighting was very sharp, but, from the situation of the country, it has been impossible to bring but a portion of our forces against the entire strength of the enemy. The loss of the enemy has been very severe; ours serious. General Ransom has been wounded.

If possible, send a communication to General Steele.

I am, &c.,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *April 9, 1864.*

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Comdg. Miss. Squadron, off Grand Ecore :

ADMIRAL : The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the advance of his forces reached a point about 5 miles this side of Mansfield about noon yesterday. There the advance became engaged with a force of the enemy, which proved to be the combined forces of Green and Price. After hard fighting until sunset with largely superior numbers the advance party had to fall back, with considerable loss in men, artillery, and transportation, under cover of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which managed to hold its ground through the night and fall back to form a junction with General Smith's forces here this morning. I intend to return this evening on the same road with General Franklin's and General A. J. Smith's commands, and to be in communication with the transports of General Kilby Smith and the gun-boats at Springfield Landing on Sunday evening or Monday forenoon. The major-general commanding has ordered General Grover to join his forces to those of General Kilby Smith as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, admiral, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL : By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to inform you that about noon yesterday the advance of his forces reached a point about 4 miles this side of Mansfield. There the advance became engaged with a force of the enemy which proved to be largely superior, being the combined forces of Taylor, Green, and Price. After hard fighting until sunset with these superior forces, the advance party had to fall back, with considerable loss of men, artillery, and transportation, under cover of the Nineteenth Army Corps, which managed to hold its ground through the night, and to fall back to form a junction with General A. J. Smith's forces here this morning.

This afternoon, nearly at sunset, the enemy attacked our forces here with the command of yesterday, strengthened by two divisions of General Price's army, which had not arrived here in time to take part yesterday. The enemy was driven at all points in the most brilliant manner by charges, and were utterly discomfited. We recaptured two guns taken from us yesterday, and captured caissons and other material of great value to the rebels. The victory is a complete one, and together with the loss of morale, which is its natural consequence, will contribute greatly to the object in view in the expedition.

Very respectfully, admiral, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires that your command shall be silently withdrawn during the night from its present position, and drawn back on the Grand Ecore road to a point which shall give the advantages of a strong position and a supply of water, both of which are wanting for a force of the size of his command. The commanding general will be happy to confer with you on this subject to-night.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PLEASANT HILL, *April 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General RANSOM,
Grand Ecore :

GENERAL : The enemy attacked this position this evening a little before sunset, and for a time advanced steadily upon our positions and threatened much damage. By infantry charges, made in an admirable manner by the reserve, the enemy were driven in from all points with great loss, and with the capture of much material and between 400 and 500 prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
April 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, &c. :

The major-general commanding desires me to say that General Dwight can, if he chooses, camp outside the town, and that we shall probably resume the march forward this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 29. { *Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and announces the following changes in the staff :

Surg. Darwin Dubois, chief surgeon.

Capt. Henry E. Jones, acting assistant inspector-general.

First Lieut. C. B. Bradshaw, acting assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Gould, acting aide-de-camp.

WM. H. RAYNOR,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 9, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: Mr. R. B. Post goes to Alexandria in the interest of Messrs. O. Bercier & Co., to look after cotton which this firm is authorized to bring out by the major-general commanding. A copy of the order will be shown you by the bearer. You will transport all the cotton offered by this gentleman promptly to this city as you have transportation, forwarding bills of lading and charges.

Very respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., April 9, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

No change has taken place in a few days, except departure of the 230 Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry veterans. Monthly return was sent to Colonel Irwin. Have ordered another for you. There are various reports of a threatened attack of this post and I have asked for a gun-boat.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., April 9, 1864.

Captain GREGORY,
U. S. Navy, Commanding Division, Donaldsonville, La.:

I have reason to request that a gun-boat be sent here without delay, to remain some time.

Respectfully,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., April 9, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am urging on the preparation of another brigade of colored troops for the field. The necessary transports have made some delay, but I hope to have the brigade in complete readiness before the end of the coming week. A detachment of my cavalry, while out repairing telegraph line on the 7th instant, was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry and lost some 16 men and a gun which was with the detachment. I have recommended that the telegraph line be transferred to the west bank, as it is now too much exposed for my small cavalry force to protect it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I would earnestly urge that the Second Regiment Texas Cavalry, now at Brownsville, be exchanged for the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, which formerly belonged to this command. This recommendation is based on the frequent desertions from the Second Texas, resulting, no doubt, from the proximity of the men of that regiment to their families, who are constantly asking them to return home, and the inducement of higher pay in specie offered them on the other side of the Rio Grande. It will be remembered that this regiment is composed of men, in considerable part, who were formerly Mexicans. The One hundred and eighteenth, or some such regiment, is much needed near the Rio Grande, particularly since a mounted detachment of the enemy has occupied Corpus Christi, probably with the intention of making predatory raids upon our land and water communications between Brazos Santiago and Brownsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the following persons were captured by the U. S. gunboat *Estrella*, on the 6th instant, at Indianola: Capt. Green Hall, late commanding Confederate gunboat Carr; Joseph P. Hanna, late first pilot of the Confederate gunboat Carr; James Delaney, late seaman of the Confederate gunboat Carr; William Austin, captain Confederate dispatch and mail schooner J. A. Hodges.

They came within our lines on a flag-of-truce boat on the 3d instant, and again on the 5th instant, during my absence on the Rio Grande. There is little doubt that this was with some ulterior motive. They pretend to some claim of protection from the flag of truce they came into our lines with, but at the time of their capture they had returned to the place from which they started with the flag, had arms on board, and were in communication with an armed force of rebels on land. Their return to Indianola was on the previous day, and there are no grounds whatever for their pretended claim.

It is reported that the commodore, the same who captured the *Harriet Lane*, is at Matagorda, and it is believed that he purposes some similar movement in sending these men down here, 45 miles from their vessel, to spy out, under cover of a flag of truce, our defenses and the position of vessels in our harbor. Joseph P. Hanna is said to be the last regular pilot of this portion of the coast they had, and his capture has rendered their gun-boats in Matagorda Bay almost useless. They will be forwarded to the provost-marshal-

general in charge of Capt. J. D. Brewster, aide-de-camp. The schooner Julia A. Hodges, used as a mail and dispatch boat by them, and a small sloop were captured at the same time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, April 9, 1864.

Capt. JOSEPH C. STONE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report relative to progress on defenses for the 8th and 9th instant: Ninety men from the First Brigade, First Division, of whom Captain Voorhees, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, was in charge, were employed on second lunette on exterior line on the 8th instant. Four teams reported at this work to-day. At redoubt on left of same line 62 men reported; these were from the Second Brigade, First Division. This party were relieved immediately, as no teams reported. Very good revetments are being made at both of these works, but the progress is very slow, as we are able to employ only a very small number of men on this long line. The wind is destroying rapidly that portion of the line and the works where revetments are not yet made. Eighty-two men from the First Brigade, First Division, were employed the 9th instant on second lunette half day. Two teams reported at this work and none at the left of the line. No men were employed at redoubts on this line. I employ very nearly 100 men daily at Fort Esperanza. Worked only half day on this fort the 9th instant, Saturday. Two hundred and thirty-five men were employed at interior line on the 8th, and 236 half day on the 9th instant.

The progress on interior line is very satisfactory, as the work is being done systematically and well. The earth is well rammed in layers of about 1 foot each. Lunettes A and B of this line are nearly complete. In lunette A the revetments are complete, and two platforms (earthen) have been made. One remains to be finished. Lunette B is nearly all sodded. The ground of the crémaillère line has been broken nearly the whole length of this line. I have made the profile of this line strong. The width of parapet, horizontal distance, 11 feet; command, 8 feet. The earth-work of the platforms of the left battery at McHenry Bayou is complete, and I am waiting for material with which to construct platforms. Six teams report daily at Fort Esperanza and a 2-mule team at interior line to draw sods.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 9, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark. :

Captain Mann's battery of the First Missouri Artillery is under orders for your command. One-fourth of the men are, however,

still absent on furlough until the 14th. A complete new battery will be here for him in ten days. His requisition for equipments will not be filled in less than that time. I recommend that he be allowed to wait, and shall so order unless you dissent.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
No. 8. } *Camp No. 9, April 9, 1864.*

The command will march to-morrow morning in the following order :

- I. The First Division, Brigadier-General Carr commanding.
- II. The Third Brigade, Third Division, Colonel Engelmann commanding.
- III. The First Brigade, Third Division, Brig. Gen. S. A. Rice commanding.
- IV. The trains of the First and Third Divisions, ordnance train, forage train of the First Division, in the order herein mentioned.
- V. The Second Brigade, Third Division, Col. William E. McLean commanding, who is charged with guarding the trains in his front and rear.
- VI. The pontoon and supply train.
- VII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer's division. General Thayer will dispose of a portion of his cavalry so as to guard the trains in advance and place his train between the infantry brigades of his division, using a section of artillery and a squadron of cavalry with his rear guard.
- VIII. The First Division will march at 6 a. m. The remainder of the command will follow in the order herein mentioned and encamp on the creek near Eads' plantation.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieut., Second Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DET. SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 8. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 9, 1864.*

I. Col. William H. Graves, commanding the Twelfth Regiment Michigan Veteran Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters with his regiment, is assigned to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

II. Lieut. Col. Henry Yates, One hundred and sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to his regiment for duty as soon as he shall have turned over the command to his successor.

III. Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry, will assume command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

IV. Col. C. C. Andrews, commanding post of Little Rock, is relieved of the command of all the troops in the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, except the Third Regiment Minnesota and the Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, these troops having been assigned to him for post duty.

V. All the troops in the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, in the vicinity of Little Rock, are attached to the Third Brigade of the Second Division. Commanding officers will report to Col. William H. Graves, commanding, without unnecessary delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball :

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSVILLE, April 9, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Is it the design of your communication of the 30th, directed to me, to revoke the following telegram ?

LITTLE ROCK, March 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. WAUGH,
Commanding :

The major-general directs that you make the country infested with guerrillas and those who are aiding them uninhabitable as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

My men are in no manner guilty of indiscriminate pillage. They only act under my orders. I now respectfully ask the names of such persons as make these accusations.

Respectfully,

G. M. WAUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 9, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
*First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District of
Northeastern Arkansas, Batesville, Ark. :*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to send him a report that will give him complete information as to the strength and effectiveness of the troops under your command. He wishes to know the condition of the country around you, particularly between Batesville and Jacksonport, as to the force of the enemy and the amount of forage that might be obtained. He intends to make another demonstration toward Augusta, but will not do so before hearing from you, and he wishes to know what you could do in connection with such an expedition should it be ordered to go farther up the White River. He desires you to give him any information of interest from your district of which you may be possessed that might in any manner assist in forwarding the interests of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, *April 9, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

(Received 11th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I see it will not do to take infantry from your department. If necessary for you to station troops in Arkansas for the protection of Missouri, do it. The State militia, with their consent, can be organized into U. S. volunteer infantry, but not into cavalry without special authority from the War Department. I cannot send more cavalry to you now. I will refer your recommendation for mustering militia into U. S. service and consolidating or mustering out such as will not accept service to the Secretary of War.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 9, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received ordering Ninth Iowa Cavalry to Little Rock, Ark. If it is not urgently necessary to send them at once, I recommend a delay of a few days to enable board of examination to finish the examination of the officers. The regiment came here perfectly new, and has been kept here for discipline, drill, and to get rid of incompetent officers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 9, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m., 10th.)

Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,

Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

The whole of transportation on hand in the Department of Missouri shows 1,650 teams, besides ambulances. Of this number they ought to spare 500 at least, if you want them elsewhere.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 9, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis:

General Grant tells me that General Steele will hold the line of Red River. Banks' troops are ordered elsewhere, and I have sent for A. J. Smith's command, which I loaned Banks for thirty days. You should send to Red River with dispatch all the men you can possibly spare, for if Steele can hold Alexandria and Shreveport, the only organized enemy will then be held at a great and safe distance from Missouri. Surely Missouri now is safe with its organized militia.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 9, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I am anxious that you should be interested in the state of affairs on Red River, because I know their importance. My troops from Vicksburg were loaned for a month, during which they captured a fort and garrison, and have pushed the enemy to Natchitoches, and don't know how much farther; but I must now have these troops back. Banks, too, is needed in another quarter. There remains only Steele and the navy to hold and guard what has been made, and to push the enemy to Texas.

The gun-boats never were in better order, but Steele has not enough men for the purpose. I did not know till to-day that General Grant had ordered Banks to another quarter. Every organized regiment in Missouri and Kansas should hasten to Red River; those in Missouri by water, and those in Kansas by land, by Fort Smith. No time should be lost, as I fear that Steele would be discouraged by the sudden withdrawal of his co-operating forces, unless he should perceive other fresh troops arriving. You surely don't need anything but militia now in Missouri. You should risk minor chances to secure larger results.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 9, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your two dispatches received. I have only three available regiments of infantry in this department (one more guarding Alton prison) in all. Two guarding the depots here, where about that force is needed. Only seven regiments of volunteer cavalry. The withdrawal of these troops at this time would injure concentrating much. The Missouri cavalry could go south when subsistence is procurable, sweeping rebel troops before them. A call for troops from Fayetteville, Ark., came to-day. Rebels crossed the Arkansas this way. Would it were in my power to help General Steele. I don't see how it can be done by detachments nor without moving southward by land. Unfortunately the Missouri State Militia have not been organized as volunteers; my suggestions to that effect have not probably been acted on.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 9, 1864.

I. The attention of the commanding general has been called to the fact that certain district commanders have assumed the right to form sub-provost-marshal districts and appoint assistant provost-marshals therefor. This is in direct violation of department orders. The provost-marshal-general of the department alone has the right, under existing orders, to appoint district and assistant provost-marshals, and in future no other appointments will be made. The right of forming sub-districts for assistant provost-marshals and establishing their headquarters also belongs to the department provost-marshal-general, and cannot be exercised without his authority.

II. The following is announced as the present apportionment of the department :

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI, PROVOST-MARSHAL HEADQUARTERS, MACON CITY.

First Sub-District.—Counties of Macon, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, and Adair. Headquarters, Macon City.

Second Sub-District.—Counties of Marion, Shelby, Knox, Lewis, and Ralls. Headquarters, Hannibal.

Third Sub-District.—Counties of Audrain, part of Boone, Howard, Randolph, and Monroe. Headquarters, Mexico.

Fourth Sub-District.—Counties of Saint Charles, Lincoln, Warren, Pike, and Montgomery. Headquarters, Troy.

Fifth Sub-District.—Counties of Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Carroll, Ray, Caldwell, Daviess, and Harrison. Headquarters, Chillicothe.

Sixth Sub-District.—Counties of Buchanan, Andrew, Holt, Atchison, Gentry, De Kalb, and Clinton. Headquarters, Saint Joseph.

Seventh Sub-District.—Counties of Clay and Platte. Headquarters, Liberty.

Eighth Sub-District.—Counties of Callaway and a part of Boone. Headquarters, Fulton.

Ninth Sub-District.—Counties of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, and Putnam. Headquarters, Keokuk, Iowa.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, PROVOST-MARSHAL HEADQUARTERS, WARRENSBURG.

First Sub-District.—Counties of Osage, Cole, Miller, and Camden. Headquarters, Jefferson City.

Second Sub-District.—Counties of Morgan, Moniteau, and Cooper. Headquarters, Tipton.

Third Sub-District.—Counties of Saline, Pettis, Benton, and Hickory. Headquarters, Sedalia.

Fourth Sub-District.—Counties of Johnson and La Fayette. Headquarters, Warrensburg.

Fifth Sub-District.—Counties of Jackson and Cass. Headquarters, Kansas City.

Sixth Sub-District.—Counties of Henry, Bates, and Saint Clair. Headquarters, Clinton.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA, PROVOST-MARSHAL HEADQUARTERS, ROLLA.

First Sub-District.—Counties of Phelps, Crawford, and Dent. Headquarters, Rolla.

Second Sub-District.—Counties of Texas, Shannon, Oregon, Howell, Ozark, and Douglas. Headquarters, Houston.

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT, PROVOST-MARSHAL HEADQUARTERS, SPRINGFIELD.

First Sub-District.—Counties of Laclede, Dallas, and Wright. Headquarters, Lebanon.

Second Sub-District.—Counties of Polk, Green, and Christian. Headquarters, Springfield.

Third Sub-District.—Counties of Vernon, Cedar, Barton, and Dade. Headquarters, Greenfield.

Fourth Sub-District.—Counties of Lawrence, Jasper, and Newton. Headquarters, Carthage.

Fifth Sub-District.—Counties of McDonald, Barry, Stone, and Taney. Headquarters, Cassville.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SAINT LOUIS.

First Sub-District.—Counties of Saint Louis, Franklin, and Gasconade. Headquarters, Saint Louis.

Second Sub-District.—Counties of Jefferson, Washington, Saint Francois, Saint Genevieve, Iron, Reynolds, and Madison. Headquarters, Pilot Knob.

Third Sub-District.—Counties of Perry, Cape Girardeau, and Bollinger. Headquarters, Cape Girardeau.

Fourth Sub-District.—Counties of Mississippi, Stoddard, and northern part of New Madrid. Headquarters, Charleston.

Fifth Sub-District.—Counties of Wayne, Butler, Ripley, and Carter. Headquarters, _____.

Sixth Sub-District.—Counties of Dunklin, Pemiscot, and southern part of New Madrid. Headquarters, New Madrid.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN :

Official dispatches from Van Buren and Fort Smith say Stewart, a Missourian, has 300 men on Mulberry and is concentrating ; also 200 men crossed yesterday below Fort Smith going north, and smaller parties crossing daily. Major Fitch was fired on both going and coming between this and Cassville. He says the cross-roads are thoroughly beaten by footmen and horsemen, and thinks that they are rebels from the marks and from information received. A messenger from below says Quantrill crossed with a party a few days since between Smith and Gibson.

The guns sent by you have arrived, but I must have more. I have given out every one to supply the immediate necessities of my own regiment and have not enough yet. Please send those called for last night, as well as 100 picks and 200 spades, to my quartermaster. I am fortifying, but lack tools. Trains between Cassville and this place should be well escorted. I will keep you informed of all movements. Goods for citizens had better be kept back for the present.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, Saint Louis, Mo., April 9, 1864.

(Received 10th.)

General SANBORN, Springfield, Mo. :

Your dispatch received.* You do not say where these rebels crossed the Arkansas, but at all events get troops on hand to whip

* See Part I, p. 876.

them when they come in reach, and keep me fully advised of their reported movements. From the scarcity of forage, they will hardly be able to come up into Missouri for the present. You could not well quit your posts to re-enforce those in Arkansas, but look out for an opportunity to strike effectively, and then do it, no matter if it be in that State. You have plenty of force.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 9, 1864.

Col. W. R. JUDSON,
Commanding District of Frontier, Fort Smith:

I cannot spare any troops from this district at present. I am still holding the Yellville Rolling Prairie region in Arkansas, and I will move some troops along toward Huntsville in a few days, two or three days, and assist you all that I can. My command has killed and captured about 100 in Arkansas within the past twelve days.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 9, 1864.*

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: Can't you send your scouts in direction of Fayetteville? Colonel Harrison is pressed. I cannot relieve him, but will be able to in a few days.

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 9, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON,
Commanding District of Frontier, Fort Smith:

It is utterly impossible for me to relieve Colonel Harrison before Friday or Saturday next. I have no mounted men here and must send troops from Rolling Prairie and in vicinity. Colonel Phelps, of the Second Arkansas, has been ordered to his regiment to-morrow, and to make a movement that will create a diversion in favor of Fayetteville at once upon reaching his command. This is the best and all that I can do. Would not the enemy fall back if Harrison should attack?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, MO., *April 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding North Missouri, Saint Joseph:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Glasgow and vicinity, take the liberty of addressing you this communication, to signify to

you our desire to give you all the assistance in our power in your position as commander of North Missouri. We may congratulate you and ourselves that the district you now command, and of which we are residents, has so far fared well compared with many portions of our war-devastated State. We sincerely trust we may hereafter escape the ravages of war as we have heretofore done, but desire to state to you that we have grave apprehensions that such will not be the case, especially if there shall be any further letting up of military power, which alone has saved us. More or less troops have been in this section for two years past until quite recently. The rebellious spirit of the people seemed to be subdued, and the military force has been gradually withdrawn, but this giving up of the rebellion and its objects was only apparent, as is now evidenced by the increased and daily increasing boldness of rebels and Southern sympathizers.

Our immediate section is much troubled with marauders; but few of the people stand out against them, a large number either being too much intimidated to oppose them, even in the giving of information, while by far too many evidently regard these outlaws as aiders of the Southern cause, and of course opponents of the Federal Government. This is evidenced in the fact that Union men, and men who have abandoned the Southern cause and evinced a willingness to aid the Federal Government, are nine cases in ten the sufferers at the hands of these brigands. We cordially indorse the sentiments uttered in your telegraphic dispatch to the assistant provost-marshal at this place. That is the basis we have been striving to get the people on for months past, but, we regret to say, with but little success. We are satisfied, general, as matters now stand, that unconditional unionism, such as we profess, will continue to grow weaker as the rebel spirit grows bolder, until it will not be safe for a free, outspoken defender of our Government to reside here.

Another fact we desire to call your attention to. Large numbers of people are moving from the south to the north side of the river. Of these there is an unusual number of women, children, and aged men. They are doubtless the families of men who are in the Southern Army, who have found the south side, where Federal troops are abundant and active, too hot for them, and hence their migration. In time their husbands, sons, brothers, and fathers (rebel soldiers) will follow them, and we may yet witness the scenes enacted in the border, southwestern, and southeastern counties. It is believed not a few of the men of these families are now on the north side of the river.

We submit the facts and our impressions, leaving the remedy to your superior judgment. We beg to add, in conclusion, that we believe the public peace and safety would be conserved by stationing at this place a company or part of a company of good soldiers commanded by active and efficient officers. Tendering you our well wishes for your success in the cause in which you are engaged, we subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants,

CLARK H. GREEN.
Z. C. HUGHES.
ALFRED W. ROPER.
JOS. A. LEWIS, M. D.
JOHN TILLMONN.
F. W. DIGGES.

NASHVILLE, *April 9, 1864.*

General CURTIS :

General Grant telegraphs me that General Steele will hold Red River. General Banks is ordered elsewhere, and the troops of A. J. Smith are merely loaned to Banks by me for thirty days, and these are about out. Steele will need re-enforcements, and they should come from Missouri and Kansas. If Steele can hold securely Shreveport and Alexandria you would need nothing but militia in Kansas. Your re-enforcements should go by land to Fort Smith and on to Red River, wherever General Steele may be. General Grant wants me to direct in that matter, and I ask what troops you can send. Of course we must concentrate here and Virginia all the men possible, leaving you west of the Mississippi to hold in check Price and Kirby Smith.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 9, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Letters from Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, indorsing letters from P. Chouteau & Co., of Saint Louis, requesting to be furnished means of defense and protection in transporting Indian goods up Missouri River, have been received from the Secretary of War. Please direct the officer in charge of Saint Louis arsenal to furnish them two 12-pounder howitzers and 500 rounds of ammunition, and General Curtis to furnish them a detail of 30 men from troops nearest the Missouri River to protect Government property. Telegraph copies of each order to P. Chouteau & Co., Saint Louis.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 9, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you the progress of fortifications at Fort Smith. Fort No. 2, on the Texas road, is nearly completed, and two 12-pounder brass guns are mounted. Mechanics are now employed in building the drop bridge, which will be completed in a short time. Fort No. 3, near the Catholic convent, is progressing finely, and I think it will be completed, with the exception of the rifle-pits, in ten to fifteen days. Fort No. 4, on the Van Buren road, is progressing fast, but as it is the largest work of all, and calculated to contain quarters for 500 men, it will yet require thirty to fifty days till completed. The block-house is built, lacking the top covering, and the stockades are now in progress.

The balance of the batteries are not yet begun, but they will take little work to make them. I did intend to inclose herewith the plans

of the works I have in progress, but on account of the insecurity of the mail I think that I had better withhold them than to risk them falling into the enemy's hands.

Hoping to receive your notice at the earliest convenience, I am, your obedient servant,

ANTON GERSTER,
Captain, Engineer, District of the Frontier.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., April 9, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

SIR : I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant a party of Cheyenne Indians stole 175 head of cattle from the Government contractors, Irwin, Jackman & Co., from the headwaters of the Big Sandy, on the Smoky Hill route of the overland stage line (which they ran when the line was first started from Leavenworth to Denver). The Indians with the stock were traced by the herders about 15 miles. They then left the stream, and the trail ran a due east course, which would take them into the headwaters of the Smoky Hill. I have sent out a section of artillery and company of cavalry in pursuit of them, with instructions to recover the stock. If they refuse to give it up, to chastise them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 4th instant. Your order prohibiting the departure of the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers until orders to the contrary are sent me from department headquarters will be complied with, and the detachments of that regiment now stationed along the outer defenses of the frontier will be directed to hold themselves in readiness to move as soon as marching orders reach them.

I cannot but believe that the latter part of your dispatch is based upon a misapprehension of the force in this district. Leaving the Sixth Regiment out of the estimate, I have under my command the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, numbering about 800 effective men ; the Second Minnesota Cavalry, about 1,050 men ; Hatch's battalion, about 350 men ; the Third Minnesota Battery, about 125 men ; and the Invalid or Veteran Reserve Corps, numbering about 150. The first-named regiment (to be mounted), with eight companies Second Cavalry and two sections of the battery, say, 1,500 men, or perhaps 1,600, are to be dispatched in accordance with your directions to join General Sully. I shall then be left without any infantry force to establish the two posts in the interior, and the rest of the military strength specified will be barely sufficient to

garrison the posts already in existence and guard the frontier against hostile raids. Brackett's battalion is, of course, not embraced in the foregoing enumeration, it being under marching orders for Sioux City. Forts Abercrombie, Ripley, and Ridgely should not be garrisoned by less than two companies each, and the Veteran Reserve detachment will be required at Fort Snelling.

There are some exposed stations along the extensive line which should be occupied by small detachments, and to effect all these objects you will perceive I shall be left with a force all told of not more than one regiment of men. To enable me to carry out your plan for the establishment of the posts on James River and Devil's Lake the First Regiment should be ordered on duty in this district without delay. Its three years' term of service expires on 29th instant, when many of the veterans will be mustered out, leaving between 300 and 400, including recruits. The ranks can, I think, be filled up to the minimum, at least in time to enable me to dispatch a force sufficient for the two posts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—I did not advert to another fact, as I perhaps should have done, and that is the necessity of having some disposable force on hand to enforce the draft. It is Governor Miller's belief, as well as my own, that in some localities in this State there will be resistance unless there is a military force on hand to compel submission.

Respectfully,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Baton Rouge, La., April 10, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La. :

I have stopped here parts of three companies First Indiana Artillery, which had orders from Colonel Keith to proceed to regimental headquarters, New Orleans. But this is now the regimental headquarters. Colonel Keith is expected very soon with 300 men or more. I shall stop them unless otherwise ordered. They may be soon called upon to do service here.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Grand Ecore, April 10, 1864.

Col. W. H. DICKEY,

Comdg. First Brigade, First Div., Corps d'Afrique :

The major-general commanding directs that you throw out to-night pickets upon every road leading into the town upon this side of the river. He desires me to state that cavalry vedettes will be posted in front of these pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, La., April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send a sufficient force out upon the Red River road to-night to thoroughly picket and protect the entrance to that portion of the town. He desires me to inform you that infantry pickets from the Corps d'Afrique will be posted upon all the roads leading into the town upon this side of the river. You will please post vedettes in front of these pickets. He directs that you send a squadron up the Red River road to communicate and come in with a squadron sent from Pleasant Hill to the Red River yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
*Twelve miles from Grand Ecure, junction of roads to
Pleasant Hill and Natchitoches, April 10, 1864—7 a. m.*

Maj.-GEORGE B. DRAKE, *Assistant-Adjutant General:*

Your dispatch of yesterday afternoon was received at 3.30 o'clock this morning, while on the march on the White Store road, while in my rear was a train of some 15 miles in length, rendering it impossible to turn back, and I have marched to this place, intending to take the road over which I marched before, but the trains are coming in on both roads, and from officers connected with them I learn that they are stretched out for 10 miles in the rear, and the road reported in terrible condition. Our mules are completely worked down, as they have been in harness and pulling on bad roads for the last three days and nights, with scarcely any rest, notwithstanding that yesterday I abandoned nearly all the tents and heavy articles and reduced my loads nearly one-third, to keep up with General Ransom's escort, as directed by message from headquarters.

I have necessarily halted here for feed and rest for men and teams, but will start on as soon as the road is clear, although with the teams and roads in their present condition I do not think we can make Pleasant Hill before to-morrow night; however, I will do all I can. The dispatch for Colonel Dudley I sent by an orderly from the First Division of cavalry, as Sullivan's horse was about used up, and no one that I could find had any idea where Colonel D. was. Colonel Chandler was here a few moments ago and said that it would be impossible for me to move on, as it would take nearly all day for his teams to get off the road, but I will try and go as far as I can.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. POOLE,
Lieutenant, &c.

My guard will consist of 40 cavalry and about the same number of infantry. I am trying to obtain some mules from the train now passing to take the place of mine that are used up. Thus far I have not succeeded in obtaining any. Was pleased to hear of your brilliant victory yesterday. Am sorry that I did not receive the order to turn about before I got to these awful roads.

H. POOLE,
Lieutenant, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 92. } *New Orleans, La., April 10, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. The battalion of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Parkhurst commanding, just arrived from the North on the steamer Mississippi, will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, to be prepared for the field, and when ready for the field, will be sent to join its regiment without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks :

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 76. } *Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 10, 1864.*

* * * * *

V. Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, is hereby detached from Major Comstock's battalion and will be reported by the senior officer, Capt. T. W. Fry, to Major Thompson, at Aransas Pass, to take charge of the guns at that station.

VI. The two companies of the First Regiment of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, now located at Aransas Pass, are relieved from duty there, and will be reported by the senior officer, Capt. I. C. Blanchard, to Col. J. Hodge, at Brazos Santiago.

* * * * *

VIII. Lieut. Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, quartermaster Thirteenth Army Corps, will cause all water transports in or near Pass Cavallo, subject to his orders, to be immediately anchored, and to lie at anchor, when not in use, outside of Fort Esperanza, and under its guns. He will also have all small craft so cared for as to prevent their surprise and capture.

IX. Brigadier-General Warren, commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will take measures to prevent any flag of truce from the enemy approaching by land nearer to this island than the mainland beyond Bayucas Island, and all vessels bearing such flag will be stopped opposite the mouth of the upper bayou, otherwise known as Bayucas, by a blank cartridge from right battery on McHenry's Bayou, to be followed by solid shot or shell if the signal is not obeyed.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 10, 1864.

(Received 15th.)

Major-General SHERMAN :

General Steele has ordered thirty days' supplies of subsistence and ammunition to be sent to Camden from Pine Bluff, and will move to Shreveport as soon as they are received.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, April 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DETACHMENT FIRST DIVISION :

SIR : You will please direct that all transportation in your division not absolutely required for present use be reported to Capt. Uri Manly, assistant quartermaster, at 8 a. m. to-morrow, April 11, to be loaded with supplies for the army in the field. Captain Manly will decide as to what is required for use at this post.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy of above furnished Capt. Uri Manly.)

LITTLE ROCK, *April 10, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

Dispatches just received from the front. Army in camp 5 miles beyond Elkin's Ferry, on Little Missouri River, on 7th instant, waiting for Thayer, who was within one day's march. Had several skirmishes with Marmaduke and Shelby, in all of which we drove them. Loss but slight. How many wagons can you furnish to load with quartermaster's and commissary stores to go to Camden from Pine Bluff? The general desires that every wagon and mule that can possibly be spared should be sent. The country is almost entirely destitute of supplies for troops. Forage for animals is plenty. The general will move on Camden as soon as Thayer joins him.

Answer about wagons immediately.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 10, 1864.

Col. C. H. MACKEY,
Commanding Detachment Third Division :

The general commanding directs that every man of your command able to march be at once placed in readiness to move from this point to-morrow with two days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition.

All the transportation you have for duty will accompany the detachment, yourself in command. You are to guard a wagon train from this point to Pine Bluff, thence with your detachment you are to report to the front. He desires you to report at his headquarters for particular instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 10, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg :

Who is the Texas general and what is his force ? Tell Fuller to defend Dardanelle to the last man. How is the river above ? Answer immediately.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 10, 1864.*

Colonel LYNDE,
Comdg. Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Fort Scott :

Move your command to Fort Smith at once and report to Colonel Judson, and by telegraph to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele.

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 10, 1864.*

Col. W. R. JUDSON,
Commanding, Fort Smith :

Has the Ninth Kansas arrived ? Has the post at Roseville been disturbed ? Are the rebels in any force near your post ? Is the river rising ? Defend your post to the last man if attacked. Answer immediately.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Patterson, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER,
Commanding at Pilot Knob, Mo. :

SIR : Your telegram has been received. I do not think it would be practicable to place troops at Poplar Bluff or Doniphan, making them dependent upon the country for forage, even after grazing becomes good, as there is no forage in this country worth mentioning ; but twenty wagons would supply three companies at Doniphan with full rations of forage and provisions from Pilot Knob. Considerable bacon may be procured in the country, and after the 15th of May beef-cattle could be obtained ; this with the corn that can be obtained in scouring the country would reduce the transportation required, and after the 15th of September there would be, I would suppose, sufficient forage in the country to subsist a command of that size. Applications are being made to me daily by citizens of Oregon, Ripley, and Butler Counties to furnish them assistance to remove their families from that country.

Up to this time I have not encouraged them in removing, advising them to wait and see if troops would not be sent there to remain and protect them. It seems very hard for every loyal man to be driven away from that country by a mere handful of guerrillas. It is out of the question to operate against them effectively at so great a distance, with such a scarcity of forage and provisions in the country, but if

stationed among them, well supplied, we might soon kill and drive out these devils and restore peace and quiet to those counties; and instead of the citizens being supported by the Government the coming winter, they would be enabled to support themselves and to supply the Government troops in that country. I prefer Doniphan to Poplar Bluff because it commands the range of guerrillas on Currant River, and is centrally located between Black River swamps and Eleven Points River. I think the placing of troops at that point would be productive of much good, if well supplied.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON,

Major, Commanding Outpost.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,

Pilot Knob, April 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to General Ewing, commanding District of Saint Louis, Mo.

Within is in answer to telegram of the 8th instant. Major Wilson is fully acquainted with the country referred to; has been down there many times. He can be fully relied upon. I entirely agree with him in regard to placing troops at Doniphan, &c. His whole statement consists of my own opinion.

JNO. N. HERDER,

Lieut. Col. First Infantry, M. S. M., Comdg. Post.

PATTERSON, Mo., *April 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: We, the loyal citizens of Wayne, Butler, and Ripley Counties, would humbly petition the establishment of a post at Poplar Bluff, Butler County, and at Doniphan, Ripley County, or otherwise grant us permission to organize home guards for our defense. There are not a dozen loyal men (I mean what I say; they can't say shibboleth) left in Butler and Ripley Counties. They are about all driven from home or killed, their farms lying idle; their families reduced almost to a state of starvation. A post of infantry at these places would answer almost as well as cavalry, for those demons can never be subdued by raids. Their paths must be watched. If an order was issued for every loyal man from eighteen to fifty to take up arms and scout the country until jayhawking was no more it would soon cease.

If neither can be granted, please inform your most obedient servants,

H. C. DAVIDSON.

HIRAM WALKER.

[And 44 others.]

HDQRS. COMPANY A, 7TH CAV., MO. STATE MILITIA,

Warsaw, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,

Commanding:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in obedience to Circular No. 2, headquarters District of Central Missouri, that on 5th April, 1864, I sent a scout of 1 non-commissioned officer and 10 men, mounted,

25 miles southeast of this to hunt out some robbers who have infested that portion of the county for some time. They succeeded in capturing 2 of them. No bands of guerrillas heard of in this county within the last month. Number of men on scout within the last ten days, 11; average distance traveled by each, 60 miles.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE P. CHILES,

Second Lieut., Comdg. Company A, Seventh Cav., M. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS POST,

Lexington, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,

Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist., Dist. of Cent. Mo., Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have to report that since my last report, of March 31, the troops at this post have made no scouts, being only a sufficient force for guard and escort duty. Company G has traveled a distance of 150 miles, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each, on escort duty. Company H has traveled a distance of 160 miles, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each, on escort duty. The troops at Mound Prairie Church have done some scouting in that vicinity, but can find no trace of bushwhackers. The troops at Republican Church killed a man by the name of Fear, said to belong to Gann's band of bushwhackers. With this exception they have found nothing of any further trace of bushwhackers.

I am, very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. MULLINS,

Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, FIRST MO. STATE MIL. CAV.,

Hall's Mills, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,

1st Cav., Mo. S. M., Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist., Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that the men under my command have been on nine scouts within the last ten days, and have traveled in the aggregate 1,440 miles, being equal to $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles' travel to each man. We find the country all quiet and the people generally at work with all their force preparing for their spring crops. We have neither seen nor heard of any bushwhackers or other persons in the country in arms against the Government, but on the contrary find the people generally well disposed toward the Government and desirous to submit to all military orders. We find forage rather scarce in the country, but up to the present we have been able to get full rations for our horses.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,

Capt. Company M, First Cav., Missouri State Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

If I draw troops away from the posts and county seats it will create a panic throughout the district. I have therefore ordered Colonel Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry, to keep his force in readiness to move constantly, and to move upon and attack the enemy wher-

ever he can find him. This force is near Bellefonte and Yellville, Ark., and if this force is moved I may abandon Yellville. It is now difficult to obtain forage there. If the troops are withdrawn I will give the citizens seasonable notice, so that all can come away that desire. Quantrill, with a small force, is reported to have crossed between Fort Smith and Gibson; Stewart, with 300 men, between Van Buren and Clarksville and 200 below Clarksville, and many small bands.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: Colonel Harrison is doing all he can. His men are mostly dismounted and cannot follow and attack them. He is strengthening his breast-works; can hold the place until your movement is made. Eight hundred men (Battle's brigade), mostly Texans. They divided, 400 attacking Roseville, 45 miles southeast. The enemy was driven back, with loss of 10 killed and 15 wounded; 1 major and 1 lieutenant wounded. Our loss, 4 killed and 8 wounded. The other party crossed over the river in the direction of Clarksville. At last accounts they were 15 miles off. My men will fight them to the last. Lines down. Anxious to learn the result. In a few days more my cavalry will be relieved from guarding cotton. An active campaign will be commenced at once with all the independent companies I can organize. Help me all you can. Am fortifying here. Guns mounted on one of the forts. All safe. Have no transportation. Can I use your teams here temporarily?

Yours, respectfully,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *April 10, 1864.*

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

I request that ammunition be forwarded to me as promptly as possible. I am in need of it for both pistol and carbine. I have permitted or ordered to Springfield officers of the regiment to be mustered in [to] return immediately. Ordnance was to be brought down and ought to be here, but is not. The enemy is scouting all around me and I cannot venture out in a long pursuit, for the cause explained. Captain Orr had a skirmish with Sissell, Cooper, and Patten's forces, numbering 250. He had 50 men, and fought them two hours on the headwaters of Buffalo. Returned with the loss of 1 killed, 1 captured, 1 wounded. Sissell is there yet, sick or wounded, and if I receive ammunition I can wipe him out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. MELTON,
Major, Commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho, Mo. :

The commanding officer at Fort Smith states that a large number of small bands of rebels and guerrillas have crossed the Arkansas River, moving north. Quantrill is reported to be among the number. You should, if possible, keep out small scouting parties to the south and southwest, and keep well informed of the enemy's movements, and strike him whenever you can successfully. You should retain Captain Ruark's company at Neosho or within supporting distance of that place, if possible. Report all information of importance to Newtonia and on through to these headquarters at the earliest time possible.

If the enemy comes within striking distance of your post, attack him with all the force you can bring to bear, and vigorously call the Enrolled Militia to your aid, if necessary, and citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mount Vernon, Mo. :

There is information that a large number of small bands of rebels and guerrillas have recently crossed the Arkansas River moving north. You will keep out small scouts to the south and southwest. Hold your men well in hand and keep a good supply of ammunition on hand, and be ready to move with all available force at the shortest notice. Support any position threatened by the enemy, and attack him whenever you can do so successfully. Call Enrolled Militia not in the service and citizens to your aid if threatened by a superior force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 10, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM RAY,
Commanding Company, Gadfly, Mo. :

There is information that a large number of rebels and guerrillas have crossed the Arkansas River, moving north. Be on the alert. Keep out small scouts and fight whenever there is a chance of success. Send any information you get to me via Cassville; also to Neosho and Mount Vernon, if it is such that they should know it.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
OFFICE GRAND LECTURER OF STATE OF KANSAS,
Leavenworth, April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I learn this evening that you purpose personally to examine into the organization of the Paw Paw Militia in Parkville, Platte County, Mo., my old home. I wish you could make it convenient to have an interview with me at Leavenworth City as you pass down previous to your visit to Parkville. I can give you more reliable information concerning the state of affairs there than any other one man, and might give you some suggestions which you might find valuable, if had [an interview] before your visit, which would prove unavailable afterward. These suggestions would probably save you and the Government much in the settlement of this vexed question; yourself in personal exertion and the Government the expenditure of both blood and treasure.

I have studied the matter carefully from the beginning of the war, at which time I resided in Parkville myself, and since which time I have been sent to the county in command by General Hunter and took no mean part in inducing President Lincoln to remove General Schofield and appoint General Rosecrans, principally upon account of his actions in the very premises in which you are now about to act, and you will excuse me if I venture to say that I consider the present question in Northwest Missouri to be at present the most important feature of the rebellion. More important a thousandfold than the capture of Richmond or the overthrow of the army there or in any of the Southern States.

The North is pretty well settled in an opinion, in perfect accordance with that of the Government, that in the Southern States the war must be carried on with the utmost vigor and severity, but in Missouri, especially in Northwestern Missouri, the question for solution is whether the President shall sustain and arm his friends who have been tried and proven, or those who profess to be his friends now, and who have proven that friendship heretofore by fighting against the Government and bushwhacking and robbing the undoubted Union men. There are many minor details which I dare not commit to paper which you ought to know before going down there, and I shall take great pleasure in communicating them to you at Leavenworth as you go down if you wish.

Please write or telegraph me immediately upon the receipt of this whether I shall see you or not, and oblige, very respectfully, yours,
EBENEZER N. O. CLOUGH.

P. S.—General Curtis is absent, or I would take this up to him and get him to forward it to you for me, with his recommendation that you see me before you go. I am in the city and not at the fort.
E. N. O. C.

FORT LARAMIE, *April 10, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

General Mitchell telegraphs information received that Indians stole 175 horses near Denver and directs me to co-operate with you.

Is it true? When and where? If so, call on Major Mackey, at Halleck, for all troops he can spare, and telegraph me what help I can send from here.

WM. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Ohio Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Order either Captain Wilson or Hains, of the engineers (whichever you can best spare), to immediately report to Major-General Banks for duty in the Department of the Gulf.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Grand Ecure, La., April 11, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER,
Alexandria, La.:

The quartermaster in charge of water transportation at Alexandria will report to the post commissary at that point all sugar and molasses that may be brought in for transportation. No sugar or molasses will be allowed to be shipped by private parties on any U. S. transports from Alexandria or any river or bayou connecting therewith. All the sugar and molasses in this section is required for the use of the army, and the post commissary at Alexandria is directed to seize all that may be reached.

By order of Major-General Banks:

H. D. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT,
Baton Rouge, La., April 11, 1864.

Capt. T. B. GREGORY,
U. S. Navy, Comdg., Donaldsonville, La.:

Your dispatch received. There is not a navy vessel in the second district. I wish a gun-boat for a few days.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., April 11, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES B. GASKILL:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report as to the condition of the batteries and magazines of the inner line of fortifications of this post: Since my last report implement sheds have been built, with one exception, at all batteries supplied with implements. Doors have been fitted to one magazine, but as yet

have no hinges. Platforms for shot have been constructed at two batteries and the guns partly supplied with shot. The others, I presume, will be finished and supplied to-morrow, and the magazines have been supplied with powder. The ordnance officer informs me that he will complete the complement of implements at all the guns as far as in his power immediately. The guns are still much in need of oil and work hard and clumsily. Some of the axles I doubt not have never been oiled since mounted, if, indeed, they were then. I hesitate to apply salt grease, fearful that it will do more harm than good.

Hoping soon to report a complete battery, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. BEARDSLEY,
Lieut., Comdg. Detach. 6th Michigan Vol. Heavy Arty.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
In the Field, April 11, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL FORCES, C. S. ARMY,

Pleasant Hill :

SIR : When the troops of my command evacuated Pleasant Hill there were left behind for want of ambulances quite a large number of wounded officers and men. At the moment it was impracticable to leave with them the proper supplies for men in their condition, but I request of you now the privilege of forwarding for them necessary supplies of food, medicines, clothing, &c.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 11, 1864.

1. The One hundred and thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will report to Brig. Gen. C. Grover, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at Alexandria, La., for duty in the field.

2. The four regiments of infantry belonging to the Thirteenth Army Corps, now serving at Baton Rouge, will be immediately relieved by an equal number of dismounted cavalry, now serving in the Defenses of New Orleans, and on being so relieved will be reported under command of the senior field officer to the commander of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps now serving in the field.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAND ECORE, April 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs me to inform you that a line of defense has been selected here, and that the troops upon

arrival will take position upon it, where the line of battle will be formed, and where the organization of the forces will be made. General Lee's cavalry will be formed upon the left, and the exact position he will take will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 11, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th and Detachment 13th Army Corps :

GENERAL : General Stone desires you to send Captain Oltman to report to him if it is convenient to you, as it is reported that he has examined the ground about Grand Ecore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires to know what information you have of the enemy and how you are progressing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 11, 1864.

Col. W. H. DICKEY,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, Corps d'Afrique :

COLONEL : You will move your camp immediately to the left of Colonel Dudley's, in the lower part of the town.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires you to send out at once 500 of the best cavalry in your command to relieve Colonel Lucas from rear-guard duty. Colonel Lucas on being relieved will report to you.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On Wednesday, the 6th instant, Major-General Franklin's command moved in the direction of Mansfield, General Lee's cavalry force forming the advance guard, and a portion of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's force bringing up the rear. On the 7th, General Lee passed to a point a few miles beyond Pleasant Hill, after having skirmished with the enemy's rear during nearly the entire day. At one time Colonel Robinson's brigade lost about 70 men.

The advance of our column reached a point about 4 miles from Mansfield, at a place, I think, called Sabine Cross-Roads, on the 8th, when it met a determined opposition from the enemy in force. Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, was killed a short time before reaching this point. Our force, with the exception of General Smith's command, engaged the enemy until night. A full report of the action I will forward as soon as reports are received from the various commanders. In the action Brigadier-General Ransom was severely wounded. At night our line fell back for water to Pleasant Hill, at which place the enemy attacked at about 4 p. m., but was repulsed with serious loss. A report will be forwarded with the one referred to above. On Sunday and Monday the entire line fell back to Grand Ecore for supplies and water. In this action Colonel Benedict, commanding brigade, was killed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 11, 1864.

[Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

MY DEAR COLONEL: We have just returned from Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, at both of which places serious actions have taken place. On the morning of last Friday our cavalry advance, after having skirmished for upward of 40 miles, was checked by a determined stand of the enemy's rear guard at a point about 4 miles from Mansfield, called sometimes Sabine Cross-Roads. The entire cavalry force at once deployed in line, and were in action as soon as so deployed. It soon became evident that our force in action was too small. Colonel Landram's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps went in on a hill in the center of the line of battle. The firing now became furious, and a general engagement began. General Cameron's division of the Thirteenth Corps was ordered up and soon became engaged. From the extreme right to the extreme left the most desperate efforts were made to dislodge our first line. After the most dreadful carnage for above three hours, and the most desperate resistance, the line gave way, retiring to a second position. This line was strengthened by new troops, but the enemy came on at a tremendous charge and drove our line in with much confusion and loss. We were now forced back by the impetuous enemy to our reserves. On they came, yelling like demons, firing tremendous

volleys of musketry and salvos of artillery. The hopes of the army are concentrated in the reserve, which was General Emory's division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. They were on their knees, not firing a gun until the charge of the enemy reached about 50 yards, when a most furious fire was delivered and continued; not a man wavered. Like a wall of fire they held their position, inflicting the most terrible punishment until night, when the battle closed.

At night our line fell back to Pleasant Hill for water and supplies. They followed us very closely, and at about 4 p. m. of the following day engaged us again with renewed vigor and increased forces. As upon the day before, our first line was forced in by overpowering numbers. The Sixteenth Corps came up upon a most magnificent charge, led by Generals Stone and Mower, accompanied by several members of the staff. On they went, with terrible effect, turning the enemy and driving him most disastrously, and continued in pursuit until night. In this action we took a large number of prisoners and guns that had been taken from us the day before. We have now fallen back to our base on Red River, to resupply ourselves with rations and ammunition preparatory to a new advance.

These fights have been as sanguinary as any I have ever seen. The list of killed and wounded is tremendous. For four days I slept on the ground, with nothing but an overcoat, without removing an item of apparel, and with nothing to eat from breakfast to breakfast, and then nothing but hard bread and salt meat. I shall send you full reports as soon as possible to obtain them. Please forward the inclosed letter, addressed to General McClernand, as soon as possible by a trusty messenger. I return your letter addressed to Colonel Benedict. He was killed at the action near Mansfield.

In reply to your communication of the 4th, I beg leave to report that copies of every order issued have been sent you.

I am, colonel, sincerely yours,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, Pass Cavallo, Tex.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department desires that you return to New Orleans, and thence to his headquarters in the field, to assume personal command of that portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps now serving in the campaign. He further desires that you bring from Pass Cavallo all the white infantry at that place, except the necessary garrison for defense of the position in conjunction with the gun-boats of the navy. This necessary garrison, the major-general commanding thinks, should not exceed 2,000 infantry of the Thirteenth Army Corps, the field and heavy artillery troops now there, and the cavalry which has been heretofore assigned to duty with you which is deemed sufficient for scouting purposes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have just returned from a tour of inspection and observation, embracing the whole coast of Texas south of this place and the frontier from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Brownsville. I will not dwell on the details affecting the condition of our forces stationed along this extended line, which were lately brought to the attention of the general commanding by Major-General Ord, and which either have been or are in course of being definitely arranged. I pass to other considerations. The health of the troops is good, excepting some cases of ophthalmia, increasing in number and caused by flying sand, and a limited number of other cases such as are incident to camp life. Fatigue duties have been heavy and continuous, consisting of constructing defensive works in shifting sands and unloading boats. The amount of labor bestowed on such works here on Mustang Island and at Brazos Santiago would, from the cause mentioned, have reproduced the same works several times. The works here are nearly completed, except revetting with sod, which, from the scarcity of such material and of wagons to haul it, has proved to be a tedious job.

In the absence of suitable lumber I have improvised, to the extent of my limited means, temporary platforms for guns for such of the works as are ready to receive them. The works on Mustang Island are of little or no value, not only for want of intelligent and consistent design, but from the difficulty, if not impracticability, of preserving their identity amid the drifting sands. Major Thompson, who is in command on this island, informed me that the location of his camp was fixed at or about the time our forces left there for Fort Esperanza, and that he had not felt at liberty to remove it. The location is immediately among the sand-hills and is almost uninhabitable. Have ordered an examination to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the garrison and guns there might not be transferred to a position on the foot of Saint Joseph's Island equally favorable to command Aransas Pass and more favorable for a camp; but of course, in view of what has been said, would not order accordingly without the consent of the general commanding.

Major Thompson has scoured the neighboring shores and captured all the enemy's boats, large and small, that he could find. On the night before I arrived at Mustang one of his parties had occupied Corpus Christi and learned that Nolan's rebel company had been infesting that vicinity. Corpus Christi, as I learned at Brownsville, has been since occupied by Ford's command, numbering variously, according to different accounts, from 400 to 700. The work on Brazos Island is misplaced and incapable of commanding the inlet to Laguna del Madre, but a new work has been begun by Colonel Hodge, commanding that post, which, from its plan and location, with proper armament, will be effectual for the purpose. Six guns with barbette carriages were being unloaded there, as I was informed, for the works at Brownsville. The route between these two places, via Boca Chica, has superseded the more difficult one via Point Isabel, and thus time and distance have been saved. In view of this fact, I cannot see that any valuable object is to be secured by continuing the present garrison of two companies at Point Isabel, unless it be to

secure the light-house there from further injury. Should the enemy occupy that point, which is hardly supposable, we could cut off his escape by marching upon him either from Brownsville or Brazos Island. Colonel Hodge is now throwing a bridge across Boca Chica which, when completed, will much facilitate communication between the island and Brownsville. The projected railroad between the island and Hall's ranch, on the Rio Grande, would still more facilitate it, and I think should be early completed. Colonel Hodge needs an addition to his force for fatigue duty. I would recommend that one of the colored regiments at Port Hudson be sent to him; also, that another be sent here to relieve the heavy fatigue in handling stores and constructing defenses. I understand that Col. A. J. Edgerton, commanding Sixty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored), desires to come here. His regiment would be very acceptable.

The works at Brownsville are well planned as against the rebels, and are well constructed, so far as they have progressed. Old Fort Brown has been partly dismantled, and materials taken from it for the works above the town, which has been abandoned. This fort is the only work which would afford defense against attack from the opposite side of the Rio Grande, and should be rebuilt; and to meet contingencies on that side, it would be well to throw up two batteries, one above and the other below old Fort Brown, on the river bank, thus commanding the Mexican side of the river by a perfect cross-fire of artillery, and securing the rear of the works now under construction, which is entirely exposed. The inclosed drawing* will illustrate the plan of the works near Brownsville. The alterations I propose are marked in red ink.

I have directed that all deficiencies existing in any of the staff departments be immediately supplied. In conclusion, it would be uncandid to conceal the fact that the long-continued dispersion of this corps over so extended a space has been and still is working injury to its morale and efficiency. To arrest this evil and to secure an opportunity for aggressive operations, it is earnestly recommended, in accordance with the universal desire both of officers and privates, that the corps be early concentrated and ordered upon active service in the field.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 11, 1864.

Maj. A. C. MATTHEWS:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 7th instant (among others) was brought to my notice on my return from Brownsville. You are permitted, in the exercise of your discretion, to cross over with such portion of your command as you may think proper to Saint Joseph's Island, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and bringing away cattle and horses. I am informed that our forces left a number of horses on that island on their advance along the coast to Matagorda Island. As it appears that parties of the enemy have

* Not found.

been hovering about Bayucas, Oyster Shell Reef, and Corpus Christi, you will be careful to guard against surprise and to provide for your safe return. You may also, if you should think it entirely safe, extend your reconnaissance to the south end of Saint Joseph's Island and ascertain whether the detachment on Mustang Island might not be transferred to a position on this side of Aransas equally eligible for commanding (by artillery) that pass, and more eligible for a camp. Should you extend your reconnaissance so far, you will, if you find it convenient to do so, communicate with Major Thompson, commanding on Mustang Island. To meet this contingency I will send a copy of this dispatch by the steamer Saint Mary's, now here. You will not, however, consider yourself in any way constrained against your judgment by this suggestion.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. W. G. Thompson.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: Major Thompson, commanding at Cedar Bayou, wants a grappling-hook to fish for torpedoes. You will have one furnished him if possible.

By command of Major-General McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 77. }

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 11, 1864.

I. Brigadier-General Warren, commanding First Division, will detail a company 35 to 50 strong, with at least 2 officers, to report on board the naval vessel Estrella to Lieut. Commander A. P. Cooke. The men will be supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. They will take their knapsacks and light mess furniture with them, and will carry two days' rations in their haversacks. The company will remain with Lieutenant-Commander Cooke until relieved by him or by orders from these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WARREN, Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The two companies of infantry ordered to report on board the Estrella and Zephyr have not yet done so. You will hasten their movements. They must be aboard before daylight to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAND ECOPE, April 11, 1864.

Major-General STEELE:

We have met the enemy in full force on the 8th and 9th and beat him both times, but have been compelled to fall back for want of water. His force is 22,000. Smith, Price, Green, and Taylor are here. Mouton is killed. The enemy will attack us, or assault you in force. Both must be ready. I shall communicate with you as often as possible.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
No. 9. } *Prairie D'Ane, Ark., April 11, 1864.*

The command will move to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, in the following order: Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr will place his cavalry on the right and left, the same as in the movement of to-day. Brig. Gen. F. Salomon will move in the center, and in columns, covered by skirmishers. Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer will form his command in columns in the same position assigned him to-day. The entire command will move in columns, covered by skirmishers, the center of the column on the Spring Hill road. The train will remain parked in the same position it now occupies.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieut., Second Cavalry, and Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: Yours of the 7th, from Elkin's Ferry, is received. I rejoice at your success, and do most sincerely hope that you may drive the enemy before you and gain victories in every engagement. I am rejoiced that the Fiftieth Indiana has sustained its reputation and the honor of our flag and the State; and, general, I know that they will continue to do so. They can be relied upon in any emergency. They will never falter, nor will they be defeated. Sorry to hear of General Rice's sanguinary mishap; hope he may escape in future. General, I regret that I am not with you. I would rather be your orderly than be here. I am doing the best I can under the circumstances. I regret that you have deemed it necessary to give confidential instructions to your assistant adjutant-general, dernier resort. I will do nothing except what is right, demanded by the circumstances or the good of the public service, and I will act as my judgment and the requirements of the service dictate and demand. I will treat all citizens with due kindness, and administer affairs for their good and for the advancement of our cause and the good of the Government.

The trains with supplies are dispatched with the utmost promptness. I sent forward all the troops belonging to the commands with

you. I have trouble with General Blunt; he has seized and holds all the transportation at Fort Smith. I have directed Colonel Judson to take it by force, if necessary. The rebels are thick near Fort Smith and above Dardanelle. Outpost at Roseville was attacked a few days ago, but the enemy was repulsed with loss. The forces at Clarksville were also attacked, but repulsed the enemy. The force of rebels on the south side of the river are Texans and Missourians, under command of some brigadier-general of Texas. I send with the train a detachment of Third Iowa Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caldwell, of that regiment, is here with an order from the War Department, for all men of the Third Iowa in this command, as also is Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of Tenth Illinois, to go to Nashville. I hope that the officers and men of the Third Iowa and Tenth Illinois may be returned with the train. The Fifty-fourth Illinois has been detained in Illinois by order of General Grant for a few days.

Four companies of the Third Minnesota have been detailed at Cairo by General Brayman. I have not more than force enough to defend this post and the railroad and the depot at Devall's Bluff. My cavalry is nothing. More force is needed at Fort Smith and points between this and Fort Smith. I will visit McRae again, and, I think, will get him. I have closed all the liquor shops and forbid the sale of liquors, and ordered all gamblers, loafers, and other persons having no proper means of support, and who are non-residents, to leave the boundaries of my commands. The Legislature assembled to-day, but there was not a quorum; there will be in a day or two. Major Green and I will have no misunderstanding, nor will I have any with any of your staff officers remaining here. I will do my duty and allow no one to interfere. I am made responsible for the welfare of this command and the safety of all here, and I will govern myself accordingly.

I would prefer to be in the field, and ask you to relieve me from this command if my course is not acceptable. I cannot feel satisfied that it is necessary for a staff officer to have confidential instructions to issue orders as dernier resort, or control or countermand my orders. If I do wrong, I am willing to be reprov'd and have my conduct investigated. I am either capable of commanding and worthy of confidence or I am not. If not, I wish to be relieved. Brigadier-General West is here, under orders to report to you. Inclosed you will find copies of orders* from these headquarters; also communications* from Major Green and my reply. I find it necessary to control the issuing of passes, and absolutely necessary to prohibit the sale of liquors and send away all loafers and gamblers, and will, if permitted, protect all citizens, preserve the peace, promote the welfare of the people, and advance the cause of the country. No one will have cause to complain except such as are dangerous, and who should not be allowed to [remain] with or near the armies. The classes I have enumerated in general orders. I sincerely wish that success may continue to attend you and the army, and that the rebels may be completely annihilated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Not found as inclosures.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated to-day, and inclosing a copy of General Orders, No. 47, dated headquarters Army of Arkansas, Little Rock, December 23, 1863, and to say that General Orders, No. 14, dated headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864, supercedes the first-mentioned order, and that during the time said General Orders, No. 14, is in effect, the troops in this command will obey such orders and instructions as I may deem it expedient and proper to give them, and that I see no cause for revoking any orders or instructions given by me to the guards and pickets at this place. [Neither] instructions, orders, nor papers will be respected and obeyed from any officer or person claiming to be left with verbal confidential instructions superior to those of the major-general commanding the department, as published in said Orders, No. 14. I inclose for your information the order* of Col. C. C. Andrews, appointing a provost-marshal for this post, and have to say that I believe he is properly instructed in relation to passes to citizens who claim to be marketing, and that I deem him the proper officer for citizens to apply to for passes.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK,
Commanding Detachment:

You will send the detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry with the train. They will return from the front with the train on its return. Have them report to the officer commanding the escort to the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, *April 11, 1864.*

General KIMBALL:

The Ninth Kansas was at Fort Scott on the 7th. The post at Roseville all right. Clarksville threatened by 500 men. Have ordered re-enforcements from Roseville. Send what you can spare from Dardanelle. River not rising. Where is General Thayer?

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

* Not found.

FORT SMITH, *April 11, 1864.*

General KIMBALL :

Roseville was attacked at two different times—three to one. My men drove them back. Enemy destroyed two cotton-gins and some cotton near by. Have pressed teams to bring away Government cotton. Cavalry can follow them. Clarksville most in danger. Ordered them to barricade the streets, take possession of the houses, loophole the walls, and defend it to the last. Extending breast-works at Fayetteville. General Sanborn will send relief there soon. Have no fear of this point. Guns mounted on one fort ; all the men at work on the others.

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,] *April 11, 1864.*

Col. W. R. JUDSON,

Commanding District of the Frontier :

The general is glad to hear from you. Major Green telegraphed you last night orders about the transportation, and ordered the Ninth Kansas to report to you as soon as practicable. General Thayer probably made the connection with General Steele at 5 miles from Camden last Friday.

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *April 11, 1864.*

General KIMBALL :

I was absent on the outpost when your dispatch of last evening arrived relative to the skirmish at Roseville. I do not think there were more than 250 rebels, although reported to have been 600. Colonel Cloud, who, I presume, reached Little Rock last night or this a. m., will post you fully, as some of his scouts were there. Small bands of rebels are coming up from below daily. Of their operations in the vicinity of Dardanelle, Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller will keep you advised. I am keeping out scouting parties of all the men I can spare, sending two to-day. The steamer Alamo has just left for Little Rock with Judge Harper, Mr. White, and [Mr.] Stephenson on board. The river is falling.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,

Comdg. Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Lewisburg, Ark. :

SIR : The general commanding directs that you order Second Lieut. John N. Jones, of your regiment, to proceed in command of a scout of 75 men, to be detailed by you and properly officered, to Hot Springs County, on a special duty, in which he is instructed by the proper

person. He wishes the detail to start at the earliest practicable moment. He orders that no houses be burnt by them and no property destroyed, but he wishes them to secure all guerrillas and bush-whackers who may fall in their way.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 11, 1864.

General RAWLINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

If the General-in-Chief accedes to my views of allowing two good disciplined regiments of cavalry from without the State for this department, ask him to please let me have the Second Iowa and Third Michigan. The Seventh Kansas is a good fighting regiment, but would be less likely to answer our purpose here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 100. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 11, 1864.

* * * * *

10. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Trumbull, will proceed by rail to Rolla, Mo., and march thence, via Springfield, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark., and report for duty to Major-General Steele. At Springfield, Colonel Trumbull will report to Brigadier-General Sanborn, commanding District of Southwest Missouri, for instructions and orders to enable him on his march to co-operate with troops of that district and in Northwest Arkansas, in extirpating bands of guerrillas in that section of the country. General Sanborn will not give orders which will materially delay the regiment in reporting at Little Rock, unless the exigencies of the service at the time should require it. Colonel Trumbull will make the usual requisitions on proper staff officers for transportation, supplies, &c.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, April 11, 1864.

General EWING,

Commanding District of Saint Louis:

Some more of those most notorious bandits and guerrillas I got track of crossed the river into Illinois. May I send after them? To catch the leaders and to catch these robbers at their haunt will do more good than to send whole companies after them when they have once come over the river.

JOHN N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. N. HERDER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob :

You will by all means cross the river at any time to kill guerrillas and break up their camps. I want none of them taken prisoners. But no squad must cross except under a commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for the conduct of his men. Such robberies as were committed by Captain Milks' men must not be allowed to recur. You will exert yourself to recover the property stolen and bring the offenders to justice.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 11, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS,
Cassville, Mo. :

You can make such moves as the condition requires when you learn what the condition is. Send out the militia as soon as their condition will permit, but make everything subservient to whipping out the enemy and keeping them south of you.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans, April 11, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

COLONEL : I have information that there are several droves of cattle from the Indian Territory in Greenwood, Allen, and adjoining counties, in charge of persons professing to have permits from Colonel Phillips and other commanding officers south of this district. I respectfully request to be informed in reference to the instructions of the major-general commanding the department upon this subject, especially whether or not these officers have authority to give such permits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Comdg. District.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex. :

GENERAL : Your letter of March 20 is received,* and so much of it as refers to quartermaster and commissary business will be referred to the chiefs of those bureaus for their action, which will be duly communicated. It was not supposed that, with the means at your disposal, you would be able to move far into Texas, but it was hoped

* See Part II, p. 671.

that some demonstration might be made on the upper Rio Grande which would at least embarrass the rebels in that quarter. Any troops sent out for this object should not be advanced so far as to be seriously exposed.

Since my last letter to you on this subject General Banks seems to have changed his base of operations from the Gulf west to the Red River. This will probably render any demonstration on your part of less assistance to him than when he was operating on his former base. Indeed, I am of opinion that after his long delays he will not accomplish much in Texas this spring. On the 1st of February last Brig. Gen. J. R. West was ordered to report for duty to Major-General Steele, Department of Arkansas. It appears from your recent dispatches that you had not received the order. If so, this will be sufficient authority for you to send him to General Steele. In anything you may do on Mexican territory, be exceedingly careful to give no offense to the French. It is important at the present time that we maintain the most amicable relations with that power.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, April 11, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington City, D. C. :

SIR: Capt. B. C. Cutler, assistant adjutant-general of the Department of New Mexico, has arrived at my headquarters with dispatches from Brigadier-General Carleton. Inclosed herewith is a copy of General Carleton's communication addressed to me on the 7th ultimo; also copy of a letter from Captain Cutler communicating the wishes of the general. I have already reported the departure of all the companies of the First Cavalry for the Department of New Mexico. The seventh and last company has not yet reached Fort Yuma; the other six companies are far in advance of that point. To enable General Carleton to comply with the instructions he has received from the General-in-Chief, I have ordered my chief quartermaster to prepare with dispatch the thirty wagons; they will be sent forward from Southern California, laden with the articles of subsistence asked for, at the earliest moment practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864.

General GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal. :

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your kind letter of the 23d of January reached me in Franklin, Tex. There are reasons connected with the public service, which Captain Cutler will explain to you, that renders it necessary that I should retain all the transportation that comes through with the cavalry companies, and ask of you, besides, the favor to send me thirty first-class 6-mule teams, the wagons to be

laden each with sugar, coffee, tea, candles, soap, rice, vinegar, and pork, in due proportions, except sugar and coffee, which should be 2 per cent. in excess over and above all the other articles. Beans and flour, and doubtless salt, I can get on the Rio Grande. The train should come at once through to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where it will be greatly needed. I beg not to be disappointed in this, as everything depends on getting the train and stores at the earliest possible day. Captain Cutler will give you all the news, and tell you how much we regretted the idea of your removal.

* * * * *

Sincerely, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE WRIGHT,
Comdg. Dept. of the Pacific, Sacramento, Cal. :

GENERAL : I had the honor to hand you to-day a communication from Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, commanding the Department of New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 7, 1864. In this letter General Carleton desired you to transfer to the Department of New Mexico a certain amount of public transportation and subsistence stores ; he also stated that I would explain to you the reasons which compelled him to make this request. Shortly before I left Santa Fé for California, General Carleton received orders from the Headquarters of the Army to concentrate, at some convenient point within his department, all of the cavalry force at his command, with a view of organizing a column to operate against the rebels in Texas. This column was to move as soon as practicable down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as Eagle Pass, at which point it was to be joined by a force to be sent up from the coast by Major-General Banks. The Commander-in-Chief did not make known the ultimate destination of this force, but directed that his orders referred to above be carried into effect with as little delay as possible. General Carleton at present has at his disposal but a limited amount of public transportation, and it is next to impossible to purchase mules or wagons in New Mexico at this time ; he desired me to say that if you could furnish the transportation and supplies asked for he would be able to act efficiently, otherwise it would be extremely difficult for him to carry out in a satisfactory manner the orders received from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., April 12, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have the honor to report that an examination was made yesterday of the telegraph line on the west bank of the river with a view to repair it, and that 8 miles of the line has been destroyed by

the enemy, the poles being cut down and the destruction complete. It is reported that the force of the enemy has been increased and that it now numbers, as variously estimated, from 150 to 500 men. In order to clean the country and protect the line on that side of the river from this point to Red River, and also below to Baton Rouge, it will be necessary to have 1,000 cavalry, with which force the enemy can be routed and communication maintained.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 12, 1864.

Captain PHELPS,
U. S. Navy:

The major-general commanding the department desires me to say that a pontoon bridge is to be laid across the river to-night, and that the barge he understands is in your possession would be of great use in its construction. He requests that you permit it to be used for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., April 12, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: We have met with a serious reverse at the front, and the army has retreated to Grand Ecore, having lost a train of 165 wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage. I understand that we have lost 3,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and 18 pieces of artillery; Nims lost 4 pieces; Colonel Benedict is killed and General Ransom wounded. I have received urgent orders from General Stone to send up all the commissary and quartermaster stores possible, but have no means of doing it. I have been obliged to send up the Mittie Stevens with commissary stores. The river is falling rapidly, so that boats drawing more than 5 feet 6 inches are unable to cross, and by to-morrow night boats drawing over 5 feet will not be able to cross. The river is falling 4 inches per day steadily. I most urgently request that all boats not drawing over 4 feet loaded may be seized at once and sent up here loaded light, and at the same time well coaled. I think the coast packets might be used in this emergency, and probably three or four stern-wheel boats could be procured at Vicksburg.

I am hauling wood from Governor Moore's plantation, 8 miles from this place, and will soon be out of fuel. I have to request that coal may be sent up as soon as possible. The captain of the steamer Laurel Hill is a scoundrel, and the sooner he is discharged from service the better. On the last trip to New Orleans he managed to smuggle 7 or 8 bales of cotton. On his trip before this from Grand Ecore he bought 11 bales of cotton from Mr. Calhoun's negroes, pay-

ing them \$240. I had the provost-marshal search his boat; they found 10 bales, and the next morning found 1 more secreted. He told me that he had given a receipt to 2 negroes in your name, as he said that you had authorized him to do so and that the negroes owned the cotton. To-day Mr. Calhoun came in himself and proved that Thomas had stolen the cotton, paying the sum above mentioned to the negroes, and besides had stolen a number of sheep, turkeys, &c. He is a hard case; his clerk is worthless; pays no attention to his business whatever.

Very respectfully,

D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster.

GRAND ECORE, April 12, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth and Detachment Thirteenth Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that our pickets on the Grand Ecore road are being pressed. The commanding general desires to at once make the necessary preparation to meet an attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 16. } *Grand Ecore, La., April 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom having been wounded in battle, and thereby disabled for duty, the undersigned assumes command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The following-named officers are hereby announced on duty at headquarters, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Surg. J. W. H. Vest, acting medical director.

Capt. Oscar Mohr, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. Martin Klauss, chief of artillery.

Capt. R. B. Hatch, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, chief commissary of subsistence.

Capt. James M. Buel, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Henry H. Hyatt, aide-de-camp.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 13TH A. C., DEPT. OF THE GULF,
No. 22. } *Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 12, 1864.*

I. The following regiments and batteries are authorized to have inscribed on their colors the names of the several battles set opposite them, in accordance with paragraph 11, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, 1863:

Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Carrion Crow.

Thirty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Fort Esperanza.

Forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry : Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau.

Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau.

Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau.

One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry : Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery F : Camp Jackson, Boonville, Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, Blackwater, Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza.

First Wisconsin Battery : Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Seventeenth Ohio Battery : Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson.

First Regiment Mounted Veteran Artillery, Battery F : Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Coteau.

II. The following are the dates at which the above-named actions took place :

Camp Jackson, Mo., May 10, 1861 ; Boonville, Mo., June 17, 1861 ; Dug Spring, Mo., July 28, August 5, 1861 ; Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861 ; Blackwater, Mo., December 18, 1861 ; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862 ; Siege of Corinth, May 1 until 29, 1862 ; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., June 18, 1862 ; Tazewell, Tenn., August 7, 1862 ; Newtonia, Mo., August 7, September 30, 1862 ; Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862 ; Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 27, 28, 29, 1862 ; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863 ; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863 ; Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863 ; Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863 ; Vicksburg, Miss., invested May 18, 1863 ; assaulted May 19, 22, 1863 ; surrendered July 4, 1863 ; Jackson, Miss., invested July 10, 1863 ; surrendered July 15, 1863 ; Yazoo City, Miss., July 13, 14, 1863 ; Carrion Crow, La., November 3, 1863 ; Grand Coteau, La., November 3, 1863 ; Fort Esperanza, Tex., November 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 12, 1864.

Capt. J. C. STONE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Div., 13th Army Corps :

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report as to number of men employed and progress made toward completing the defenses of this island for the 11th and 12th April, 1864 : One hundred and three men from First Brigade, First Division, reported on the right of exterior line on the 11th instant. These were employed on second lunette. One platform was completed in the salient angle of this work this day. This platform is ready to receive a gun if siege platform be sent with it. One hundred men from the Second Brigade were engaged on left of this line. Eleven teams were employed at exterior line the 11th instant.

One hundred and fifteen men were employed at Fort Esperanza and six teams this day. One platform constructed of inch lumber, using three thicknesses, was laid on the north front. The second platform on this front is ready to receive the flooring. Two hundred and thirty-five men were engaged on the works on interior line the 11th instant. The First Brigade furnished a detail of 94 men for right of exterior line the 12th instant, and the Second Brigade 214 for the left. Seven teams were employed on the right and twelve on the left of this line to-day. Very good progress has been made on the whole line to-day, and with the arrangements as at present I think the entire line will be very nearly complete this week.

It is necessary that I should know whether guns mounted on field or siege carriages, or both, are to be used in these works and in which works the different carriages are to be placed, in order that suitable platforms may be constructed for either. In the first lunette there are two platforms for common field carriages ; in the second, one in the salient angle for guns mounted on siege carriages. I have directed one to be constructed for same in second redoubt. The second lunette exterior line and first or second redoubt will be ready to receive the heavy guns any time they may be sent, provided siege platforms come with them. I employed 104 men at Fort Esperanza and eight teams the 12th instant and 236 men on interior line. The flooring of one platform in lunette A of this line is complete ; of the other two not, but one of them will be to-morrow. Two guns are mounted in this work. The progress made on this line, as well as on Fort Esperanza, for the past two days has been very good. The platforms in left battery at Bayou McHenry have been laid and the guns mounted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel in Charge.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, April 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE :

GENERAL : Messengers with dispatches from you dated the 7th instant arrived yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. Your directions concerning the forwarding of supplies have been and are being complied with as fast as possible. Upon consultation with General Kimball it was thought best to start the train from Pine Bluff, and ren-

dered almost imperatively so from the fact that Captain Cantino reported large amounts of stores, such as were ordered, had been shipped to Pine Bluff in anticipation of that place being made your base of supplies, and that there was not a sufficient amount of stores at Little Rock to load the teams as required. I gave Captain Manly orders to take from the transportation at this place all that he required, and directed him to decide what amount should remain behind. He reported at 12 o'clock yesterday that his entire train, consisting of 123 wagons, was on the road to Pine Bluff.

The steamer Chippewa is loaded with quartermaster's stores and ammunition, and left for Pine Bluff at — to-day and will reach that place some time to-morrow morning. The wagon train will arrive to-morrow night and will begin to load immediately. The wagons should all be loaded and on the road at 12 o'clock on the 14th. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackey, of the Thirty-third Iowa, is in command of the escort, consisting of something over 600 men belonging to the regiments of General Salomon's division (left behind, and that have arrived since the troops left), and about 250 dismounted cavalry belonging to regiments in General Carr's division. Colonel Clayton is ordered to furnish from 100 to 200 cavalry to accompany Colonel Mackey; also to turn over to the train every wagon he can possibly spare, and if necessary to press teams from the country in the vicinity of Pine Bluff. I have done and will do everything I possibly can to hurry the supplies forward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GREEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DET. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARK.,
No. 5. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 12, 1864.*

The exigencies of the service demand that from and after this date, until further orders, no license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage will be granted within this command to any person. All licenses heretofore granted for this purpose will cease from this date. All gamblers and loafers, and all transient white persons, not Union refugees, who have no ostensible business or means of support will leave the country occupied by this command at once, and any such person found at any post in this command, or in the country adjacent, three days after the reception of this order at such posts will be arrested and made to perform such fatigue duty as will enable them to earn their living without loss to the Government. A cheerful acquiescence is expected of all citizens not of the classes above referred to with these and such other orders pertaining to this matter as may be issued by district and post commanders, and a contrary expression on their part will be taken as evidence that they are of the classes ordered to vacate the country, or are disloyal citizens, and they will be treated as such. Persons detected in selling intoxicating liquors in violation of this order will have their stock confiscated and suffer such other punishment as may be deemed expedient. Commanding officers of districts and posts will use all proper means at their command in the prompt and thorough execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball:

E. D. MASON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1864*—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Your report of transportation shows over 1,600 teams in the department. It is impossible to supply the necessary transportation for the army in Tennessee in time for spring operations. Can you not send the mules of 500 of your teams to Louisville at once? Send all you can.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 12, 1864.
(Received 10.10 a. m., 13th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Washington, D. C. :

I can and will send all mules I can to Louisville. The reason why so much transportation is used is that we have so much hauling. For example, from Rolla to Springfield all supplies have to be wagoned 160 miles.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *April 12, 1864*—2.30 p. m.

General EWING,
Commanding District :

In reply to télégram of yesterday I sent you a copy of report from Major Wilson, at Patterson, Mo.* He being better acquainted with the country, called on him for advice ; in fact, he is well acquainted with the country referred to and can be fully relied on. He says it is 82 miles from Pilot Knob to Doniphan ; the road is about as good as roads generally are in this country. I do not like the Greenville nor the Reeves' Station roads. The most direct road is by Patterson, crossing Black River at the mouth of Bushy Creek, thence to Doniphan. The Reeves' Station is the next best road.

Black River is not fordable at all seasons, but never remains past fording more than a few days at a time. During the summer and fall seasons it is nearly always fordable. Currant River has about the same depth of water as Black River, but Van Buren and Doniphan are the roads over which nearly all the travel is done and in which the principal settlements are. It is 80 miles from Patterson to Pocahontas. There is more forage in Randolph and Greene Counties than there is near Doniphan, but it is very scarce even there. There are not more than six or eight families living in Doniphan at present. Doniphan is a very good locality to defend against small-arms, but could not be held against artillery. I expect a scout in to-day that may give some further information from below.

JNO. N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

*See p. 118.

JUNCTION RANCH, COLO. TER., *April 12, 1864.*

[Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON :]

Send me more troops ; all you can spare. If this is not stopped we will have the Sioux to fight as well as Cheyennes. The small command I have cannot perform the amount of duty required ; besides, the horses will all be used up. Two howitzers will do to scare, while the cavalry fight. Can you send them to me ? After a pursuit of all day yesterday captured and destroyed eleven lodges, all their implements for cooking and dressing hides, &c., besides taking a number of buffalo robes. Caught no Indians. Will write particulars.

J. DOWNING,
Major First Colorado Cavalry.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 12, 1864.

Maj. J. R. BROWN,
Special Military Agent, Fort Abercrombie :

MAJOR : Your several dispatches to 26th ultimo have been received, and the brigadier-general commanding awaits further information from you relative to the Sissetons and their movements and intentions. It is quite important to the bands who sincerely desire peace that they should lose no time in complying with the terms dictated by the Government as the only conditions upon which they can obtain it. Should the Sissetons or other bands tender their submission, they must at once proceed to Devil's Lake, where a proper location will be assigned them, and where they will be allowed to remain undisturbed so long as they act in good faith. A strong military post will shortly be established at the southwestern extremity of the lake, and the commandant will be instructed to protect the well-disposed Indians against molestation by hostile bands.

But in case of hostilities or depredations committed upon the persons or property of the whites by any of those attached to or belonging to bands who accept the conditions proffered, the offenders must be instantly delivered up to the military authorities, or the band itself will be held responsible. There must be no misunderstanding on the part of the Indians as to the part they are expected to perform if they desire a restoration of peaceful relations. They will hereafter be held to a rigid responsibility for any acts of violence involving the person or property of the whites, for it is repeated that while the U. S. Government has no wish to do injury to innocent individuals, the determination to secure the whites against possible danger from hostile savages is equally well fixed, and no means will be spared to effect that object.

So soon as you shall have concluded the special duty with which you were charged, and there is no longer any object in your remaining at Fort Abercrombie, you will report the fact to these headquarters without delay.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., April 13, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in my exploration of Cedar Bayou this a. m., I found a new and different crossing from any we had yet discovered. It is at the point where the bayou leaves Espiritu Santo Bay and runs in the direction of the Gulf. I took Collins, who seems to have kept the matter a secret, and required him to pilot me across to Saint Joseph's Island and back. The water in the deepest place was not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The bottom was good, and I found out from Collins he had frequently crossed loaded teams there. I think light artillery with some difficulty could be crossed there. I placed a picket at the point, and hereafter, unless otherwise ordered, will keep my reserve guard a short distance above Collins' house and have a vedette at each end of the bayou. In that way the reserve will be in supporting distance of either crossing. I will take 60 men and cross onto Saint Joseph's Island to-morrow at 6 a. m., if the weather will permit, and will extend my reconnaissance as far as the south end of the island if possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 94. { Memphis, Tenn., April 13, 1864.

* * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding Cavalry Division, will send 200 men of Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, with arms, accouterments, and horse equipments complete, without horses, to Helena, Ark., there to report for duty temporarily to Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, commanding District of Eastern Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, April 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL,
Commanding Detachment Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The steamer Adams, loaded with Government stores for Pine Bluff to be sent to Camden by train, ran into the steamer Chippewa about 20 miles below Little Rock last night and was sunk, supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of the pilot. A portion of the ammunition and quartermaster's stores were saved, and duplicate invoices of what is lost will be sent as soon as possible on the steamer Chippewa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER DIVISION,
April 13, 1864—2 p. m.

Lieutenant SOKALSKI,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general directs me to say that the enemy have attacked his rear; they appear to be in force.

Very respectfully,

WHITTEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE PRAIRIE,
April 13, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General STEELE:

As soon as it is dusk I shall back and join my trains, which are parked the other side of the mill, and will come up in the morning.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 13, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER:

SIR: Personal experience in this department has fully satisfied me of the very great importance of having an able and thoroughly reliable detective officer at Memphis. With such an officer there, having a clear and full understanding with the provost-marshal-general of this department, I am persuaded that the contraband trade and travel on the river, between here and Memphis, could be broken up and a great public good accomplished. Permit me, therefore, to suggest the propriety of authorizing Lieut. J. B. Devoe, who is now here, to take up his quarters for a while at Memphis, and take charge there of the duties indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 13, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob:

Has Captain Milks' company yet gone to Saint Genevieve to take station? I telegraphed you several days ago to know whether the three howitzers at Camp Curtis and the company at Centreville might not advantageously be sent to Patterson, but have yet received no answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,

Warrensburg, Mo., April 13, 1864.

Second Lieut. A. L. GOODING,

Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry

(Through Col. James H. Ford, comdg. 4th Sub-Dist., Kansas City):

LIEUTENANT: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt, through headquarters Fourth Sub-district, of your report, dated 8th instant, and to say that the thorough and efficient manner in which you have scouted the section of country referred to, and the subsequent excellent report of the same, merits and receives the thanks of the commanding general. Such work will certainly prevent bushwhackers from obtaining a hold in the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,

Saint Joseph, Mo. :

I am informed that in Platte and Clay Counties the order to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition has not been duly published and observed; that Union men in some instances have been refused permission to buy. Have the order published in the local papers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,

Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

In order to distribute authority over my district I think it best to establish headquarters of my district provost-marshal at Hannibal. I will keep my own at Saint Joseph for the present. Will that arrangement be satisfactory to you? I am on a tour of inspection in Platte and Clay Counties. Shall be at Saint Joseph to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brig. Gen., Commanding Northern District of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo., April 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,

Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

Lieutenant Dunn, First Cavalry of Colorado, had a fight with a party of Cheyenne Indians on north side of Platte River, near Fremont's Orchard, on 12th instant; had 4 men badly wounded and killed a number of Indians. They are stealing stock in every direction and refusing to give it up. I have a strong detachment on headwaters Smoky Hill Fork, after party which stole 175 head of Irwin, Jackman & Co.'s oxen. I shall chastise them severely unless you direct differently.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel, Commanding District of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Capt. S. H. COOK,
1st Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Officer, Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.,

Capt. W. H. BACKUS,
1st Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Officer, Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter. :

CAPTAIN : Keep a sharp lookout for Indians. Lieutenant Eayre is out on headwaters Smoky Hill after the Cheyennes, and Lieutenant Dunn had a fight last Tuesday (12th instant) and had 4 men badly wounded, 2 fatally, and several Indians were killed. No telling where they will strike next. They are stealing large numbers of stock, and refusing to give them up, and there is but one course left for us to pursue, that is, to make them behave or kill them, which latter it now seems we shall have to do. Carbines and carbine ammunition are now on the way for your command. When you send men after these red robbers, arm with only carbines and pistols ; leave sabers in camp. Be careful to provide your men on scouts, so that they will not be compelled to return just as they are about to overtake the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE L. SANBORN,
1st Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Officer, Camp Sanborn, Colo. Ter. :

SIR : Yours is received giving account of Indian fight.* Surgeon leaves in few minutes. Am sorry Lieutenant Dunn left the Indians at all. Put your force in best trim and avenge the injury done to it. I send to Camp Collins for Hawkins to cut them off ; also to Fort Laramie. I now have Lieutenant Eayre on the headwaters of the Smoky Hill after them. They stole 175 head of cattle. You will have to be very vigilant. Carbine cartridges come to you by to-morrow's coach ; look out for them that they are not carried past you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS,
Commanding, Fort Laramie :

Lieutenant Dunn, First Cavalry of Colorado, had a fight with band of Cheyennes near Fremont's Orchard on the 12th instant ; 4 men wounded, 2 fatally ; several Indians killed. They have gone with stolen stock in your direction. Look out for them and kill them. They are stealing in every direction, and refusing to give up stock when caught.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District of Colorado.

* See Part I, p. 888.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 13, 1864.

Lieut. G. W. HAWKINS :

1st Cav. of Colo., Comdg. Officer, Camp Collins, Colo. Ter. :

SIR : I am instructed by the colonel commanding to direct that you send out a strong detachment to intercept a band of Cheyenne Indians who had a fight with a detachment of Companies C and H, under Lieutenant Dunn, on 12th instant, near Fremont's Orchard. They had stolen stock, and refused to give it up. In the fight referred to several Indians were killed, and 4 men of Company C wounded. Be sure you have the right ones, and then kill them. If your carbines have not arrived send out and meet them. Arm your men with carbines and pistols ; leave sabers in camp. You had better move in the direction of Laramie. Will telegraph to Colonel Collins at Laramie. Dunn and Chase are after them. We send you more carbine cartridges by to-morrow's coach.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *April 13, 1864.*

(Received 4.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

Following dispatch just received. It is vitally important that these horses be immediately furnished, otherwise the whole of the military operations in the Indian country will be brought to a stop :

DAVENPORT, *April 13, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,

Commanding Department of the Northwest :

Of the 500 horses required by me not 230 are yet procured. I fear the horses will not be procured ; the time for the contract has passed. Can I get authority to purchase at \$140, or below that ?

SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,

Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn. :

GENERAL : Your letter of 9th instant to the major-general commanding is received, and I am directed by him to advise you that the Sixth Minnesota Regiment will remain under your orders until its place can be supplied by the Eighth Regiment on its return from expedition.

A telegraphic dispatch to that effect is sent you to-day, and I inclose a copy of it.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

You misinterpret my dispatch of the 4th. The Sixth Regiment will not leave Minnesota at all until return of Eighth Regiment from expedition, but is to be used precisely as if no orders on the subject of the regiment had ever been issued. It was useless to notify the companies about being in readiness to march.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 14, 1864.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

I have just received a statement that Powers, with a 2,000 volunteer party, was to assault Port Hudson this morning or to-morrow. Steamer Grey Eagle passed Port Hudson this morning; reported a battle or skirmish going on, and that there was no one to receive her mail.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, April 14, 1864.

Captain MAHLER,
Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: By direction of Major-General Banks I have the honor to request that you will make ready a suitable steamer to sail to-day for Texas to carry a bearer of important dispatches to Major-General McClermand. You will please to notify me in writing by return of bearer what vessel you shall send, where she will lie, and at what hour she will be ready.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., April 14, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. DURGIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a party of guerrillas have made their appearance in this neighborhood, of whose number I am at present unable to judge. They are reported in the vicinity of Indian Village, burning cotton, &c. The want of a sufficient cavalry force is seriously felt here, and I would respectfully suggest that a company of cavalry would be of great service in this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD G. SHAW,
Maj. 14th Rhode Island Heavy Arty. (Colored), Comdg. Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
April 14, 1864.

* * * * *

IV. Lieut. Col. S. B. Marks, commanding the Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Pine Bluff without unnecessary delay, with all the detachment of his regiment remaining at Little Rock, excepting only the sick and re-enlisted veterans. The sick will be left in care of the proper officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Marks will take with him the camp and garrison equipage of all that part of his command who go with him.

* * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. N. Kimball :

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

Flag-Ship Cricket, off Grand Ecore, La., April 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn. :

DEAR GENERAL: You will no doubt feel much disappointed at not having General A. J. Smith's division returned to you in the time expected, but you will be reconciled when I assure you that the safety of this army and my whole fleet depend on his staying here. His is the only part of the army not demoralized, and if he was to leave there would be a most disastrous retreat. The army has been shamefully beaten by the rebels. There is no disguising the fact, notwithstanding the general commanding and his staff try to make a victory. Armies victorious don't often go back as this one has done. Your part of it maintained its reputation and saved the army from being beaten in the two days' fight. It is too long a tale to write, but some of these days I will give you a full and fair account of it. The defeat arose from sending 6,000 raw cavalry to attack an army of 25,000 men, said cavalry being accompanied by over 200 wagons. It was only supported by 2,500 men, and when these were overpowered by vastly superior numbers the cavalry fell back on them; the wagons stampeded and fell into the hands of the enemy. General Corse has heard it all and will tell you all about it. I was averse to coming up with the fleet, but General Banks considered it necessary to the success of the expedition, and I now can't get back again, the water has fallen so much. This has been terrible work; worse, if anything, than Deer Creek. There we had plenty of water; here no water, and thousands of sharpshooters. The gunboats had some satisfaction out of the rebels yesterday. A couple of brigades, flushed with victory, made an attack upon two of them, and, excited by liquor, fought like madmen, coming up to the edge of the bank, where they were shot down like sheep. It is said we killed the rebel General Green, their best man.

I cannot express to you my entire disappointment with this department. You know my opinion of political generals. It is a crying sin to put the lives of thousands in the hands of such men, and the time has come when there should a stop be put to it. This army is almost in a state of mutiny and not fit to go into a fight. They would follow A. J. Smith, though, anywhere. The more I see of

that old gentleman the more I like him. He is a regular trump, and has no give-up in him. I have been up as far as Loggy Bayou, and there was brought to a dead stand by a large steamer sunk in the channel, resting on each bank. It was providential, or I might have gone farther, and would have been cut off to a certainty. I am not sure that Banks will not sacrifice my vessels now to expediency; that is, his necessities. I only wish, dear general, that you had taken charge of this Red River business. I am sure it would have had a different termination. I am very tired and must close for the present.

With best wishes, &c., I remain,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 59. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, in compliance with instructions from the War Department, he is hereby assigned to duty as second in command of the department, the assignment to date from the 2d instant. Major-General Pleasonton will establish his headquarters in the city of Saint Louis.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 14, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

I have information that I think reliable that Kitchen and Clark are now concentrating quite a force at Gainesville. All the citizens are ordered to remove at once. I am satisfied we may expect a raid soon on our outposts. I have scouts out and will endeavor to keep you advised. I think they mean mischief either at Patterson or Bloomfield.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 14, 1864.

Colonel ROGERS,
Commanding, Cape Girardeau:

If you are satisfied there is such a force gathering there, march as soon as practicable and rout it. Do not move until you are satisfied, for more than half the reports of this character are ill founded. The commission will be postponed if you should be necessarily absent.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

There was a misunderstanding in relation to sending the company to Saint Genevieve on the 7th instant. You will send it to-morrow morning.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT-KNOB, *April 14, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding:

. I beg your pardon for not having answered your telegram in regard to howitzers at Fort Curtis. I am not acquainted with the position of defense at Patterson, and therefore telegraphed on receipt of your first dispatch to Major Wilson, commanding at Patterson, for advice. Major Wilson sent written instructions which I somehow did not receive. Telegraphed to him again this morning on receipt of your second dispatch. Am awaiting an answer. Will inform you as soon as Major Wilson answers.

Advised all the outposts in regard to Kitchen and Clark's force gathering. Entertain no fear; they are on the lookout. Major Wilson has four good companies; will fight four times their number and whip them. Can re-enforce them in two hours from here. The company at Centreville should not be taken away from there; it is a most important point, an opening for the rebels to come in. Do not be alarmed; I think it is no more than a scare, to which we down here are used. Major Wilson thinks the howitzers could be used to advantage in case of an attack.

JOHN N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 14, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

•Do not arm any of the home guards without great necessity, nor any in places where the leading, thoroughly loyal element is not the basis and satisfied. The basis should be voluntary, if practicable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit for your information a communication, marked A, from Lieut. R. O. Rizer, commanding station, Pleasant Gap, Mo., to Maj. J. L. Pritchard, commanding at

Harrisonville, Mo., which gives further information in regard to the scarcity of forage in that region, and the present utter impossibility of maintaining cavalry in an efficient condition under such adverse circumstances. I have ordered more transportation to that station to assist in hauling forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

[Inclosure.]

PLEASANT GAP, MO., *April 9, 1864.*

Maj. J. L. PRITCHARD :

SIR : I am now located in the southeast corner of Bates County. There is no forage in this county. Yesterday the horses of my command had nothing to eat. Am obliged to haul forage 12 miles, from Saint Clair County, and have but one team to do it with, the other teams having gone to Kansas City for subsistence. Unless I can have more transportation I will be obliged to leave this station or my animals starve.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. O. RIZER,
Second Lieut. Co. I, Second Colo. Cav., Comdg. Company.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *April 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I have just returned from a visit to Platte and Clay Counties. I have every reason to believe that there will be less complaint from that section hereafter. Orders to stop sale of arms and ammunition, as directed in your telegram of 13th instant, have already been promulgated and ordered published. I have visited Andrew County, and sat in council with the principal Paw Paw chief. We shall not have further trouble with them. I hope very soon to smoke pipe of peace and exchange presents with the entire tribe. They will stack arms and return to the plow-handle and spades. Everything works well. When will you visit the northwest?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Macon City, Mo. :

Send a discreet officer with 20 men to Keytesville, Chariton County, to remain there during the session of court, which commences on Monday next. Let them arrive at Keytesville before Monday as if on a scout. I don't want the people to understand that the troops are sent expressly for this purpose. Instruct the officer in command to obtain all information possible touching the condition of affairs in the county. In the mean time he might clean out any gangs of villains that may be in the neighborhood.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General,

LACLEDE, MO., *April 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK :

SIR : I send you a statement of William D. Vice, a good, reliable Union man, who, I think, knows whereof he affirms. We have within the last week captured 4 men and sent them to Macon. Supposed to be concerned with the gang that Vice speaks of. We found stolen horses and other property with them. The citizens of this county and Chariton ask that something be done to relieve them from such characters. I sent to Macon on yesterday for 25 men and have not received an answer yet. From the best evidence I can obtain the rebels are organizing through this county to prevent the draft.

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. PORTER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of William D. Vice : I reside in Chariton County, Mo., on Porche's Prairie. On last Sunday morning, the 10th of April, 1864, I was in Grand River bottom and was captured by 5 men, and held as prisoner until after sundown and then released, after taking my saddle, bridle, and revolver, and a shotgun from a man that was with me. And then on the next morning I was taken again by 3 men and robbed of \$24 and pocket-book. I saw at different times about 35 men of the bushwhackers. They made threats that if they could get Sergeant Westly, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, that they would kill him ; they had watched the road often for him, and that they would have possession of the State before next fall and stop the draft.

WILLIAM D. VICE,
A Discharged Soldier from the Eighteenth Regiment.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1864, at Laclede, Mo.

W. J. PORTER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Paris, Monroe County, Mo., April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,

Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo. :

GENERAL : There has been for about two months a detachment of 10 men of the Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry at our town, sent there as a guard to the assistant provost-marshal appointed for the enlistment of negroes in our county. The appointment of the assistant provost-marshal of this county has been vacated by special order from office of provost-marshal-general. Since his removal some 6 or 7 recruits have come in, and were escorted to the office of district provost-marshal by the sergeant commanding detachment, and I have no doubt that other recruits will be coming in from time to time, provided there is any one here to receive them. I am here on duty as deputy provost-marshal under the conscription act of Congress, and have been since August, 1863, and have frequently need for a guard in the execution of orders for the arrest of deserters, &c.

There are no troops nearer us than Mexico, and I should be very glad if you would signify a willingness for this detachment to remain here. They are a very quiet and orderly squad, and I believe their presence is beneficial to our community, which is, as you are perhaps aware, about nine-tenths secessionists, and is likewise a great harboring place for returned rebels, horse thieves, and other criminals. I shall further take the liberty of stating to you that under General Schofield's General Orders, No. 86, arms were returned or distributed to all in our county without any regard to present or former status, and there is not a man in Monroe County, no matter how vile a rebel he has been, or is still, but what has or can have any arms he may choose. I repeat again that there is no restriction placed upon any man in Monroe County in regard to carrying fire-arms. There are hundreds of young men, most of whom were directly or indirectly connected with the rebellion, who are now carrying revolvers under their coats. Some of them have permits from General Schofield both to carry arms and buy ammunition when and where they choose.

Will these permits be good under General Rosecrans' general orders regulating sale of arms and ammunition? They think they will and intend to act accordingly. Now, it does seem to me that (and it is the feeling of all the Union men of the county) there should be some distinction between men who have been rebels so long as they could safely be and those who were friends of the Government through all our troubles. We believed Schofield's order contemplated that there should be. But such is not the case, and all are treated alike in this respect. I only allude to this thing because I think it my duty as an officer of the U. S. Government to do so, but my duties as deputy provost-marshal do not require me to take official notice of them; but do hope the time will come when traitors shall cease to be entitled to all the privileges allowed loyal men, and our loyal people hope so, and God grant we may not be disappointed. The squad of the Missouri State Militia is now here, and have subsistence for balance of present month. Should you think the good of the service would be promoted by their continuation at this place please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. FOWKES,
Deputy Provost-Marshal, Monroe County.

[Memorandum in pencil.]

CLARKE :

Answer: Squad will remain for the present, but will probably have to join their company ere long; but troops will be kept at Paris as long as needed. General Schofield's order yet in force. Arm question will receive due attention. Rebels must play second fiddle.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 14, 1864.

CLARK H. GREEN, HUGHES, and others, *Glasgow, Mo. :*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication of 9th instant, and thank you for the information therein contained. I assure you that my entire energies

shall be directed to the putting down of disorder and the restoration of tranquillity among the people of my district. There will be no letting up of military power until the safety of the State will permit it.

I hope soon to put more troops in your country, and trust by constant vigilance to weed out the marauders.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 14, 1864—3.45 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis. :

The Secretary of War authorizes the purchase of horses to complete General Sully's command, as proposed in your telegram of yesterday.

'H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, *April 14, 1864.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL: Hearing that your report* on Indian affairs had been grossly misrepresented by parties interested in perpetuating the present system of frauds, I applied to the Secretary of War to have it published. He gave his consent, and the copy received from you to-day will be immediately put in the hands of the printer. So far as I learn from *honest men* acquainted or connected with Indian affairs in the Northwest, your policy is the correct one. Nevertheless, it will be strongly opposed by nearly everybody connected with the Department of the Interior. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has just been here on Indian business. I called his attention to your report, and he called at the Department of the Interior to see it. At first they pretended that it had been mislaid, but he finally got an opportunity to read it. He approved it entirely, and as soon as it is published he will call attention to it through the press of Minnesota.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *April 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Davenport, Iowa :

The three companies infantry will leave here Tuesday afternoon ; arrive in Saint Louis Wednesday morning. When will you be in Saint Louis ?

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* To Secretary of War, February 6, 1864. See Part II, p. 259.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 15, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 12.10 a. m., 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

Please send General Hunter to report to me. From the last dispatches from Major-General Banks, I fear he is going to be late in his spring movement, and I am desirous of sending an officer of rank with duplicates of his orders, and with further instructions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 15, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Culpeper, Va.:*

I have a dispatch from Little Rock of April 10, giving dates from General Steele of April 7, at Camden. He had had considerable skirmishing, in all of which he was successful, and had halted and sent back to Pine Bluff for provisions and ammunition. It seems to me his movement is very slow, and he may be so late in reaching Red River as to keep Generals Banks and A. J. Smith away behind time.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., April 15, 1864.

* * * * *
6. The Third Battalion, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Nelson Vial commanding, just arrived from the North, will be reported to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.
* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., April 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding, New Orleans, La.:

Nothing certain. A boat down last night reported nothing. Some cannon firing heard about 6 p. m. yesterday.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper, Va.:*

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a telegram* just received from General Kimball, commanding at Little Rock. When the Departments of Kansas and Arkansas were formed, I advised that the Indian Ter-

* See Kimball to Halleck, April 7, p. 79.

ritory west of the latter State should be included in that department, inasmuch as it must be defended by General Steele's army and receive all supplies through Little Rock and Fort Smith. The Secretary of War concurred with me in opinion, but the President, on the urgent solicitations of Senator Lane and others, directed that the Indian Territory and Fort Smith be assigned to General Curtis' command. General Blunt, who seems to be a very quarrelsome man, and against whom there are very serious accusations, was sent by General Curtis to command that district. Since then there has been much difficulty and confusion, which may produce some serious results. I see no way of avoiding these evils but to attach Fort Smith and the Indian Territory to the Department of Arkansas and send General Blunt back to Kansas to report to General Curtis. If you concur in this view and will write to that effect to the Secretary of War, I think the President will consent to the change.

Colonel Marcy, inspector-general, has just reported that General Rosecrans has in the Department of Missouri 16,824 troops present, exclusive of some 2,000 Enrolled Militia, and that there are not more than 2,000 armed rebels in the entire department, and that these are in small guerrilla bands, concealed in the woods. Occasional raids from these men cannot be prevented by any number of troops. Colonel Marcy recommends that 5,000 men be sent from General Rosecrans' command into the field. This will leave some 12,000 or 14,000 men to contend with some 2,000 guerrillas. He is of opinion that even more can be spared if those left in the State should be properly organized and distributed. Nothing, however, but a peremptory order from you will ever get any troops out of Missouri.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—You will remember that in addition to Colonel Marcy's estimates an additional regiment of cavalry was given to General Rosecrans a few days ago.

H. W. H.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 15, 1864.*

General STEELE,

Via Little Rock:

Dispatch of 7th from Camden is received. I know that General Grant expects Generals Banks and A. J. Smith's forces to come out of Red River for some other work very soon, and you should push with all possible speed to make a junction on Red River. Banks' forces should by this time be in Shreveport.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

GRAND ECOPE, LA., *April 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

GENERAL:

* * * * *

The enemy is in larger force than was anticipated by the Government, and has manifested his determination to fight for the posses-

sion of Shreveport and the country he now occupies, which was not anticipated by many of our officers. The lines upon which we operate are so far separated from each other that it is impossible for either of us to sustain effectively the forces of the other. If you can join us on this line I am confident we can move to Shreveport without material delay, and that we shall have an opportunity of destroying the only organized rebel army west of the Mississippi.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 15, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The line is still down above Clarksville. Reports from there by telegraph to-day say that my repairer was killed and one of my teams captured 25 miles above Clarksville. There are 50 cavalry and 180 infantry at Clarksville, but Colonel Waugh says the force is inadequate to keep the line up, and asks for more cavalry. I think the above number of the right sort of men could keep the line up and the country clear of guerrillas. The line this side is not interfered with, and a little energy at Clarksville would place matters right. The generals, quartermasters, commissaries, &c., of this army depend on the telegraph as a means of communication with their base of supplies, and I hope General Kimball will re-enforce Clarksville, or take some other steps to have the telegraph kept as he has so frequently done before.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. CLOWRY,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Supt. Military Telegraph.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, April 15, 1864.

Mr. MILOR:

Feeling satisfied that you are always pleased to hear from home, I seize the present moment to drop you a few lines. Several skirmishes have taken place since you left, the country being full of guerrillas. Fitzwilliams, with his band of accomplished cut-throats, has been in close proximity with this place for a number of days past. He attacked our train several times between here and Roseville, but could not effect anything. The organization of the militia will render available service and co-operate very advantageously with the present military forces in this district at present. I inclose you copy of General Orders, No. 4. We are pleased to learn that our worthy Governor indorses its organization. Do what you can for me, judge. I will forward some credentials from commissioned officers in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. REID,

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER,
 No. 4. } DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
 Fort Smith, Ark., April 8, 1864.

I. All male persons capable of bearing arms in this district are required to proceed to the nearest military post and enroll themselves for military duty on or before the 1st day of May next.

II. As soon as the enrollment is completed, the enrolled persons will be divided into two classes: The first class to be composed of persons mounted for active field service, to be called rangers. They furnish their own horses. The second class to be composed of the balance of the enrolled persons, for home protection, to be called the reserve.

III. As soon as the organization is completed, a roster of officers and men of each organization will be forwarded to these headquarters, when ammunition and rations will be issued to them. Both classes will, as far as practicable, furnish their own arms. In all cases when necessary and practicable the Government will furnish them.

IV. Any person neglecting or refusing to attend any meeting called by proper authority shall pay a fine of \$5, said fine to be collected and used for the benefit of the companies from which the fine was collected, under the direction of the officers of said company, subject to the approval of the nearest post commander.

V. It is made the duty of the post commanders and provost-marshals to see that this order is promptly executed.

By command of Col. W. R. Judson :

H. C. CHASE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., April 15, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn. :

From news by telegraph it would seem Buford is not where he is for nothing. Commissary supplies are being laid in, and provisions collected on White River, and the secret rebel order in this State is actively organizing, and lines of probable movements from Arkansas this way indicated. Can't Buford and Co. be driven from West Tennessee?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 15, 1864.

E. N. O. CLOUGH,
Leavenworth, Kans. :

SIR : I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 10, and in reply to state that he visited the counties in the neighborhood of Leavenworth in the early part of the present week. He regrets that he did not receive your communication before going to Platte County. It is the intention

of the general so to administer the affairs of this command as to bring order out of the chaos that at present exists and to restore tranquillity and confidence to this district.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 15, 1864.

Sergt. T. J. WESTLY,
Brookfield, Mo. :

SERGEANT : I am directed by the general commanding to express his thanks for the prompt and efficient service rendered by the detachment under your command in pursuing, dispersing, and capturing the desperadoes Hickman, Hinds, and Lazier. We only regret the capturing of such fellows, who have violated all claims to life or consideration, but since they are prisoners the law must visit swift and sure punishment upon them.

Hoping your little command and the good citizens of Brookfield will always respond to the calls of justice with the same alacrity, I have the honor to be, sergeant, respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *April 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

I have information from reliable parties that a prominent rebel colonel is at or near Liberty, Clay County, Mo. I have the proper men at hand to go after and capture him. If consistent with your views and your authority is given, will try and capture the person in question.

Dispatch necessary.

By command of Major-General Curtis :

H. H. HEATH,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *April 15, 1864.*

General EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis :

Colonel Wells, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, to whose regiment the picket at Lowell belongs, thinks there is a disposition on the part of outside troops to threaten the guard stationed there. He thinks it advisable for me to add one squadron to that picket, which I have done, now requesting your approval.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING :

Will send two howitzers and one caisson to Patterson right off. There are only two howitzers and two 3-pounder guns, smooth-bore. One caisson is being repaired and the boxes belonging to caissons for the Woodruff smooth-bore guns are being altered to suit the new kind of ammunition, all of which has been ordered to be finished as quickly as possible, and will also be sent to Patterson as soon as practicable. Captain Milks' company at Farmington has been ordered to Saint Genevieve. Will answer your inquiry of last night as soon as advised by Major Wilson at Patterson. Preparatory to my going to Cape Girardeau on court of inquiry, will you please permit me to visit Saint Louis for two days on very important personal business needing my personal attention ?

Please answer before train time, 3 p. m. to-day, and oblige,

JOHN N. HERDER,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

PILOT KNOB, MO., April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,

Commanding :

There are some five or six fords between Van Buren and Doniphan, and many places that the river can be forded at low water. All roads crossing Currant River between Van Buren and Doniphan are very bad and scarcely ever traveled. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the country to give you a satisfactory reply in regard to fortifications, but I would suppose that a location might be selected within 1 mile of Doniphan for fortifications. Captain Johns has just returned from Cherokee Bay. He reports guerrillas all gone below to join Kitchen. He did not find one on the trip. There was a mistake in regard to the howitzers. I understand Lieutenant Pope, in charge of them, that [he had] the boxes, or carriages, of guns and one caisson, but I found it not so. The boxes had been taken off some days ago, but the workmen not having the required lumber, a delay was occasioned. At the last issue of ordnance a new kind of cartridge was received not fitting the boxes, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches longer than the old ones, projected that far out at the top of the box, making them unserviceable.

Relying on having enough artillery in Battery G, Second Missouri, since ordered to Cape Girardeau, I ordered an alteration in the boxes to suit the ammunition, which has not yet been accomplished ; therefore it is impossible for those howitzers to move to-day as promised. In order to do the thing as quickly as possible, I shall, if not countermanded before mail time this noon, send Lieutenant Pope with the boxes to Saint Louis arsenal for exchange if possible; if not, then for the speediest repair. I would suggest to have those two companies, L and K, First Infantry, Missouri State Militia, at present at Benton Barracks, sent down here to re-enforce this post, so that Centreville and Patterson might be sufficiently re-enforced by cavalry from this post, besides some more infantry, there being only one company, one being exclusively used for artillery in Fort Davidson here, and would for garrison duty be far more advantageous, and secure this part of the country against any force that can be brought

from below. However, as it is, I entertain no fear. I wish guerillas would show themselves in force so as to give us a chance to whip them to hell, from where they can rise no more.

JOHN N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 15, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

Colonel Lynde, commanding Ninth Kansas Cavalry, is en route to Little Rock under orders from General Halleck to report to General Steele. Have you orders from General Steele for him to report to you?

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., April 15, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Territory of Colorado, Denver, Colo.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Mr. Ripley, who lives on Bijou Creek, on the evening of the 11th instant came into Camp Sanborn, and reported that his stock and the stock of all the ranches in his neighborhood had been driven off by a warlike party of Indians, and requested Captain Sanborn, commanding camp, to send with him troops to recover his stock. On the morning of the 12th instant Lieutenant Dunn, with 40 men, left camp, and after traveling about 60 miles came up with the Indians on the north side of the Platte River, near and below Fremont's Orchard. The Indians on seeing the troops formed line of battle, under which they ran off the stock into the bluffs. Lieutenant Dunn drew up the men now with him, being only 15, he having sent the balance of his command in two squads to look for the Indians in another direction.

Lieutenant Dunn dismounted and advanced about 200 yards and met the chief of the band, of whom he demanded the stock, but the chief informed him he would fight him before he would give it up. The lieutenant told him that if they did not stop running it off he would have to disarm them, to do which the chief defied him, and giving the signal the Indians opened fire on the troops. The troops returned the fire. The fight lasted about one hour, when the Indians began to give way, Lieutenant Dunn and his command following up, and a running fight ensued for about 15 miles, when, owing to the tired condition of his horses, the lieutenant ceased the pursuit and returned to Camp Sanborn, now about 10 or 12 miles distant.

In this fight Lieutenant Dunn had 4 men badly wounded, 2 of them thought to be fatally. The loss of the Indians is supposed to be about 20 killed and wounded. The whole number of Indians engaged in this fight is estimated to be 60 or 70. On the morning of the 13th instant Lieutenant Dunn, with a fresh command of 60 men and a competent guide, with four days' cooked rations, pursued the

Indians, being better armed than the day before, having only Whitney pistols and sabers on the 12th. These facts I glean from a hastily written letter by Captain Sanborn, and from Maj. Jacob Downing, who was at Camp Sanborn when Lieutenant Dunn came in. I have strong hopes that these red robbers will be overtaken and cut off. This may be matter of concern to you as superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Sanborn, April 15, 1864.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: One of my scouts returned last evening from below the Junction and reported that the party of Indians that Lieutenant Dunn had the fight with came back on the Platte and took a herd of cattle, and killed two of the herders and wounded the owner, Mr. Bradley, in the neck with an arrow. Upon the receipt of the intelligence I dispatched 30 men under Lieutenants Dunn and Chase, with one wagon, to cross over to the cut-off to take the trail this morning; they started at 12 o'clock last night. Lieutenant Dunn returned from his second trip, being unable to follow the trail, as it snowed most of the day, and Gerry said it would be an impossibility to follow; so returned to camp the same day, having traveled about 60 miles. They had one day's rest and will now be prepared to follow for several days, and, should they come up with them, will give them a lesson they will remember. They all have their carbines and pistols, also sabers.

Lieutenant Dunn has not as yet had time to make a report of the fight, but says, tell the colonel they will fight, and understand the skirmish drill to perfection, and that they were more than a match man to man on account of their arms, but now he feels confident he can whip twice his number. Private Brandly died this morning from his wounds, and Dr. Tolles thinks 2 more of them are dangerous, but may save them. Your communication of the 13th was received at 11 o'clock on the 14th. Cartridges came all right this morning.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SANBORN,

Capt., First Cavalry of Colo., Comdg. Camp Sanborn.

Inclosed I send you copy of a note received from Mr. Gerry yesterday.

[Inclosure.]

GERRY'S RANCH, April 14, 1864.

Captain SANBORN:

SIR: Two lodges of Indians came here yesterday from the North Platte (Cheyennes). They don't know anything about the war party that you were after. There are also 3 Indians here from the south that came from the main village, which is camped on the headwaters

of Beaver Creek. They say that no war party has left the village that they came from. There are also ten lodges of Sioux camped at the mouth of Beaver Creek, and thirty lodges at Valley Station, all Sioux.

The above is the report of the Indians that are camped here.

Respectfully,

E. GERRY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Please assign the horses as they arrive from La Crosse, first to the troops you are to send to Sully. There may be a short delay in the arrival of the last of the lot of horses for your district, but Sully's force must be mounted first and sent to him as soon as the season will permit. Acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 15, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH,
Independent Battalion, Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: Orders have been issued to the commanding officer at Fort Abercrombie to turn over the command of that post to you immediately upon your arrival with your battalion from Pembina, and then to take up the line of march to Sauk Center with the least possible delay. You will retain three companies of your battalion at Fort Abercrombie, one of which will be detached by you to perform patrol duty along and down the Red River, as soon as the season will permit, to protect the route to Pembina and keep open communication.

You will dispatch one full company, to be equally divided, to relieve the companies of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers at Pomme de Terre and Alexandria, and garrison those posts until further orders. There is a detachment of upward of 80 recruits for your battalion now at Fort Snelling, who are detained until they can be dispatched with the horses for your command now en route from Detroit. As soon as practicable after your arrival at Fort Abercrombie you will dispatch the two chiefs you have in custody to Fort Snelling, under a strong guard.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 15, 1864.

Capt. JOHN FEILNER,
First U. S. Cavalry, Engineer:

CAPTAIN: In addition to your duties as topographical engineer of the expedition of General Sully into the Indian country, you will

please make to these headquarters upon your return as full a report as possible upon the geology, botany, natural history, and physical character generally of the region over which the operations of the expedition will extend. As full meteorological observations should be made as opportunity and the means at your disposal render practicable. I need not remind you of the important results to science which will ensue from even a partial success in these observations.

General Sully has been furnished with a copy of this letter, and will give you all the assistance at his command in carrying out these instructions as far as circumstances will permit. I have myself made very complete collections, both of natural history and botanical and mineralogical specimens, by instructing 2 or 3 enlisted men how to make them, and keeping them constantly employed. I need not suggest to you that it is best to bring in specimens of everything, however common, as it is of as much, if indeed not of more interest to science to determine the geographical distributions of known species than to discover what is new.

The ordinary extra pay will be given to enlisted men employed by you in this service.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper*:

General Hunter ordered as directed. Dispatch from General Banks, dated 2d instant, at Alexandria, says Admiral Porter went up Red River that day, the gun-boats having been detained at the rapids by low water. Hopes to reach Shreveport by the 10th. Sigel says General Averell with 2,000 cavalry is moving from Martinsburg to Webster and Clarksburg. Two regiments of Gillmore's command have reached Fort Monroe, viz, Fourth New Hampshire and Eighth Maine. General Butler has asked for two more batteries, which will be ordered to him to-day. I will send you copy of General Banks' letter.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FLAG-SHIP CRICKET, OFF ALEXANDRIA, LA.,

April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR GENERAL: I wrote you a hurried note the other day by General Corse, and I imagine your disappointment at having your well-laid plans interfered with and having part of your command mixed up in an affair the management of which would be discreditable to a boy nine years of age. You need not blush, however, for anything that was done by your troops. General A. J. Smith was not in the fight on the first day, but on the second day, when Franklin's corps, which behaved nobly, began to waver before the wild and desperate shocks of the rebels, who came on shouting like madmen, he, with 8,000 men, charged through Franklin's ranks and met the incoming devils with a "Hi! hi!" that brought them to a full stop. Smith's men then poured in their volleys, which cut up the rebels

into mince-meat; they turned and fled, and your boys chased them 3 miles, until every one of them disappeared, leaving General Smith in possession of the battle-ground, all the killed and wounded, twelve pieces of our artillery lost the day before, two of which he brought off.

At this important moment, when there was not a rebel within 6 miles of us, General Smith was ordered to retreat. He begged permission to remain long enough to bury his dead and remove his wounded, all of which was denied him. The Confederates sent in a flag of truce six hours after, asking permission to bury their dead, and found the cannon they had left behind them, and the killed and wounded in possession of the field. The general will never get over it as long as he lives; he cried like a child at having to leave his poor fellows on the field. I am, however, getting a little ahead of my story. I must give you a little sketch of the first day's fight, and tell you how it happened.

General Banks, you must know, has organized 6,000 infantry into mounted cavalry under the command of General Lee, who travels with 250 wagons and a camp train of many persons. He was not satisfied with his large command, but made frequent applications to General Franklin for 2,500 infantry as a guard to the cavalry. Franklin persistently refused to give him these men, very properly arguing that without them Lee would not be precipitating a battle, while with them he might get the army into a fight when they were not prepared for it.

On the 6th instant the army of General Banks left Grand Ecore. The fleet left at the same time for Springfield Landing, which we were to reach on Sunday, the 10th, at 12 o'clock. We made our time to the minute, with difficulties enough to appal a stout heart. General A. J. Smith left Grand Ecore the next day after the grand army, and had a terrible time in getting to the front through the numerous trains which completely blocked up the road. The same day that General Smith left Grand Ecore General Lee was sent in advance with his cavalry to reconnoiter, his whole train of wagons in his rear (250 in all) close after him; the army, consisting of the Nineteenth Corps, under Franklin, some regiments of negroes, and the Thirteenth Corps, under Ransom, were coming on behind in only one road and in no particular order, as far as I can learn. There was sharp skirmishing in the front by the cavalry, who were apparently driving the enemy (that is the enemy were leading them into a trap), and Lee was sending Franklin messages to lend him 2,500 men with which to annihilate them. Franklin sent him word that he was not sent out to bring on a battle, and to fall back at once and act on the defensive until the main body of the army came up. Unfortunately, at this time General Banks rode to the front, and Franklin said he saw there was going to be terrible work. Lee's messages reached Banks, and he ordered Ransom with 2,500 men to re-enforce Lee. Ransom protested against this disposition of his men, stating that they would be sacrificed, but General Banks ordered the movement. Franklin then prepared for the consequences which he knew were to follow. In a short time the cavalry, emboldened by the small support, brought on a fight. The part of the Thirteenth Corps did its best to support them, but, opposed to about 15,000 infantry, were swept away almost to a man. The cavalry broke and fled back on the wagons, the wagons stampeded and blocked up the road, while such a scene ensued as was never seen before except at Bull Run.

Franklin opened his ranks and let the flying mass through, and received the rebels with such a murderous fire that they were soon dispersed, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. The rebels fought well that day, indeed desperately, coming up to the charge in a compact body and filling up their ranks as their men fell like veterans. It was just such a time as our men would have desired in the open field, but the panic created by the disorder at first was too great to get the men to do their work thoroughly. There was enough done, however, to allow us to hold our position and recover our lost trains. To expect to recover again the eighteen guns we lost was out of the question. They were mixed up with the trains, and the rebels had secured them with 100 rounds of ammunition each. Three of the best batteries in the army were lost and most of the men killed or wounded. Part of Nims' battery was taken and all the ammunition wagons.

At 1 o'clock that night the army retreated back to Pleasant Hill, the fugitives arriving at Grand Ecore reporting that the army was cut to pieces, and I hear that when the general and staff arrived at Pleasant Hill he had lost all command of himself. I do not wonder at that. An uneducated soldier may be cool and pleasant enough in the hour of victory, but the true general is best known in the hour of defeat. General Banks lost all his prestige, and the men talked so openly of him that our officers had to check them and threaten to have them punished. Retreat was still the order of the day, and the army was ordered to fall back on Grand Ecore. The reason given was want of provisions. The rebels, however, pushed their advantage and attacked us on our own ground, charging right at the Nineteenth Army Corps. which met them like men, sweeping them away with artillery and musketry. Still on they came, and Franklin's commenced to waver, when General Smith came on with that splendid charge and scattered them like sheep.

Out of 500 cavalry that charged on A. J. Smith's division only 1 man escaped; every saddle was emptied. He saved the fortunes of the day, and chased the rebels, as I have stated in the former part of this letter. The latter retreated 15 miles without stopping, and our army soon followed their example, showing the singular spectacle of two armies running away from each other, both claiming the victory. Certain it is that the rebels sent in a flag of truce asking permission to bury their dead, and finding no one there, they took possession of the field with all our killed and wounded, the guns they had lost themselves, and have held it ever since. Our pickets do not extend even beyond Natchitoches, but we are encamped at Grand Ecore, the headquarters of the general near the big red brick house of De Russy's.

A. J. Smith is encamped on the plain above the bluffs, outside of the present line of defense. The gun-boats are drawn up in line in front of A. J. Smith, who will have to take our fire over his head, which he is willing to do. While all the fighting was going on on shore the fleet was slowly and painfully working its way up Red River, through snaggy bends, loggy bayous, shifting rapids, and rapid chutes. The rebels, frightened to death, went on before us, burning all the fine cotton (bales being hid in the woods), but destroying none of the corn or cattle. Of these we found an abundance, and though we only stopped at three or four places there was enough and more to satisfy the troops without touching the rations. It struck me very forcibly that this would have been the

route for the army, where they could have traveled without all that immense train, the country supporting them as they proceeded along. The roads are good, wide fields on all sides, a river protecting the right flank of the army, and gun-boats in company. An army would have no difficulty in marching to Shreveport in this way.

There is Bayou Pierre to pass, and some bridges to be built, but this is child's play to our Western men, and "not so bad as being beaten" in a pine barren, with only one road through it, and that a narrow one, where troops cannot pass carts. I send you a correct map,* which I think will give you a good idea of the views I have expressed, if you have not got it already, knowing this country as well as you do. Why General Banks went through a desert, where he could not even find water (so he says), instead of a prolific country, I cannot say. You know I have always said that Providence was fighting this great battle its own way, and brings these reverses to teach us, a proud, stiff-necked, and unthankful people, how to be contented under a good Government, if peaceful times come again. I hope it will teach us not to place the destinies of a great nation in the hands of political generals or volunteer admirals.

When I arrived at Springfield Landing I found a sight that made me laugh; it was the smartest thing I ever knew the rebels to do. They had gotten that huge steamer, New Falls City, across Red River, 1 mile above Loggy Bayou, 15 feet of her on shore on each side, the boat broken down in the middle, and a sand-bar making below her. An invitation in large letters to attend a ball in Shreveport was kindly left stuck up by the rebels, which invitation we were never able to accept. We had landed, though, at Springfield Landing with many hundred thousand rations, twenty-six transports, and six gun-boats. Word had already gone to General Dick Taylor, at Mansfield, that the transports contained many men (a large force), whereas we only had 2,000 under General Kilby Smith; still that report shook the rebels.

We surprised the guard who were watching our movements; my boat, the Cricket, came on them suddenly; our men rushed on shore, nearly taking them while eating their supper, and the letter was lying on the table giving an account of our "strong force." When the recipient was in the act of reading it he got away to carry the news to Taylor, who would have been in full retreat on Shreveport had General Banks not appeared on the field on the morning of the 8th. While discussing the feasibility of getting the Falls City out of the way (we were provided with everything to do it) a courier rode in to tell us that Banks had been badly whipped and was in full retreat to Grand Ecore, and that the transports and troops were ordered "to return without delay," an easier thing said than done. We had disembarked the troops, none dreaming of anything but victory to one of the best appointed armies I ever saw in the field, and after getting in our pickets and getting the troops on board, I reversed the order of steaming, and with a heavy heart started downward, anticipating that the rebels, flushed with victory, with our army in full retreat before them, would come in on our flank and cut us to pieces.

The banks were high above our pilot houses, and sharpshooters could annoy us with impunity. I was much annoyed when I found that General Banks' quartermasters had added to the convoy ten

*To appear in the Atlas.

large steamers which I had expressly stipulated with General Kilby Smith were not to come up the river. We were detained six hours lightening one of them loaded with ammunition, and the others were constantly getting into trouble. General Kilby Smith was in no way responsible for this outrageous proceeding, for it was done after we departed from Grand Ecore, and that officer left nothing undone to co-operate with me and carry the expedition through successfully. On all occasions I found General Smith ready and willing to co-operate in the same harmonious manner that has always existed between the Navy and the Army of the Tennessee. I am sure nothing will occur to interrupt that good feeling. As I anticipated, the rebels were soon aware of our turning back, and were after us like a pack of wolves. They assailed us from every point, but the dispositions that were made always foiled them. We always drove them away with loss. The large transports so impeded us that it was with difficulty we made more than 20 miles a day, and it seemed that everything we came in contact with belonging to Banks' army was disorderly and a drawback to us. My gun-boats were helping them off of sand-bars half the time, they having no disposition to help each other.

Small bands of 100 or 150 had followed us along until we arrived at a place called Graff's Bluff, where our friends, the negroes, informed us that the rebels had a battery. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and I laid to the bank while two gun-boats could get into position to whip the battery. They were permitted to occupy the place quietly, and I began to think there was none about. We shelled the woods in all directions and they kept quiet. At this moment a tremendous fire of musketry and heavy cannon, interspersed with artillery, broke out about 3 miles behind us. It sounded like a heavy battle. Hearing all the guns of the gun-boats, I did not fear for the result. It lasted so long that I at last turned my head upstream to join in the fray, and met a gun-boat coming down, whose captain told me it was all over and the rebels had fled, so I tied up to the bank again, expecting the attack in front, when the firing commenced again and lasted until nearly sunset; in all, two hours.

It turned out to be what I had been expecting, an attack with artillery and infantry, 2,000 strong, in our rear, General Kilby Smith and two transports being divided from the main body by the artillery, which it was not proper to pass until silenced by the gun-boats. This body of men was commanded by General Green, the best man they have, and one in whom the rebels place more confidence than any one else. He led his men to the very edge of the bank, they shouting and yelling like madmen. They were handsomely received by the Osage and Lexington in the old style. General Smith, in the Hastings, with part of his men poured in his fire, and amongst us the rebels were cut into mince-meat. General Green and Colonel Chisum had their heads blown off with an 11-inch shell.

The ground was covered with killed and wounded and without great loss to ourselves. We whipped out 2,000 rebels, and kept 5,000 more in the rear of us from advancing, not liking the reports of the first party's reception. This saved us from further molestation as far as large parties were concerned, but we were terribly annoyed by small bands. It being moonlight I ordered all the transports to leave, and had they taken advantage of the time they would have arrived in Grand Ecore next morning. After getting them all ahead I reversed the order of sailing and followed them up, but when I

arrived at Campti I found them so mixed up and aground that I pushed on, and in three hours had General A. J. Smith under way with five regiments of infantry and a field battery. He arrived just in time to outflank the rebels with their heavy field battery, which they kept exclusively for the transports, hiding it when the gun-boats came along. It was a most exciting and interesting week; much danger of being cut off unless aided by General Banks, which aid was not sent until I asked for it in person.

Some one got in in a quartermaster's boat who reported everything safe, and General Smith on that account did not go himself, though ready to start at a moment's notice. Finally all came in safely, not losing a rope yarn. Your men behaved splendidly and coolly, and General Kilby Smith like a brave and gallant officer. I shall always feel proud to be associated with him, and we will both likely remember for many a day the perilous scenes we have gone through together. I found General A. J. Smith much depressed at some things that had occurred, but anxious to go out and whip the rebels, which we are able to do without any trouble. Instead of that I think General Banks is watching for an opportunity to retreat. If General Smith should leave him there would be a general stampede and much loss of material, and General A. J. Smith would be made the scapegoat.

Finding the water falling I sent down my largest gun-boats, and regret to say that the Eastport ran on a torpedo and sank. The damage was slight, and the shock only noticed by a few persons on board, and it was not for some time after they found water in her hold. She was five hours sinking, but we had no pumps that could save her. The captain forgot to put canvas under her bottom, which would have saved her. Unless we have more water I shall be kept above the falls, but with a land force at Alexandria I can hold my own until next year. We must hold the country, general, and not have to go over all this again.

Had Banks been victorious, as any ordinary general would have been, we would have had no trouble at all, but he has led all hands into an ugly scrape. I did all I could to avoid going up this river with him, but he would have thrown all the blame of failure on me had I failed to go. I have risked a great deal and only hope for a rise of water to get over the falls.

There are all kinds of surmises on the subject. We have had no rise this year at all. Do you think it will come? You know the nature of these rivers, having resided here so long. I have written you a long letter and said to you confidentially what I would not say to any one else, knowing that it will go no farther. I am just down from Grand Ecore; have come to provide pumps to save the Eastport, which I will do if Banks don't retreat; if he does I will blow her up; am getting her guns off at once. Now, what is to become of Steele? Banks has sent him a messenger. Will he (think you) be sacrificed, or can he take care of himself? Why not re-enforce him well and let him finish the job so badly begun? If this matter is left in this state it will be a lasting disgrace to us. The rebels had 22,000 men, about 19,000 effective. Losing General Green has paralyzed them; he was worth 5,000 men to them.

Wishing you success in all your undertakings, and asking your forbearance for writing you so long a letter, I remain, truly and sincerely, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Grand Ecore, La., April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : The last of my transports having arrived from above, I take this the earliest opportunity of notifying the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf that I have received orders from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, to return with my command immediately to Vicksburg, Miss.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Grand Ecore :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of this date informing me of the return of the last of your transports from the upper river, and of your orders from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman to return immediately with your command to Vicksburg, is received. The low stage of the water in Red River, and the difficulties encountered in our campaign consequent thereon makes it impossible for me to dispense with your services as soon as I anticipated. Did it not involve more than the abandonment of the expedition I might consider General Sherman's orders as imperative, but it is impossible for the navy to remove below at this time, and the withdrawal of your command at this moment will place my forces at the mercy of the enemy, who is in larger force than General Sherman could have anticipated. The safety, therefore, of the navy and the army compel me reluctantly to withhold my consent to your departure, and for this reason I must request you to remain, notwithstanding your orders, and will assume myself the responsibility for this course. I have written to General Sherman a full statement of the situation, and cannot but believe he will concur with Admiral Porter and myself, as well as the other officers of my command, in this decision.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 16, 1864.

1. In pursuance of extract 1 of Special Orders, No. 130, from headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated March 28, 1864, Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone is relieved from duty in this department, and will in accordance therewith repair via New Orleans to Cairo, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

2. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, will at once disembark the troops from all transports in his charge, the transports so discharged to be

turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, Nineteenth Army Corps, for service in the quartermaster's department, this transfer to be temporary and with the consent of General Smith.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 22. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, April 16, 1864.*

1. The First Indiana Battery will report for duty, with all material in its possession, to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First and Third Divisions, Sixteenth Army Corps, for assignment to the First Division.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL: I can hardly express the regret I felt at being unable to see you while here and confer with you in regard to matters of importance connected with this command. In visiting the different portions of the town with the surgeon-in-chief, to make arrangements for small-pox patients and to prevent the spread of that disease among our soldiers and the citizens, I unfortunately caught the disease myself, and was confined almost three weeks to bed with the varioloid. At present I am feeling quite well, although not as strong as I could wish. Your letter of the 7th instant was handed me, and I thank you for the complimentary manner in which my troops and the various departments are spoken of.

The regiments composing my division have all been with me for the past two years, and are among the best troops in the service. I have seen them tried and can assure you they will bring no discredit upon the corps. In behalf of the division, I thank you for the words of cheer given them. It is the first time they have received encouragement (except from myself) since in this department. Your kind words were fully appreciated. In regard to the fortifications, our relations with the authorities on the other side, and many other matters of importance, I will say nothing until I see you personally, which I shall endeavor to do within the next two weeks. There is nothing late from the interior of Texas or Mexico. A general rumor prevails that Colonel Ford will attack this place, but I consider it an impossibility. Brigadier-General Benton has arrived and been assigned to duty. Let me assure you, general, that although as a division we have not before served under you, yet we hail your return to the command of the corps with as much pleasure and delight as any of your old troops.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., April 16, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from the major-general commanding I did, on the 14th instant, cross Cedar Bayou onto Saint Joseph's Island with 70 men of my command for the purpose of making a reconnaissance and driving off horses and cattle onto this island. I went as far as the south end of Saint Joseph's Island and communicated with Major Thompson, commanding on Mustang Island. I made a careful inspection of the ground on the south end of the island to ascertain whether the detachment on Mustang Island might not be transferred to a position on this side of Aransas, equally eligible for commanding (by artillery) that pass, and more eligible for a camp, and am fully of the opinion that it could not. The south end of the island for at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles is very low, and in very high tides is covered with water.

This portion of it is also fully and perfectly commanded by the sand-hills on Mustang Island that come up to the water's edge, which hills, if occupied by the enemy, would command the pass. The channel is also near the Mustang side, while on the Saint Joseph's side the water is so shallow that it would be quite impossible for transports to make a landing and discharge their cargoes. In regard to the camp I have the honor to report that there is no eligible position the other side of Aransas City, which is about 4 miles this side of the extreme point of the island. I found no enemy. I drove off 3 Government mules and 17 ponies, and drove to this end of the island about 1,500 head of cattle. I had made no preparation for swimming the cattle over Cedar Bayou, and owing to the rain that had recently fallen could not drive them over the Salt Flats to the reef over which we had to cross, and have left them on this end of the island. I carefully examined the bay side of the island, and think there is no place the enemy can cross except in boats. The land on that side is very flat and boggy. I found about 100 wagon loads of salt on the island. Major Thompson had sent over a small detachment to drive in and butcher cattle for the use of his command. If I had two pontoons and a sufficient amount of rope I could make a good ferry over Cedar Bayou, and if desirable keep up communication with Mustang Island.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

POST ARANSAS, TEX., *April 16, 1864*

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the steamer *Exact* landed here this morning with Company A, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and reported as per Special Orders, No. 76, in command of Capt. T. W. Fry, and will take immediate charge of the guns here. I have communicated with Major Matthews, commanding camp at Cedar Bayou. All quiet and well. He spent one night with me here.

The instructions given to the captain of the *Exact* are somewhat conflicting, as the one received from Lieutenant Paddock, acting assistant quartermaster of transportation, seems to anticipate an order to me for putting on board troops for Brazos. I have no such orders. The instructions from Colonel Pierce are that the boat return at once from here. Under the circumstances I have ordered the boat to return. I forward 2 prisoners (rebel soldiers), both captured on the 12th instant on the mainland, not far from Corpus Christi. Colonel Ford has a rebel camp 30 miles from Corpus, and has about 650 men. What his intended movements are I cannot state, but I am watching him closely as I can.

Respectfully,

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

POST ARANSAS, TEX., *April 16, 1864.*

To all whom it may concern :

This is to certify that Captain Crowell, of the steamer *Exact*, has landed at this post the troops as per Orders, No. 76, from Major-General McClermand, and his instructions from Lieutenant Paddock, acting assistant quartermaster of transportation, being such that, unaccompanied with other orders, I could not understand, and the instructions from Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce being that the boat return at once, I have ordered the captain to return to Pass Cavallo.

Respectfully,

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

Let Major Thompson be ordered to send the two companies of engineers at Aransas to Colonel Hodge by the first opportunity. It was intended that they should have been so sent upon the arrival of the company of colored Rhode Island artillery, from Pass Cavallo, at Aransas.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 16, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff :

Please ask the President to authorize the transfer of Fort Smith and the Indian Territory to the Department of Arkansas. There is every reason why this Territory and the State of Arkansas should be under one man, and that man in the field. In case this change is made I wish General Blunt ordered back to report to General Curtis.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Let it be done.

APRIL 16, 1864.

A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 14. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 16, 1864.*
 * * * * * * *

VII. Col. William H. Graves, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry, is relieved from duty as commandant of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will take command of his regiment.

VIII. Col. James M. True, Sixty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will relieve Col. William H. Graves, commanding, without unnecessary delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. Kimball :

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Col. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Post:

COLONEL : The general commanding directs that you detail 75 men, with proper officers, all mounted, with three or four days' rations, to go on an expedition to start to-night or early to-morrow morning, to report at these headquarters as soon as ready. The officer detailed to command will report in person as soon as practicable for particular instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WAUGH,
Commanding, Clarksville, Ark. :

COLONEL : Captain Clowry, superintendent of telegraph, informs me that the line is down above your post. Why can you not keep it up? You have 50 mounted men and 180 foot. Fifty men should be able to protect the line above you. This line is our chief dependence and must be kept in order. I have ordered Colonel Fuller to send a force to you for the purpose of repairing the line. You will give his force every aid, and you must keep the line in repair. Hang or shoot every scoundrel whom you can find who has interfered or may interfere with the line. The rebels in your vicinity are not numerous; you ought to be able with your force to drive them away.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, ARK., *April 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KIMBALL :

I have received private information that there are at least 300 rebels on the lines west of this 25 miles. At dark last evening I sent a scout of 25 men, under Lieutenant Roseman, to examine their posi-

tion. The Union families have all been driven in from the country, so that rebels and their sympathizers have complete possession. I have nailed 23 within the last two weeks, and lost 2 taken prisoners and 2 badly wounded. There are about 400 rebels in this section, well mounted but indifferently armed.

G. M. WAUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16, 1864.

Colonel WAUGH,
Clarksville, Ark.:

COLONEL: I telegraphed you this morning. I want those guerrillas captured, killed, or dispersed, and the telegraph line kept in order. Where do 300 or 400 guerrillas come from? If they are indifferently armed, take them. You have done well in capturing 23. You will do better by killing or capturing the rest. I have ordered Colonel Fuller to send you some force from Dardanelle; 100 resolute, energetic officers and men on the side of right ought to kill and capture all the scoundrels around you. I hope you will do it. I have no force here to re-enforce you. Seize and impress all the horses belonging to rebels and their sympathizers, and drive every disloyal man out of the country. Hang or shoot every devil who robs and murders citizens or destroys the telegraph. Take good care of the loyal and the women and children. Don't burn any houses nor destroy other property. Destroy the scoundrels, and the property will hurt no one.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, ARK., April 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General KIMBALL:

Three hundred of these guerrillas are men collected from the south of the river, from Franklin, Carroll, and Newton Counties; 100 are in small bands scattered over this county and Pope. Every available horse, mule, and ox has been pressed, by order of Colonel Judson, to haul cotton from Roseville. I am doing all I can with the force I have. I sent out Lieutenant Roseman last night. He was to have sent me a dispatch before this time, but have not heard from him, and fear that he is captured or driven the other way.

G. M. WAUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

[LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,] April 16, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg, Ark.:

COLONEL: You will direct Colonel Fuller, at Dardanelle, to send a good officer and 50 men to Clarksville to see why the telegraph line above that point cannot be kept in repair. You will instruct him to see to it that it is placed in good condition, and then the detail will return to Dardanelle. They will shoot or hang every guerrilla who has or may interfere with the line.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,

A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark. :

SIR : In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that my force consists of Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, eleven squadrons, 780 men and officers ; First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, 601 officers and men ; Arkansas mounted infantry, 369 officers and men ; section Battery D, Second Missouri Artillery, 36 officers and men ; giving an aggregate of 1,750 mounted men and 36 artillerists. Owing to causes to me unknown sufficient forage has not been sent from Devall's Bluff, and my stock of horses is reduced to 600, the balance of the cavalry being dismounted.

Jacksonport is 28 miles east of Batesville ; the road for 16 miles west from Jacksonport to this station is through a miserable bottom, the balance is over sharp hills. My command is indifferently supplied with ammunition, though requisitions and letters urging it sent have been forwarded by the proper officers. No forage can be obtained in this region under General Orders, No. 31, from these headquarters, copy of which has been forwarded to your office. Twenty-one hundred families have reported to the chief quartermaster of this district, giving exact amounts of forage on hand, the number of acres planted in corn, oats, and wheat, number whites and blacks in family, &c., and the result is destitution.

My scouting parties are numerous and always out ; report the same in corroboration of the sworn statements of the citizens, and in view of the fact that my stock is dying daily for want of food, and that I have been compelled for the last four days to press food for my command, and knowing that this portion of the river from here to Jacksonport is not navigable during eleven-twelfths of the year, I have considered it a military necessity, in view of my situation, to remove to Jacksonport, where boats with supplies can reach me, leaving 530 men to hold this post. This will give me 1,200 men with which to occupy the country east of Black and White Rivers. There is nothing for me to do west of above line. I have exterminated and driven out nearly all the scoundrels who infested the country north of Little Red to Missouri, and as the enemy is growing impudent along the east bank of White River, menacing my line of supplies, and as they are more numerous on that side, I have determined, under all the circumstances, that my duty to my men and horses and my country required my presence on that side of this district, where I hope soon to do such good work as will substantiate the correctness of my judgment.

I will send 600 men to Augusta, to be there 25th instant, when, if the lieutenant commanding will co-operate with me by sending a force, we will compel the enemy to remove his headquarters to the interior swamps west of ridge. I do not believe the reports of 2,000 of the enemy being with McRae ; he has about 1,200 soldiers, 200 of whom he has to keep out scouting for subsistence. He could raise 2,000 armed men by pressing citizens, but that will only make the slaughter worse for him. My men will fight, rest assured of that, and I predict that McRae's glory departs from him as soon as I set foot on the other side of the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,

A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor respectfully to call your attention to the fact that the shipments of supplies and forage to this point have been dangerously dilatory in reaching here. I know not the causes, but feel the effect very seriously. Numerous letters from my chief commissary and chief quartermaster have been forwarded to the proper staff officers of the department, but they have been slow in responding. When the last boats came here I had been out of forage six days, and kept my stock alive by browsing them. The rations of my command were exhausted, with exception of meat, on the 10th instant, and although two boats are now here, there is not an ounce of coffee on board.

That this should occur when it is known that abundance of commissary stores and forage can be obtained at Devall's Bluff, most certainly does not redound to the credit of the officers in charge of those stores at the depot, and I have respectfully to request that their attention be invited to the matter, and the absolute wants of this command a little better cared for. I write in no spirit of fault-finding, and can starve as obediently as any one, if it is necessary, but simply beg to lay the facts before the general commanding for his action.

I expect to be engaged with the enemy east of White River next week, and having all the cravings of a soldier, would like to have a little coffee along; but we will have to forego that luxury until the authorities in charge consider it time to forward some to us. I will attack McRae and I have no doubt thrash him handsomely. The boats will not be molested on White River above Devall's Bluff much longer.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. STEPHENS,

Commanding Post at Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: You have been appointed commander of the post of Batesville, with a command consisting of Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry and one squadron Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, amounting in all to 450 men. You will exercise the most rigid and vigilant discipline. Permit no acts of disobedience or plundering to pass unpunished. Compel your command to respect the persons and property of citizens, and see to it that a vigilant system of picketing is constantly kept up. You cannot drill your men too much. Maintain obedience to all orders of this division, department, and district in the most sacred manner, and you will be successful in your duties.

In your treatment of citizens always make a clear distinction between the unequivocally loyal and the disloyal; refer all claims of disloyal parties to be settled by a claims commissioner. to be

appointed by Congress after civil government is established in this State. Afford protection and foster the loyal men and families of your jurisdiction, permitting rations to be issued in accordance with the orders of the War Department to those only who are really destitute and deserving. Learn to say no to those appeals to your heart which would lead you to transcend or violate prudence and published orders. Bear in mind, as paramount to all other considerations, the good of the service. Damage the enemy whenever opportunity occurs, but incur no unnecessary risks.

You will appoint a discreet officer as provost-marshal, whom you can empower to levy fines, taxes on merchants, &c., from which fund you can pay the expenses of his office. Compel all captured property to be turned over to the local provost-marshal, and he to account satisfactorily to the district provost-marshal on the 10th, 20th, and last days of each month. Permit no liquor to be sold to your troops, and by example and otherwise discountenance and prevent the abuse of intoxicating drinks both among citizens and the army. Send frequent communications to district headquarters, and keep me thoroughly advised of all that transpires, or which may be of the least interest.

As fast as the men now in post hospital recover, send them to their respective commands, when escorts or boats are going the proper direction. If it becomes necessary to make a contract with a private physician to care for your sick, do so; look after the wants of the sick of your command, and exercise all those powers which your long experience as a soldier entitle you to possess for the great final triumph of a free government over the base rebellion we are now battling against.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE,
Flag-ship Autocrat, Ford's Landing, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. ELLET,

Commanding Ram Fleet:

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions just received from General McArthur you are hereby directed to proceed without delay to Memphis and report to Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps and detached forces Seventeenth Army Corps on Mississippi River, for duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. W. Ellet:

W. D. CRANDALL,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
April 16, 1864—10.30 p. m. (Received 8.30 a. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Nashville, Tenn.:

I have ordered General Rosecrans to send to Cairo all the forces he can, specifying three regiments that must be sent. You can have them used against Forrest.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,

April 16, 1864—10.30 a. m. (Received 8.25 a. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo.:

Send the Twelfth Missouri, Ninth Iowa, and Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry to Cairo without delay. You may replace as many of them as you may require about Saint Louis from other parts of your command.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,

April 16, 1864—2 p. m. (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo.:

Send at once all the force you can to Cairo to report to the commanding officer there to be used against Forrest. Send either cavalry or infantry. Take that nearest the river and replace what you send away by troops from the interior. Answer what you can do.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis:

Steps were taken to drive Forrest to the wall, but failed by the timidity of our officers at Memphis. There are assembling at Cairo two divisions of McPherson, which will prevent any such movement as you speak of. The whole object of Forrest's movement is to prevent the concentration going on here as against Georgia. You in Missouri must counteract the machinations of the scattered guerrillas.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,

Cairo, Ill., April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Missouri:

SIR: Excuse my neglect of the matter of your communication by telegraph dated the 12th. The pressure of immediate duties has prevented earlier attention. I inclose a copy of General Hurlbut's letter of instructions (A); also copy of my order issued thereon, No. 15 (B); also copy of General Hurlbut's supplemental letter (C); also copy of my supplemental Orders, No. 21 (D); also my Orders, No. 16 (E) on a kindred subject; also my letter of April 2, showing the necessity of these orders (F).^{*} That necessity has been tenfold more

^{*} For inclosures marked B, E, and F, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, pp. 233, 234, and 232, respectively.

apparent since the orders were issued than before. You will notice that my order goes somewhat beyond the letter of instructions and contains matter for which General Hurlbut is not primarily responsible, the responsibility being with me. Being on the spot, being well advised, and time being important, I acted. I am satisfied that I was right, and as well satisfied that the measure does interfere with your command and ought to be at once modified so far as Missouri is concerned, if you desire it.

The reading of my letter (F) will explain so fully that I need not again say how fatal to us has been the unwarrantable freedom accorded to the landing of goods in places convenient for their passing into the enemy's hands. As soon as I can get communications past Fort Pillow, I will advise General Hurlbut of your dispatch and of this, my explanation. The Missouri side of the river is under the shadow of this post and I frequently find it necessary to visit that side to break up illicit trade, to control crossings, and to do other things concerning the safety of navigation, &c., but I respectfully disclaim any desire to do any act on that side which you would not at once request and authorize, were you near and personally cognizant of the facts. On the other hand, I shall take pleasure in responding to your wishes.

I will make another communication on a subject connected with your command below.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding District of Cairo, Cairo, Ill.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding corps to inform you that under present circumstances it is imprudent to permit goods and supplies to points between Cairo and Memphis or to allow boats to land, excepting at Columbus, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow, and to request you to give the necessary orders and inform the officers of the Treasury Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding at Cairo:

GENERAL: If a military force is stationed at New Madrid, goods, &c., may be landed there.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

[Inclosure D.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
 No. 21. } *Cairo, Ill., April 7, 1864.*

I. Paragraph 2 of General Orders, No. 5, issued from these headquarters, is amended in this: Landings may be made at New Madrid while occupied by a military force.

II. Boats must take on fuel at places designated for landing, or may do so at other points under military or naval protection.

III. Military supplies, also supplies permitted by post commanders for daily consumption for officers and persons connected with the Government service, may be made at the designated landing places.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. Brayman :

J. H. ODLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, FIRST CAVALRY, M. S. M.,
Germantown, Mo., April 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN :

SIR: In obedience to orders of Capt. J. H. Little, dated Warrensburg, April 13, 1864, I yesterday (April 15) caused the bushwhacker Clement to be shot to death. He made no confessions of importance, except that he understood from the men in whose company he was found that there were about 100 bushwhackers scattered through the country, mostly in the region of the Sni Hills, and that Gann and others of them were with Quantrill in the Lawrence massacre. He said there were 11 of them together, on Grand River, a day or two before he was captured, and that they staid most of the time above Deer Creek, 20 or 30 miles from this place. All quiet here at present.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. HARDESTY,
First Lieut. Co. E, First Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Station.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., *April 16, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,

Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: I arrived here this morning from off Grand River to get some horses shod. I scouted on the Missouri River two days and found no sign of bushwhackers or boats. We looked at every foot of the river bank from the mouth of Little Blue to La Fayette line. We then went south on the west line of this district to Grand River, then up both sides of the Grand to Dayton, where we struck the trail of some Company L men, who were stationed at Dayton. We leave this day at noon for Grand River, taking a southwest course through Grand and its branches. Our horses are getting pretty thin, and will need some time to recruit when we get in. I hear of 2 men that were sent up to you. I hope you will keep them for us to escort to Warrensburg or somewhere else. I am happy to inform you that we have not come onto a bushwhacker trail since we started, nor

heard of one, and we have scoured the country where we went well. Have followed up many trails, but they come out all right when followed up.

Trusting the above will meet with your approbation, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ALLEN,
Commanding Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Smith, Ark., April 16, 1864.*

(Received 17th.)

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: There are many refugee families here that want transportation to Springfield. Shall I send them up in your wagons? I agree with you about cotton. When there is no navigation it had better be burned at once. I was directed to guard it. Did so, but at the sacrifice of 20 lives.

General Steele's forces had a small engagement with the enemy on Little Missouri River, between Arkadelphia and Camden, on the 9th. Enemy's loss estimated 100 killed. Rebel General Fagan killed.* Price retreating. Steele's headquarters at Camden.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *April 16, 1864.*

(Received 17th.)

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Above is a copy of order† last received from Little Rock. I have also in my possession General Thayer's order, dated 24th March, the day he left, which was by the authority of General Steele, directing me what to do on the arrival of Colonel Lynde. General Kimball has telegraphed me frequently to know if Colonel Lynde had arrived. I know that they are all anxious that he should do so, all of which I have telegraphed to Colonel Lynde. I now most respectfully request you to direct Colonel Lynde to proceed on the most practicable route to Ozark, as that is the point where I want cavalry most at this time, and there is plenty of forage—that is, on route to Little Rock, and if it is the desire of General Steele for him to follow the army, he will be on the direct route. I suppose that, sending off the main road, he can obtain forage most of the way. I do not blame Colonel Lynde for not desiring to come this direction, but I deem it the most urgent military necessity. The men sent from Little Rock with a team containing telegraph repairers were taken prisoners and brutally murdered.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

*A mistake.

†See Green to Lynde, April 10, p. 118.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Commanding, Macon, Mo. :

Concentrate Companies H and I, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, at the best point for them to care well for Chariton, Randolph, Howard, and Boone Counties. Tell Captain Glaze we shall hold him responsible for the good order of said counties, and for the extermination therefrom of guerrillas and thieves. Order in all the small detachments on duty as guards for recruiting officers for negroes, where the officer is doing nothing. We can't afford body guards for officers doing nothing.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *April 16, 1864.*
 (Received 10.30 a. m., 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff :

Colonel Chivington reports Lieutenant Dunn, First Colorado, had a fight with party of Cheyenne Indians on Platte River, near Fremont's Orchard, on the 12th; killed a number of Indians; we had 4 men badly wounded. The Indians were stealing stock from Government contractors.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 16, 1864.*

General W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Dispatch came while I was absent. Kansas and Indian country stripped to strengthen Steele. Steele's move does not cover my department, and I fear repetition of raids and massacres. Kansas, you know, has suffered most, and, like Missouri and Kentucky, needs more than militia to save her. I wish I had force to move down through the prairie country west of Arkansas, where grass and cattle make it more convenient to campaign, and turn enemy's left flank and seize the valleys that lead through Texas. Such a route avoids mountains and timber. But success, general, to your central movement. I will do all in my power.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

BOONEVILLE, COLO. TER., *April 16, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON :

SIR: A party of gentlemen and a Government expressman passed our place this (Sunday) morning, and reported troubles with the Sioux on the Platte, and said you had ordered the troops to concentrate at some point on the Platte. I trust, sir, that you will not

take from us the only protection to our women and children we have by taking away Company L.

Should this be the case I am sure that you will have a remonstrance sent you as long as the moral law, headed by

Your obedient servant, fraternally,

A. G. BOONE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Sanborn, Colo. Ter., April 16, 1864.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON,
Comdg. District of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have received an express from Lieutenant Dunn, First Cavalry of Colorado, in charge of detachment First Cavalry of Colorado in pursuit of band of Indians. He had arrived with his command at Bijou Station at daylight yesterday morning. The Indians were then twelve hours ahead; the report was they were near 100 strong, but I think the report was exaggerated. Private Baird, of Company C, died yesterday about 3 p. m. McBride and the other wounded man of same company are doing very well, and will soon be around again unless their wounds prove to be worse than they appear.

I am, colonel, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SANBORN,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Camp Sanborn.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 16, 1864.

Maj. JACOB DOWNING,
First Cavalry of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to say that you will proceed without delay to Camp Sanborn, and take charge of and give directions in person to the movements against the Indians, and see to it that they are appropriately chastised for their outlawry. You will daily communicate with these headquarters. If more troops are needed report that fact, and all others promptly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 16, 1864.

First Lieut. G. L. SHOUP,
*First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Escort to
Commissary Train from Denver to Fort Union:*

LIEUTENANT: The colonel commanding directs that you return with your command to Camp Fillmore without delay. You will forward by one of your men the accompanying dispatch to the commanding officer, Fort Union, N. Mex., who is therein requested to send out a detachment to meet and escort the train to that post. The Indian troubles have reached a climax. On 12th instant

Lieutenant Dunn, with a small party, had a fight with a band of Cheyennes near Fremont's Orchard, and had 4 men badly wounded (1 of them has since died and 2 others are expected to). A number of Indians were killed. They are stealing stock in every direction, and refusing to give it up. Carbines with ammunition are en route to Camp Fillmore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Union, N. Mex. :

SIR : I have the honor to request that you will send out a detachment from your command to meet and escort to your post the train of commissary stores now en route from Denver, Colo. Ter. The long anticipated difficulties with the Indians in this Territory appear to have reached a crisis. A fight has already occurred between a small detachment of my troops and the Cheyennes, with some loss on both sides. All my troops are now required for service, and I have ordered Lieutenant Shoup, who, with a detachment of 35 men, has been escorting said train, to return with his command to Camp Fillmore, Colo. Ter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., April 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. HUNTER,
U. S. Volunteers :

In giving the instructions to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, a copy of which accompanies this, the design was to impress upon the general particularly two points: First, the importance of commencing operations at the very earliest possible moment against Mobile, so that his movement may serve as co-operative with those of the other armies in the field; second, that he should take with him the greatest number of troops possible from his command. In fixing the Rio Grande as the only point in Texas to retain possession of, I do not intend to take from him all discretion about what should be held. If there should be any point on the Gulf easily defended against largely superior forces which, in the opinion of General Banks, it would give us great advantages in future operations to retain possession of, then he can hold such place. The same rule must apply in fixing garrisons for holding the Mississippi River. General Banks can tell much better from where he is than I can from here what points are necessary to hold and what is necessary to hold them.

Referring to General Banks' letter of the 2d of April to Major-General Halleck, * giving the strength of garrisons at the different points held by him, to wit, Rio Grande, 8,000; Matagorda Bay, 3,277; Pensacola, 900; Key West, 791; New Orleans, 1,125; Baton

* See Part I, p. 179.

Rouge, 1,565 ; Plaquemine, 620, and Port Hudson, 9,409, it looks to me that all might be taken from Matagorda, or 2,000, if the place is of such importance that it should be held ; from Baton Rouge one-half might be taken, and 7,000 might be taken from Port Hudson. This is my judgment from here. It is of the first importance that we should hold Red River. This, you will observe, I have turned over to General Steele, in order that General Banks might have a greater number of troops to move with. If, however, General Steele has not with him the necessary force to leave for this purpose, General Banks will have to supply the deficiency until re-enforcements can be got to General Steele. Already several regiments have gone to Little Rock to re-enforce him, probably 2,000 men, and when some troops ordered from Saint Louis to West Kentucky get through with the work of driving Forrest from the State, they, too, can be sent. The whole re-enforcement for General Steele, however, cannot be relied on at over 5,000 men. Fort Smith and the Indian Territory having been added to the Department of Arkansas may give General Steele sufficient additional troops as to materially strengthen him also.

General Banks has always been very vigilant in the organization of colored troops. It is to be hoped that his expedition up Red River will give a large number of recruits of this class. All acquired in this way, however, being without organization or discipline, could not be counted as so many men for defense of garrisons. Three of them, though, might count equal to one veteran soldier in fixing the number to leave behind at any one place. All plans for the attack on Mobile are left to General Banks. He will make his own arrangements for getting supplies of all descriptions. With movements to take place elsewhere, it is not at all probable that the enemy can make any effort at raising the siege, if Mobile is once invested. Should the place be difficult to take from the number of troops held to defend it, the success of holding them there will be great.

You will remain with General Banks until his move from New Orleans is commenced and a landing effected at Pascagoula, or such place as may be selected for the base from which to draw the supplies. When this is secured bring to me, wherever I may be, such report of operations as General Banks may then wish to forward. Write to me fully how you find matters immediately on your first interview with General Banks.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

Owing to the difficulty of giving positive instructions to a distant commander respecting his operations in the field, and being exceedingly anxious that the whole army should act nearly as a unit, I send Major-General Hunter, an officer of rank and experience, bearer of duplicate copy of instructions sent you, of the 31st of March,* together with written instructions for General Hunter's guidance in your and his interview.

* See Part I, p. 11.

It is not intended that General Hunter shall give orders in my name further than the instructions addressed to him are such orders, but to express more fully my views than I can well do on paper, and to remain with you until such time as you will be able to say definitely at what time you will commence your movement against Mobile.

In your letter of the 2d of April, brought by Lieutenant Towner, you, in anticipation of the enemy falling back from Shreveport, propose a movement through Texas in pursuit of him. You had not when the letter was written received my instructions of the 31st of March. I hope those instructions reached you before such a movement was commenced. I would much rather the Red River expedition had never been begun than that you should be detained one day after the 1st of May in commencing your movement east of the Mississippi.

If you have commenced to move from Shreveport to the interior of Texas, or away from the Red River in any direction, retrace your steps on receipt of this. No matter what you may have in contemplation, commence your concentration, to be followed without delay by your advance on Mobile. Hoping that General Hunter will find you back at New Orleans, with the work of concentration commenced,

I remain, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper:*

* * * * *
Fort Smith and Indian Territory added to Department of Arkansas, and General Blunt ordered to General Curtis.

* * * * *

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, La., April 17, 1864.

Lieut. Commander THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
On board U. S. S. Osage:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date. On the 15th I had an interview with Admiral Porter, in which our position was fully discussed, but did not know that he was to leave this post. In reference to the operations of the army, I can only say at present that we are here under instructions from the Government to move upon Shreveport in co-operation with the forces of General Steele. General Steele fails to co-operate with us, as far as we can learn, and thus far renders us no assistance. I have sent to him by the way of Little Rock, and requested him to join us upon the line of the river, where we can move forward in column against the enemy. With the co-operation of his forces our occupation of Shreveport is certain and immediate.

It is impossible to say at this time whether we shall receive that co-operation or not. Until it is ascertained definitely that this part

of the plan of the Government at Washington will fail us, and that my force is insufficient to advance farther upon this line against the enemy, who appears to be in full force, I shall entertain no thought of a retrograde movement; certainly not if it leaves the navy in any danger. No such purpose is contemplated now. I have sent for all the troops that can be gathered from my own department to move to this point immediately. I have also requested, as I have said, the co-operation of General Steele. Governor Hall, of Missouri, who is here, expresses great interest in the success of this campaign, and will do all he can to send forces from Missouri, which he says can be spared from that State. If this assistance fails, I can then determine what course to pursue; until then, it is my purpose to maintain my position.

Had I known you to have been in command, or that Admiral Porter was absent, I should have sought an interview with you upon the subject embraced in your letter. In my interview with the admiral he expressed the utmost confidence in the rise of the river, and did not speak upon the subject of the withdrawing either of his vessels or the troops. His last suggestion to me was, that it would be imprudent for me to advance until the river should rise. I will take early occasion to explain to you in person my view of the situation of our affairs.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 47. } *Grand Ecore, La., April 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone having been relieved from duty in this department by orders from the War Department, Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby announced as chief of staff at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 22. } *Grand Ecore, La., April 17, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and is assigned to duty at these headquarters as chief of staff to the commanding general.

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7. Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to headquarters Department of the Gulf in the field.

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18. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will proceed at once to Pass Cavallo, Tex., to relieve Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren in the command of the U. S. forces at that point.

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By command of Major-General Banks :

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF PLAQUEMINE,
Plaquemine, La., April 17, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. DURGIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the great necessity which exists for a company, at least, of cavalry in this place. The provost-marshal needs a mounted police to assist him in his business, and I have information that with a sufficient cavalry force quite a number of important seizures might be made. There are also several parties of Confederates in the vicinity, one near Indian Village, of about 30 men, under command of Lieutenant Hack. With a company of cavalry these parties might be either driven off or captured.

Hoping that you will take this matter into consideration, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD G. SHAW,
Maj. 14th Rhode Island Heavy Arty. (Colored), Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., April 17, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I regret to be obliged to state that Brigadier-General Andrews is unable to attend to business in consequence of severe indisposition. I am therefore in command of the post. I have the honor to state that pursuant to Field Orders, No. 16, extracts 5 and 6, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, April 11, 1864, I have this day forwarded to Fort Barrancas, Fla., the Eighty-second U. S. Infantry (colored), Colonel Zulavsky, and to Bonnet Carre the Eightieth U. S. Infantry (colored), Colonel Hamlin.

General Andrews desires me to request further instructions as to Field Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, March 25, 1864. He suggests that, in view of the fact that the enemy has recently shown himself repeatedly in our neighborhood in considerable strength, it may not be well to further reduce this garrison. Excepting some small fractions of regiments and the cavalry (whose numbers are altogether insufficient for the duty they have to perform), we have now but two regiments of drilled men.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Pass Cavallo:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that upon being relieved in command of the forces at Pass Cavallo by Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, you proceed with as little delay as possible to report at headquarters Department of the Gulf, in the field. He directs that you bring with you from Pass Cavallo all the troops

now at that point that in your judgment are not absolutely necessary in connection with the gun-boats to defend the place. He considers it almost certain that the greater portion of Magruder's force will be withdrawn from Galveston and brought here. He considers that one or two regiments of white infantry, in connection with a regiment of the Corps d'Afrique, which has been ordered to Pass Cavallo, will be sufficient to protect the place. He, however, leaves it discretionary with you, after a full consideration of the affairs in your front, to decide as to the number of troops that shall be withdrawn. It is desirable that every means be used by you to reach this point at the earliest possible moment. You will come here by way of New Orleans and Red River. The quartermaster's department has been instructed to facilitate this movement by all the means at its disposal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 83.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 17, 1864.

* * * * *

VI. Brigadier-General Warren, commanding First Division, will detail a force 200 strong, with arms and accouterments, and 20 men with axes, to report to Capt. J. B. Gorsuch at the landing at Fort Esperanza to-morrow morning at 7.30 o'clock. The men will be provided with one day's rations.

VII. Brigadier-General Warren, commanding First Division, will hold the Second Brigade, Brigadier-General Lawler commanding, in readiness to embark with all its camp and garrison equipage, land transportation, at an hour's notice. The regiments will be supplied with ten days' rations and forage, and the men will carry 40 rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. All officers and men on detached duty out of the brigade but within the division will be returned to their regiments.

* * * * *

IX. Captain Patterson, Independent Company Mechanics and Engineers, will be ready to embark with his command at an hour's notice, taking ten days' rations and such tools, transportation, and camp equipage as he may consider necessary for service in the field in the Red River campaign. The remainder of his property will be turned over here or in New Orleans.

X. Commanding officer signal corps will be ready to embark with his command at an hour's notice, taking ten days' rations and forage and such instruments and camp equipage as he may consider necessary for service in the field in the Red River campaign. The remainder of his property will be turned over here or in New Orleans.

* * * * *

XII. Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty at these headquarters after the 18th instant, and will return to the regiment.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 164. } *Washington, April 17, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President of the United States, the Indian Territory and military post of Fort Smith, included in the Department of Kansas by General Orders, No. 1, current series, are hereby transferred to the Department of Arkansas.

II. Major-General Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the commanding officer Department of Kansas, for orders.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies telegraphed to Generals Sherman, Steele, Curtis, Blunt, and Kimball.)

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camden, Ark., April 17, 1864.

Col. F. H. MANTER, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions from department headquarters the Thirty-sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry has been detailed to occupy and run Mr. Britton's mill, under the direction of Captain Thompson, commissary of subsistence. I have sent a staff officer to the bayou, who reports that the bridge is passable for infantry and the bayou fordable for teams. I would respectfully suggest that one company of cavalry be ordered to report to Colonel Kittredge, commanding Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for picket and orderly duty at the mill, to keep up connection and be properly advised of any intention of the enemy on the mill. The regiment will march at 7 a. m. to-morrow. The pioneer corps will repair the bridge to-morrow for the use of trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *Camden, Ark., April 17, 1864.*

The batteries of this division are hereby detached from the brigades and will report to Capt. G. Stange, chief of artillery.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camden, Ark., April 17, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM E. McLEAN, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: You will immediately detail one regiment of your brigade to march to Britton's mill, 6 miles from town, to occupy and run the same. The commanding officer of the regiment will report at these headquarters immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARDANELLE, *April 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General KIMBALL :

I have just arrived here with 20 men from Lewisburg.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, *April 17, 1864.*

(Received 18th.)

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL :

I fear you do not realize the condition of military affairs at this post. Captain Durbin, having previously reported to General Blunt, as soon as General Thayer left here refused to obey any orders from our district commander, Col. W. R. Judson. The troops of this district left behind are thus without any transportation under their control. Captain Hamer, commissary, is also under General Blunt's orders. We must starve unless something is done immediately. I induced Captain Durbin to send a train of seventy wagons to Dardanelle for stores. The train was loaded on the 15th instant, and the stores invoiced to Captain Hamer, and train taken charge of [by] an officer under Blunt's command.

If these stores are taken out of the Department of Arkansas 3,000 troops in this district will be reduced to starvation, or else have to report to General Blunt and get food. There seems to be a determination to produce this result, and thus place this district under General Blunt's control. Colonel Judson should be ordered to seize this train and turn over the commissary stores to me, and the train itself to our post quartermaster, Capt. Albert Pearson. We cannot exist here unless we can control the supplies for our troops. Please order Captain Harding and Captain Cantine to send all stores to me so that I can make the proper distribution. Actual starvation is staring us in the face. Please answer by telegraph.

M. S. ADAMS,
Captain and Chief Depot Commissary.

Approved.

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Comdg. District of the Frontier, Arkansas.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 17, 1864—11 a. m.*

(Received 12.25 p. m., 18th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

By having authority to use the dismounted cavalry at depot for guard at Saint Louis, and Ninth Iowa Cavalry ordered to Little Rock, can send two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Beveridge, now at Saint Charles, Ill., for which I am an applicant. The rebels wish to stop and prevent planting in West Kentucky and Tennessee. The intention of the rebels in Northern Arkansas, and of the guerrillas, with a powerful armed secret organization here, is to do the same in Missouri, and the time of the advent of their operations is at hand, for which reason no move of troops from the interior to increase the

feelings of insecurity here should, if possible, be made until planting is over. Please, if you approve, send orders at once about using the Ninth Iowa and Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and as to the dismounted cavalry from the depot.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo.,
April 17, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper:

The Ninth Iowa will be sent as ordered. The Twelfth Missouri and Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry can follow, but they are not mounted, nor have we any other mounted troops within 120 miles of Saint Louis. Judging from the last news of the rebels going south from Fort Pillow, and the tenor of your dispatch, I shall await your orders before sending forward foot troops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1864.

T. McKISSECK,
Superintendent Pacific Railroad, Seventh Street Depot:

Please stop the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, now between here and Rolla, immediately and return them to Saint Louis on the next train.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1864.

General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo.:

Direct Colonel Trumbull, Ninth Iowa, to report to Captain Grimes for railroad transportation to this city as soon as practicable.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 17, 1864.

General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo.:

If the Ninth Iowa Cavalry has started for Springfield send courier to turn it back at once. Special train will be at Rolla by to-morrow morning to bring the regiment back here for special service. Do everything necessary to get the regiment back here with greatest dispatch. Reply by telegraph.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT :

GENERAL : I have just returned from the sick-bed of my wife, and find several very full and interesting letters from you. I have not time to take up the matters in detail, and I think a general reply will be sufficient. I have pressed the matter of troops to the utmost of my ability, and yet I get no decisive answer from proper parties. A very erroneous statement of the forces subject to my orders has been made to the Senate in Ex. Doc. 32, showing that the First Arkansas, Twelfth Kansas, Second Kansas, &c., were in my command on the 29th March, evidently making the statement upon the old report of the Army of the Frontier. It keeps me busy to correct errors accumulated in Washington. Your position will give you a better knowledge of the errors embraced in that Senate document, which I hope you will receive through the mails. I concur with you in the opinion that the move on Shreveport would make a move on the upper Red River more desirable and easy, and I have urged the matter upon the authorities at Washington also as the easiest way of annoying the enemy in Texas. But dispatches from General Sherman indicate a desire to draw off troops from west of the Mississippi to Chattanooga, and from his expressions I perceive there is no prospect of any troops being sent to strengthen us at present, whatever may be the final determination of the meaning of "the military post of Fort Smith" and the posts connected.

In this view I must consider Fort Gibson our principal point on the Arkansas, and I think you should make that your headquarters, guarding well all passes of the Arkansas against movements through your district and against your line of operation, which must be through from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. I fear that you being at Fort Smith will make us responsible for a post we have no troops to command, while things may go wrong at and above Fort Gibson, where we are responsible. I also hope that Captain Gerster will soon be able to come through. I want him to reconnoiter and make a brief sketch of points. I desire to fortify such as the salt-works, at the Illinois, and the crossing of streams on the route from Fort Gibson to Fort Scott. For this purpose you will give him a safe escort. I intend to have a line of posts on our route similar to those I established through Missouri via Springfield. You gave General Thayer a terrible castigation, which I hope will do him some good, but I am sorry you ordered the Fourteenth Battalion if any question existed as to their being on your own side of the line when the order was issued, because I have stated that troops in my command when the department was organized, but not now within my command, could not and would not be ordered out of another department except by the commander of each department or by orders from Washington, which I demanded.

Interfering with a single man or a section in the other department should therefore be strenuously avoided till the officers at Washington have ample time to act or refuse to act in the premises. Things are generally quiet in my department, and General Rosecrans is co-operating cordially on his side of the Missouri line. I understand, however, that rebels are thick about Fayetteville, and I apprehend more trouble in the rear as the season advances and the main force goes farther away.

General Sykes has reported to me for duty, and I hardly know what disposition to make of him. I am better provided with generals than troops. Continue to report fully all your knowledge of the front, and I will do all I can to augment forces in that direction.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., April 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find—

First. A copy of a private letter from Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, to myself. This letter is dated at Tucson, Ariz., April 4, 1864. It shows that there is an immediate and pressing necessity for a military force to go to that country to punish the Indians, who are not only numerous but very hostile. In this letter Governor Goodwin sustains the action of Colonel Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, about which Colonel Poston, the superintendent of Indian affairs, so bitterly complained in a letter already sent to you.

Second. A copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, dated at Fort Whipple, Ariz., March 20, 1864, in which, among other things, he treats at length of these Indian difficulties.

Third. A copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army, dated at Tucson, Ariz., April 4, 1864. In this will be seen what is said of Colonel Brown, of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, now en route to this department from that of the Pacific. Colonel Brown has been ordered to Fort Craig, N. Mex., there to await further orders. What with political schemes and mining interests in Arizona, both of officers of volunteers, of civil officers, and of citizens, which go to form not only springs of action, but which warp judgment and sometimes strive to deflect the rays which should come direct from truth, it is difficult for any commander who proposes to act with an eye to the interests of the Government, to act justly by all, and to act with anything like vigor, to escape the most unmeasured abuse. You can depend on this. I shall expect at least my share, for I find that my ideas of what should be done conflict very directly with those of many of these gentlemen who have gone in one capacity or another to that Territory.

Fourth. Copies of extracts from private letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, U. S. Army, on affairs in Arizona.

The necessities which are shown by these letters to exist for immediate demonstrations against the Apaches of Arizona have induced me to commence organizing an expedition to proceed against them. It will consist of, say, about 500 men; will start from Las Cruces, N. Mex.; will have its depot of supplies on the Gila River north of Fort Bowie, whence small parties of twenties and forties and eighties will radiate in all directions and follow any trail that may be found. We must trust to the gallantry of small parties against any numbers. Large parties move snail-like, are seen at once, and are avoided; generally are laughed at by these Apaches. Small parties move

secretly, cover more ground, move with celerity, emulate to do better than all others, and in the end either destroy or worry the Indians into submission. It is very fortunate that the Navajo war is at that point toward a final ending as to give but little further uneasiness. If, by the help of Providence, we can have the same fortune in our demonstrations against the Apaches of Arizona, the great drain upon the Treasury which has been kept up by these Indian wars will forever cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PERSONAL.]

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., April 4, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL: Instead of a lengthy official letter I have only time to write you a brief note. I intended to give you a description of our trip to the Verde and Salinas, but on my return found the people so much excited about the Indian difficulties that my time has been constantly occupied until I left with Colonel Davis to come here. I found a visit here very necessary at this time for many reasons. I shall remain here a short time and then return to Fort Whipple.

We explored very fully the Verde River, passing through the upper and lower valley. Each valley contains considerable arable land, and the lower valley is the better of the two. There is no timber other than cottonwood very near to either of them. There are indications that a great flood of water has within a few years passed over the whole course of the river, washing sand upon the soil, breaking down the cotton trees, and changing the course of the river. Captain Walker said that he should not recognize it as the same river he passed up some years ago. I think this freshet occurred two or three years ago, when California suffered so much. There is one point in the lower valley that has not suffered so much from the overflow of the river that would make a good site for a post or town. The Verde is not a mineral country. A great wave of lava appears to have flowed down from the region of the San Francisco Mountain and covered and burnt up all the rock and mineral. Where the lava disappears the minerals are seen. We found indications of gold on the eastern and western tributaries of the Verde, but none very near the river. I think the waters of the river cannot be used for mining. We twice attempted to pass over to the waters of the Salinas, but could not follow the trail, even with pack animals. The farther east we went the better we found the country to be, but having rations for thirty days only, and our animals being very weak, we reluctantly abandoned the attempt.

We first went to Woolsey's ranch, which is on a tributary of the Aqua Fria, then crossing the divide to the upper valley of the San Francisco, reaching the river about 5 miles below the valley, passed up the valley on the west side of the river, crossed the river, passed down the valley on the east side to a broad trail, which the guides supposed would take us to the Salinas, and which we followed as long as it was practicable, then went back, took another trail, which they advised us to take, and which led us to the banks of an affluent of the Verde, passing through a deep cañon; from this point we could extricate ourselves in two ways—return by the way we came, or

follow the stream to the river. We decided to follow the stream, and with great difficulty passed down the cañon to the river. We then followed the river, crossing it frequently, occasionally passing round a cañon to the lower valley. We went down the valley in sight of the point of the junction of the Verde and Salinas, and then following a northwesterly course, returned to Woolsey's, where we fortunately had left some flour and bacon, having consumed our last ounce of provisions on the morning of the day we reached there.

From what I saw I reached this conclusion : That the upper valley is too far from any known mines and from the center of population for a post or town at present. If mineral discoveries should be made to the east of it a good location could be made there. There are not many Indians in the northern valley, and a post at that point would be too far from the present mines to prevent the Indians from passing over the trails below it, which they now do, and committing depredations. Most of the Indian trails pass into the cañons and mountains between the upper and lower valley and into the lower valley. I think that a post should be established near the junction of the Verde and Salinas, or farther east in the Apache country, if a more desirable location can be found there. This is a central point in the Territory. The road to Fort Whipple should pass near this point, and not by the Hasayampa as at present. It would enable miners to open up the country to the east, which is rich in minerals, and the troops could co-operate with the Maricopas and Pimas, who are useful in following Apaches. Woolsey and Walker and the best Indian fighters go to this point as a starting-point for a campaign. If the mines to the east are developed, it will be on the road from California to these mines, and what is of very great importance in this country, a post here could be easily reached by trains from Yuma or from Sonora.

The location of Fort Whipple should be changed. It is too far from the mines to afford protection and for pursuit in case of an Indian raid. In the recent difficulties the officers at the post did all in their power, but were unable to recover the stolen stock or to punish the Indians. The Indian difficulties are becoming very serious, and unless vigorous measures are taken the new mining region will be deserted. I am disposed to convene the Legislature at a point in the new mines if a post can be established sufficiently near to afford adequate protection. One year will, I think, settle the question for these mines ; in that time either a sufficient population will come in to protect itself or the mines will be deserted for richer discoveries. At the point where I should locate there is abundant timber for quarters for the men and for store-houses, and, if the force is mainly infantry, sufficient grazing for the stock ; indeed, I think, enough grass or water for all the stock at the post. Colonel Davis has read me his communication to you on the subject of the protection to be given the people of this Territory, and I heartily indorse all his views and suggestions. Before interchanging opinions on these questions we had arrived at substantially the same conclusions. I think that this is a very critical period in the history of this Territory. If the people who have come into Northern Arizona are driven out the settlement of the Territory will be retarded for many years ; but if the Indian difficulties are speedily settled a large emigration will come in here during the next year. The people here will do all in their power. I think that three effect-

ive companies of rangers can be raised for service against the Indians who will serve without pay, requiring food only, and, to some extent, ammunition. Woolsey has one company now in the field, and the prompt action of Colonel Davis in furnishing rations for them, without which the company could not be raised, has given the greatest satisfaction and encouragement to our people. Indeed, men who were about leaving the country, when they heard of it turned back and went out on the Indian campaign. The Indians undoubtedly expect to drive us from the country during the coming year, and I hope a blow will be struck before the troops return to California which will settle the question for this Territory as the subjugation of the Navajoes has for New Mexico.

On my way here I met Col. C. D. Poston, superintendent of Indian affairs, accompanied by about 70 Pimas and Maricopas, on their way to Fort Whipple. I have since learned that a part of these Indians subsequently joined Woolsey's expedition. Colonel Poston was intending to visit the Moquis, but has decided to give up the idea of doing so for the present. Colonel Poston sent me a copy of his letter to you, dated March 10, 1864, in which he speaks of various matters in dispute between himself and the military officers in this Territory. I have no official connection with the superintendency of Indian affairs, and have no wish to interfere in any of these matters; but I am very anxious that there shall be no collision between the civil and military officers in this Territory. In securing the grain of the Indians Colonel Davis acted with great prudence and discretion, and has so far avoided all difficulty.

Colonel Poston complains of the conduct of the inspector-general in taking some arms belonging to the Territorial militia and distributing them among the Indians. He is entirely mistaken in the facts. The arms belonging to the Territorial militia, together with the ammunition, are all at Fort Yuma in the original packages, subject to my order. I read with surprise and indignation the attack on you in the New York paper. Upon reflection, I know that it cannot injure you, and I feel quite sure that in the end it will aid you. McCormick read to me an article prepared for our paper, which fully expresses our views. We should hold a meeting at Fort Whipple but for the small number of civilians there. If any further or other expression of our sentiments is required, you shall have it at any time. I think it must proceed from Mowry, and, if so, his impudence is sublime.

Please excuse this hasty scrawl, and believe me, general, truly, your friend,

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Whipple, Northern Ariz., March 20, 1864.

General J. H. CARLETON,

Comdg. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I arrived here on the 15th instant, and shall leave for Tucson on the 22d instant. I delay one day to accompany Governor Goodwin to Tucson. I have inspected the post of Fort Whipple, which is at present located about 70 miles south 14° west from the San Francisco Mountain, about 1½ miles nearly west of an isolated peak in the valley, which I suppose is the Tonto Buttes, and some 20 miles

north 21° east of the so-called Granite Mountain, by the compass (variation of the needle at this point said to be about 14° east), and upon a branch of the San Francisco River, which heads in a series of springs 1 to 2 miles southeast of the post, thence coursing one-half mile below it in a northwesterly direction, when it turns in a northeasterly direction, and unites with Granite Creek. The troops were generally in good health and order, though many were absent on detached service, and the supplies well preserved and cared for, there being erected for each depot quartermaster and commissary a very good log building with canvas roof. A hospital of like description is about ready for occupation. There are no other buildings, save in a few cases stone and mud walls or tents for kitchens, and a log building, partially completed, for a blacksmith's shop. Timber for building is hauled about 24 miles, and lumber, cut with a whipsaw, costs \$150 per 1,000 feet at the saw-pit.

The animals of all descriptions are generally poor, except a portion of the commissary cattle, which are fair beef, poor cattle having been exchanged for good ones, pound for pound. There is no grain, and the grass, though fair in quantity and of the gramma species mostly, seems to afford little nutriment or strength to the animals. Many of the wagons are nearly or quite unserviceable without repairs, for which there is little or no timber or iron. There are a few horse but no mule shoes at this post, which are much wanted. I have authorized the use of some log chains for making muleshoes. The necessity for the shoes, the character of the chains and number on hand, and the interests of the public service fully justify this use of the chains.

Inclosed is a memorandum report, marked A, showing the time for which this post with its present garrison is supplied in most articles, and those articles mostly needed, for a six-months' supply. The supply of subsistence stores on hand I am pleased to find greater than I anticipated. I have authorized Major Willis to issue on Hon. R. C. McCormick's requisition the flour, bacon, meat, and coffee which he asks for. Please see paper marked B, herewith inclosed. These articles could not be supplied in time from Tucson. I have also taken the responsibility of furnishing King Woolsey with thirty days' rations for 60 men, of flour and coffee, and 500 pounds of bacon, making, say, 2,400 pounds flour, 180 pounds coffee, and 500 of bacon, to enable him and 60 men to make a campaign against the hostile Apache Indians.

Inclosed please find a communication from Governor Goodwin and Mr. McCormick, marked C, representing the necessity of this aid to the settlers and miners of this Territory. I am satisfied, general, from reliable information gained from a variety of sources, that from the character and disposition of the Indians in this Territory, who are, with few exceptions, bitterly hostile to the whites and apparently disposed to combine for a general war against them, the interests as well as the duty of the General Government with respect to economy and humanity, and particularly of Arizona, to protect her settlers and miners and develop the apparently almost inexhaustible riches of her mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead, is to put forth every effort in a vigorous and decisive campaign against the barbarous tribes, employing the troops and those miners, settlers, and citizens generally who are ready and willing to give their services in this work. The latter only ask the main component parts of the ration, and in some cases, perhaps, the aid of ammunition and a few

arms. The condition of affairs here must be looked in the face and the Indians subdued and rendered harmless, or the country deserted by whites, its mines and agricultural resources undeveloped, and the Territory given up to the savage and coyote.

The production of precious metals insured by the development of the Arizona mines will afford a metallic basis to our currency, and raise the credit of our country to such an extent as would seem to justify special protection and aid from the General Government to those here as a matter of national interest.

The already numerous "leads" and mines of gold, silver, lead, and copper discovered, with the rich specimens of ore and pure metals taken therefrom, are conclusive evidence of Arizona's richness in the precious metals. For the protection of the Government officials of Arizona, which I understand is one of the principal objects of this post, its location is what will accomplish at present this mission. For protection to the miners and other settlers in Northern Arizona against hostile Indians, and for operating successfully against the latter, it is not well located. In this view I am not alone. Governor Goodwin and others, a portion of the officers here, and all of the miners and settlers north of the Gila in this direction with whom I have conversed, and from what I have heard, concur with me in this opinion. The question of supplying this post is a difficult one. I have made active and diligent inquiries with regard to this important matter. The routes to be considered are from the Rio Grande, via the one traveled by Major Willis, or if practicable the one Colonel Chaves is about to explore from Tucson via Pima villages, Antelope Creek, and Mountain—almost impracticable for loaded trains as now traveled; from San Pedro, Cal., via Fort Mohave, or mouth of Williams Fork, 60 miles below, or La Paz, 60 miles still lower; from San Francisco, via the Colorado River and La Paz, mouth of Williams' Fork, or Fort Mohave. By either one it will be expensive and liable to delay and uncertainty. The fear of Indians makes it extremely difficult to obtain citizen transportation to this section of the country.

Hence to Fort Mohave, it is reported almost or quite impracticable for loaded wagons. To mouth of Williams' Fork it is reported a practicable though heavy road a part of the distance, and thence west report makes a good practicable road, but I have nothing definite on this point. A new route to La Paz is reported, but the road is reported heavy and water too scarce. Hope to find water by digging. You are better able than myself, perhaps, to judge of what dependence can be put upon the navigation of the Colorado River. It is reported a party is putting on the river light-draught boats, &c., doubtless to promote their interest in a river town. I am inclined to the opinion that the best route via which to supply this point from California is by the mouth of Williams' Fork, supplies coming to that point by the Colorado River, or by land from San Pedro, if the road to that place reported discovered is 80 miles shorter and a good one. If supplied from Tucson, pack-mules had better be used than wagons. The capital of Arizona will not probably be located here. The first session of the Legislature will probably be some 30 miles south of this, meeting the last of June or early in July, when the site for the capital will be determined. Troops are required for the protection of the Legislature while in session, and perhaps for the Government officials at the same place until next spring. Timber is near this place, and sufficient water and grass for a small command is reported.

My views expressed to you some time since with respect to a road from near the Pima villages across the Salinas, and north between it and the Agua Fria, &c., as the best and shortest route to this section from the Pima villages, are apparently verified by the report of Governor Goodwin, Major Willis, Captain Walker, Mr. Woolsey, and others. There are some 6 miles on this route yet to be made, or found, to be a good wagon road. Governor Goodwin will probably write you relative to his recent expedition. Also, the advantages of a large and permanent military post north of the Gila, east of the Rio Verde or San Francisco, and perhaps along the Salinas, are impressed upon my mind more strongly than ever by information and knowledge which I have gained of this country and the Apache Indians since I then wrote you, and from an honest conviction of the necessity of a military post in that vicinity if you would give the heaviest blow to the Apache Nation and the best promote the interests of Arizona. I must again urgently but respectfully recommend that a post be established permanently of at least four companies in that vicinity. I would suggest three companies of infantry and one of cavalry, selecting one of the infantry companies here, the one at Tucson and the Mimbres, and one company of cavalry, say Captain Gorham's.

The true policy is, I think, to put every available soldier into the field, and invite the miners and settlers to join them—they are willing and anxious to do so—giving them rations, and, if necessary, some ammunition. Employ the Pimas, and particularly the Maricopas, and prosecute a vigorous, short, and decisive campaign against the Apaches before the volunteers are mustered out of service, then this country will have quiet and prosperity, but not till then I fear.

R. S. Woolsey and Mr. A. Lyon, now with me, I would recommend as persons well fitted to organize and lead companies of miners. They ask no pay, nor the miners. Papers marked D, E, and F, herewith inclosed, are copies of my instructions to Colonel Chaves and Captain Pishon, and a letter of Governor Goodwin and Secretary McCormick to myself. My views as above expressed are in general concurred in by Governor Goodwin, Mr. McCormick, and many others.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., April 4, 1864.

General J. H. CARLETON,

Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return to this place last night, accompanied by Governor Goodwin, from Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter.; also to acknowledge the receipt of your official letters of the 11th and two of the 17th ultimo, one of the 4th ultimo (confidential), with the accompanying papers. The official papers herewith inclosed will explain my action so far as taken upon the matters you referred to, and the discharge of what I considered my duty, and was for the interests of the public service. The case of Dr. Lieb was such an aggravated one, I had acted upon it before your instructions with regard to him were received. The subsistence stores you ordered to

Fort Whipple from the Rio Grande will, when received, I think, put that post independent of want for the present, and until supplies are received and its location definitely settled.

The more I hear of the routes via points on the Colorado River by which to supply Fort Whipple, the more I fear they will prove slow and uncertain and expensive. Reports, received since writing, from there are generally less favorable to these routes than my previous information thereof. Hence to Fort Whipple is about 300 miles, and the road so objectionable for the transportation of supplies that I do not at all contemplate using it. I shall, if required to supply it from here, establish a route hence nearly north between the Aqua Fria and the San Francisco or Rio Verde. This will save in distance nearly 100 miles, and afford a wagon road, except some 10 to 15 miles, not bad for packing. The teams of Fort Whipple can take the supplies whence they are packed, one company being encamped there for protection, &c. I intend this as the express route. The more I learn of this country, of its wants, and of the character and haunts of the Apache Indians, and reflect upon the present and prospective condition of our military affairs here, the more convinced I am in judgment that there should be one post in this Territory near the Gila and east of the San Francisco River, and Fort Whipple and Tucson as military posts abandoned.

The term of service of all the troops at Whipple will soon expire, when others will be required to replace them, or the post abandoned. On the arrival of company L, First California Cavalry, due here in some five days, I shall send it, except 25 or 30 detached for duty here, to Reventon. The captain of this company is, by report, the best one to go there. However, I propose giving Colonel Coult authority over this station, as being for the good of the service. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett informs me that he has forwarded you papers relative to the conduct of Colonel Brown and his fitness for the position he now holds. From his statements, and from others, and a letter of Lieutenant James shown me, I conclude he is unfitted for his place, and if the charges made against him are substantiated he should not remain in the service. He has sent orders ahead establishing his headquarters here, offers to escort the Governor about the Territory, and it is asserted for him that he will have command of this district. Strenuous efforts are being made in California to attach Arizona to the Department of the Pacific, and I am told Colonel B. is promised the command of this district.

There are most grave and discreditable accusations made of fraudulent and unauthorized transactions at Fort Yuma and elsewhere in California with regard to supplies, purchase of horses, &c., but I have not time to particularize now. The subsistence stores estimated for last winter for this post will be at Yuma, as reported, soon as we can get transportation for them. There are no quartermaster stores there except a small amount of wagon timber, &c. Eight wagons of Ochoa's train have returned with grain, which the cavalry here and to leave will about exhaust; the balance of his train is soon expected, when it will be sent to Yuma for subsistence stores with all the Government teams that can be spared. My animals are jaded, thin, and need rest. Fresh beef is supplied on contract, indifferent in quality at this season. Lieutenant Toole has purchased, by my direction this morning, to arrive in one to a few days, 30,000 pounds or more of flour, at 15 cents per pound. It is almost impossible to negotiate New York drafts here. We have sufficient of small rations

for the present, and will provide for all other wants soon. Rest assured the best means in my judgment to secure the desired end and put our military status all right with respect to supplies will be adopted. You need have no uneasiness on this subject, although for a time our superabundant ration by law must be reduced. There is much want of provisions here, and Colonel Coult and Judge Howell report some of the people almost starving. If necessary I will direct Captain Pishon to send 50 head of cattle in here at once; the balance to be started when we know where they are wanted. The most embarrassing obstacle to overcome at present is transportation and forage. Sonora has a meager supply. General Wright has reduced the forage ration in California in consequence of the prospective failure of the barley crop.

Lieutenant Toole informs me he has already made estimates for the last half of this year for subsistence stores and forwarded it for your action; therefore I will await your action on this ere taking any steps myself. Captain French returned last evening from Sonora and his mission to Pesqueira. I inclose the original communications of the Governor. Colonel Coult desires that they may be returned for file at this post. Captain French reports the general sentiment in Sonora strong for the United States and our flag. No information of interference from the French in the Gulf of California as yet. A rumor says they are in Chihuahua. Guaymas or Libertad is the best route for our next supplies. Please express your action on this point. As soon as supplies are procured in sufficient quantity I will write for the three remaining companies of First California Cavalry. One of them is now at Yuma, I learn. I propose visiting Reventon, Tubac, &c., as soon as the Eastern express arrives and its demands attended to, accompanied by Governor Goodwin. Afterward, had I the time and troops, would examine the Gila country referred to above, which vicinity the Governor wishes to visit if his duties and time will permit.

The express from Las Cruces I have requested delayed one day, 21st, to bring your Santa Fé mail. General, there are several matters which I have not time now to report upon. I am delaying the express to the last moment, and from the many things I have to attend to and the frequent interruptions upon all matters military and several civil, I shall no doubt omit, by mistake, some things that I intended to write you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO,
Northern Arizona, March 21, 1864.

[General JAMES H. CARLETON :]

DEAR GENERAL: I give you a long official letter with other papers this mail. I am pressed with business, and am anxious to get away on account of my animals and for fear the streams may rise. This is a good grazing country in the summer, but in the winter it will not do. The sheep that were fat are too poor to kill, the officers tell me. Animals look badly; water is good. But this is the hardest place to get supplies to that I have seen; the roads are heavy, rough, and some of them for miles along streams which, when high, will make them impracticable, and it will be death almost to animals

and destruction to wagons if loaded to haul over them. I expected to break mine to pieces, but fortunately got along with a few break-ages by dint of much care and manual assistance at the wheels, and with guy ropes to keep from upsetting.

I have freely talked with Governor Goodwin, Mr. McCormick, and with many others about this locality. The Governor does not think it the place for a military post, except temporarily, with regard to the point where the first Legislature will assemble.

* * * * *

My idea, general, is to move at the proper time this post of one infantry company and portion of a cavalry company to the point where the Legislature will probably meet, and to which there is a good road; the balance move south, and with other companies, as I have recommended, establish the post along the Salinas or in that vicinity; that is the heart of the Apache Nation. Something must be done quickly or prospectively we shall have a big Indian war on our hands, and most of the white people now in this Territory will either be driven from it or killed by the Indians. Much of the stock in the mines has been killed or stolen, and farmers and miners are leaving, some for want of supplies and others from panic, but generally there is a desire to turn out and put down the Indians.

Governor Goodwin says something will have to be done or he fears we shall have to give up the country. The mines are so numerous and reported so rich, and the richest of specimens I have seen from them, that I begin to think there is gold, silver, and copper enough in Arizona for all who wish to dig it out. I expect the subsistence stores have been sent to Yuma, from information received from Colonel Coult since here; have directed him to send Ochoa's train for a load when it returns from Sonora. I hope to find instructions from you, on my return to Tucson, about supplies. There is a plenty of fresh meat here for the present. For this reason I thought it best to not hurry Captain Pishon back, and first hear from you. I may, on returning to Tucson, take a force and examine the country east of the San Francisco River, along the Salinas and Gila, toward the Prieto.

* * * * *

Colonel Poston is cross as a bear, and terribly down on me and others. The Governor said he thought I had taken a prudent course and that the agreement with Allen was valid. The Government was authorized to act as it had. P[oston] is sore because he could not have public transportation and escorts to promote his personal interests and popularity [as a] candidate for Congress, I am told; so is Dr. Leib strong. Ten p. m. and raining. I fear an unpleasant trip back. Please give my kind regards to my friends. Dr. McNulty left yesterday. Colonel Chaves makes a short exploration, and then will start with his entire force.

* * * * *

With kind regards, I remain, general, very truly, yours,
N. H. DAVIS.

—

PRIVATE.]

TUCSON, April 5, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL: I have so much I wish to say that I am at a loss what to say and where to begin. My official papers will generally post you with regard to my acts.

* * * * *

Coult wants to get out of town. All come upon the military for every d——d thing they want. He is a clever fellow, a man of ability, and a good officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett appears to be a good officer, careful and attentive to his duties, and is well posted in the service. Colonel Brown I hope you will relieve from duty with his regiment until his case can be investigated.

I heard by private letter from Washington that there was a move on foot to relieve you in command of the Department of New Mexico. This would be a bad move for the interests of New Mexico and Arizona at this time, and the country generally. How you are disposed with regard to remaining I know not. I have consulted with Governor Goodwin, and he has written strongly opposing it to the Vice-President and others, and to have Fessenden and others see the Secretary of War and President to prevent any such act. I do not wish to see you removed, nor Arizona attached to the Department of the Pacific at present.

With regard to Poston and his letter to you, the last one, more anon. I am not done with it or him. Governor Goodwin showed me his copy; a copy has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior. Poston has falsely represented me and others and he should answer for it.

I look to you to sustain me when doing my best to carry out your instructions and promote the interests of the public service.

The arms for the militia, Colonel Bennett says, are at Yuma, because the military service was not made to subserve in every way possible P[oston's] pecuniary interests and gratify political aspirations, hence the unjust and false accusations, &c. An escort of 1 officer and 30 men he took to the mines south for private interests, and thence into Sonora, to San Ignacio, Madalena, &c. The detachment furnished him at San Xavier he wished to use as escort, &c., in connection with his mines, before they were taken away. They were not necessary for his protection at San Xavier. He has made false representations to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, and they are displeased with him and want another superintendent or agent for them. He has not been treated discourteously by officers that I am aware of.

The stores reported stolen from Government store-house I have not had time to investigate fully. He did not put them in charge of any one and take receipts for them, as advised by Colonel Coult. It is not proven what stores he put in, &c. Governor Goodwin is disgusted with him and others also.

Judge Allyn is disgusting most every one. He is radical, bitter, and feels badly because not supported for Congress. He is a thorn to the Governor and McCormick. The Governor is a gentleman and a good man. McCormick is a gentleman.

Gage [attorney-general], Reed [chaplain and postmaster at Tucson], and L. Bashford [surveyor-general] sold whisky and subsistence stores, bought at military posts, to soldiers and others; the former at \$3 per bottle. A poor specimen of Government officials.

Yours, truly,

N. H. DAVIS,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 18, 1864—2.30 p. m.

General BRAYMAN,
Commanding at Cairo:

What is the date of the latest news you have from General Banks' expedition up the Red River, and what is its purport? Answer in cipher.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAIRO, ILL., *April 18, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

General A. J. Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, was within 30 miles of Shreveport at last accounts. General Banks' expedition had not overtaken Smith. General Sherman has sent for Smith to return immediately and go up the Tennessee. I presume he is overtaken by the messenger. I will report as soon as I hear about General Banks' force.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 23. } Grand Ecore, La., April 18, 1864.

* * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from command of the Cavalry Division and will proceed forthwith to assume charge of the cavalry depot in New Orleans for the purpose of reorganizing the cavalry of the department.

4. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, and will report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, U. S. Volunteers, for duty at the cavalry depot, New Orleans, in the reorganization of the cavalry of the department.

5. Col. E. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, will at once assume command of the Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, now commanded by Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers.

* * * * *

8. Brig. Gen. R. Arnold, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned temporarily to the command of all the cavalry with the army in the field. He will report to Major-General Franklin, commanding Nineteenth and detachment of Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that, in view of future operations, you will immediately send to Vicksburg for a sufficient number of wagons with teams for the movement of your command.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

The major-general commanding thinks that nothing need be done toward having your transportation brought from Kentucky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 24. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, April 18, 1864.*

* * * * *

III. The following-named transports will, as soon as notified by the respective commanding officers of troops they have carried that their equipage, stores, &c., are in readiness to move, drop down below the pontoon bridge, landing on the right bank of the river, and report to Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, Nineteenth Army Corps, for a guard to accompany them down the river : Southwester, Adriatic, Emerald, Liberty, Thomas E. Tutt, Sioux City, and Mars. The regiments heretofore on said boats will leave on the boats all surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and stores not needed for an active field campaign, under a sufficient guard to prevent it from being stolen.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., April 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General WARREN,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : In view of the reduced force left on this island it may become necessary, in order to guard against untoward contingencies, to change the arrangement of camps and the disposition of forces on the same. Of course you will be at liberty to exercise your best

judgment in this respect, subject to such limitations as are imposed by department headquarters, requiring the force here to occupy a position commanding Pass Cavallo, and to act on the defensive.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 18, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel WAUGH,
Clarksville :

Your dispatch is received. I congratulate you and thank you. You have done well. Please continue to the greatest extent of your power.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS;
Fort Smith, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL :

GENERAL : Everything here is being centralized in Kansas Department influence, which is no more or less than giving this portion of Arkansas and the troops herein to the hands of McDowell & Co., and that is understood to include powerful war influences, and to extend and control all the Indian country as well as Western Arkansas. All they want now is the two tiers of counties adjoining the Kansas Department to complete their plans. I cannot understand why the interests of this department should be subject to the control of these swindlers.

I have informed you that Quartermaster Durbin reported to General Blunt, who is in the Kansas Department, and did nothing except by his order, not even to the issuing of a pair of pants. Captain Adams sent a train with his clerk to Dardanelle after commissary stores ; he found there a clerk of Captain Hamer, General Blunt's commissary, and through some unexplained influence from Little Rock he was placed in possession of the train and stores invoiced to Captain Hamer as depot commissary. General, there is the deception that simply means officers for the Kansas District. If the stores now on their way are allowed to fall into their hands, the troops here will be compelled to report to General Blunt or starve. That is well understood here, and if they act understandingly at Little Rock, of course I have no right to complain, only that I consented to remain a short time with the expectation that I would be sustained by the authorities at headquarters. If they should succeed in getting the troops, or tier of counties which will include them, I must leave and go south, and most respectfully request your assistance.

The following is an extract of hand-bill advertising to lease certain salt-works 40 miles off in the Indian country. You will see that the Kansas Department is provided, for some one of this combination, in my opinion, will get the benefit of the lease :

Parties leasing said salt-works will be required to furnish salt for the use of the troops in the District of the Frontier, Department of Kansas. The amount required to be furnished will not exceed the capacity of said salt-works.

I have directed my own quartermaster to purchase some horses and mules. Have filled up four teams and furnished a few horses for cavalry and want many more. Shall he continue to purchase? All the animals purchased by Durbin go into the Kansas Department.

I also send you a copy of an order sent me last night :

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 65.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
April —, 1864.

* * * * *

VI. Capt. Greene Durbin, assistant quartermaster, is assigned to duty as depot quartermaster at Fort Smith, Ark., and will obey no orders except those of the chief quartermaster of the department and department commander.

By order of Major-General Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quartermasters, somehow or other, make large sums of money. McDowell & Co. will not have any man about them that is not in their interest. Please have these questions decided at once. Line not being up I send by messenger to Clarksville.

I sent dispatches by Major Mefford, which I hope have reached you. Colonel Lynde is on his way to Ozark or Little Rock. Bushwhackers plenty ; otherwise quiet.

Yours, respectfully,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Messenger will remain at Clarksville for your reply.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 18, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON, *Commanding, Fort Smith:*

COLONEL : I don't understand how the stores are allowed to go into General Blunt's hands. I will direct that all stores be invoiced and sent to Captain Adams ; none shall be shipped without being thus sent. You will take the transportation and hold it. The adjutant-general of the department, Major Green, will give all the necessary orders to prevent General Blunt from taking either troops, stores, or transportation from this department. You will seize and hold all the transportation that comes within your district that belongs to the Government, so far as may be necessary for your use.

You will forward a copy of your dispatch sent to me to Major-General Halleck, stating that it is done by my directions, and that our communication is obstructed so that we cannot send from these headquarters, as a reason for so doing. Whenever Colonel Lynde can be heard from or found, he will be ordered to Fort Smith or Clarksville. You may rest assured that I will stand by you and give you all the aid I can. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary will give the proper orders to Durbin and Captain Adams and others in their department. General Blunt will not be permitted to destroy or interfere with the troops of this department. You are in command there, and you will not allow him to use any control over you, your troops, transportation, or anything else in this department.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OPERATOR : Telegraph this to Clarksville and send by special messenger to Fort Smith.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18, 1864.

Col. W. R. JUDSON, *Commanding, Fort Smith:*

You will take possession of and turn over to your commissary of subsistence all stores en route to Fort Smith from Little Rock for issue to the troops of your command. If General Blunt desires stores let him make application through you to the chief commissary of this department, and they will be furnished him. You will arrest any officer interfering with you in the execution of this order, reporting the fact and circumstances to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, April 18, 1864—7 p. m.
(Received 19th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

You can use dismounted cavalry for guards at depots. Retain the Ninth Iowa and send the two regiments of infantry and any other troops you can to Cairo without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

MELVILLE, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. P. S. KENNEY,
Quartermaster, First Missouri State Militia Cav.:

LIEUTENANT: * * * There are 25 or 30 bushwhackers making their way into your district. I hope to God that you may catch them; if you do I am in hopes that your commander will be so kind as to let you kill the very last devil of them. Our horses are so weak in this department that we can do but little at scouting.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. MIDDLEAUGH,
First Lieut. Co. A, Sixth Cav., Missouri State Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Many loyal farmers in this section who have large fields to plant in corn cannot plant for want of corn for seed. I respectfully request that Capt. R. B. Owen, assistant quartermaster, be authorized to sell corn for this purpose in amounts not exceeding 5 bushels to any one man at current rates.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Sissell, with 200 rebels, attacked a forage train of the Second Arkansas, about 20 miles south of Berryville, yesterday, and is

reported to have captured 6 wagons and teams and 16 men. A good force is in pursuit of him and may recover the property and men. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry passed through here en route to Fort Smith on Saturday, 1,050 men. This force will be at Berryville to-night or to-morrow.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Captain FAHNSTOCK,
Cassville, Mo. :

How many wagons were there in the train? Does the Berryville post need any assistance in teams, men, or forage? Render all the assistance you can. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry Regiment will be in Berryville to-night or to-morrow on its way to Fort Smith. Have this force captured if possible.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. DANIEL M. DRAPER,
Macon, Mo. :

Try the bushwhacker by drumhead court-martial to-night, and let every soldier in Macon shoot him if guilty, as he doubtless is. Don't allow such prisoners to be brought in.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 18, 1864.

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Brookfield, Mo. :

Tell the party who have the bushwhacker at Hunnewell that I want no such prisoners. Your orders are correct. Let that be the rule henceforth.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 18, 1864.

W. E. FOWKES,
Deputy Provost-Marshal, Monroe County, Mo. :

DEAR SIR : I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your note of April 14, and to say in reply that the detachment of troops alluded to will retain their station for the present, but will probably have to join their company ere long. Some troops, however, will be stationed at Paris as long as the

necessity for their presence continues to exist. General Schofield's orders are yet in force, but rebels or loyal men cannot purchase arms or ammunition except in accordance with General Rosecrans' Orders, Nos. 32 and 50, of the present year. The question of allowing rebels to bear arms is receiving due attention and consideration. You will hear from it in due time. One thing is certain, rebels and rebel sympathizers must be content to play second fiddle in the coming time, and Union men will as certainly be accorded all the privileges that civil law and military order guarantee to them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding District of Nebraska:

Yours of 10th April is before me. I have referred the matter of discord and inadequacy of civil power in Southeast Nebraska both to Maj. S. S. Curtis, judge-advocate, for a report, and will be governed somewhat by reference to authorities. My judgment at present is that the matter does not come within the provisions of a military commission. Captain Pratt has also presented other matters concerning your district, especially the threatening aspect of Indian tribes. Since he left you the fight at Fremont's Orchard in your district has to some extent justified your apprehensions.

I hope, however, you will be able to keep the peace and properly chastise such offenses as occasioned the assault on the thieves at Fremont's Orchard. As to promising more troops, that seems quite out of the question at present. Everything has been drawn away to augment forces moving from Little Rock to Red River, and great demands are also made for troops on the Potomac and at Chattanooga. We must stand on the defense, I suppose, although I have urged the movement of troops through the Indian country to strike the headquarters of the Trinity and other rivers leading into the heart of Texas. It is, however, unlikely that any new expedition will be favored till the left and center make great struggles against the rebels. You will have perceived some time since that I added considerable to your territory and troops by attaching the overland route to your command.

The movement of Colonel Chivington against the Cheyennes was directed by telegraph from here, knowing that he was nearer the outrages with competent force. I have just received intelligence of a change which attaches the Indian country to the Department of Arkansas, and ordering General Blunt to report here. The troops having been drawn away to Steele's command, it was right to make him take charge of the country. Keep me posted of matters, and try to prevent irritations of Indian difficulty. My brother, H. Curtis, expressed particular regard for you. He resides at my town, Keokuk.

I am, general, very truly, yours, &c.,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP SANBORN, April 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District:

COLONEL: I arrived here this afternoon. Have sent for Gerry. Told them to send you a report of matters. Am going to the Junction to-morrow morning. It is very difficult to get the truth of anything here without talking with the men, and I do not think there is any more danger of Indian depredations at present. As soon as I can satisfy myself to what band these Indians belong I will be after them as I talked. I think they are Cheyennes, from the Arkansas. Send by the bearer some of their implements. From Jim Beckwith or any Indian man in Denver you can satisfy yourself if this be the case. Shall I go into these Cheyennes on the Platte? I think Captain Sanborn has done all that he could under the circumstances, and deserves credit for his prompt action in these difficulties. I will write you more at length to-morrow. I have not got things running yet. You will please have sent to me 400 pounds hard bread, 12 pack-saddles, 150 light lariats and picket-pins.

Yours, most respectfully,

J. DOWNING,

Major First Cavalry of Colorado.

P. S.—Will send the implements to-morrow in a wagon going up, as I am afraid they will be broken.

J. D.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Sanborn, April 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: Inclosed I send you report of the expeditions sent out from this camp under Lieut. Clark Dunn.* Great credit is due him for his promptness and the great distance traveled, and yet the horses are looking well. Only 1 horse has been killed by hard riding. Major Downing arrived this afternoon, and will write by this express. All is quiet at present.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. SANBORN,

Capt., First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Camp Sanborn.

CAMP ON BEAVER CREEK, April 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th instant, being on the trail of the Indians who had stolen the cattle, and in the vicinity of the source of the Republican, I came upon one encampment of Cheyennes, five lodges. I sent 3 men to demand the cattle, but before reaching the lodges the squaws mounted their ponies and left humming. Upon this information I hastened with my command toward the village; met 3 Indians on the route but did not molest them; had proceeded about half a mile when one of my men was fired upon by an ambushed Indian, and I fear fatally wounded.

*See Part I, pp. 884, 887.

I followed the Indians as far as I could from the nature of the ground, and returned and burnt the village with everything belonging to it, with the exception of what could be used to advantage by the command. On the 16th I followed the trail, and on the 17th came to another village just deserted by the inhabitants, but vast amount of stores, to all of which I applied the torch. Here I also found 19 of the stolen cattle. The wounded man I start for Denver in the evening on a horse litter improvised for the occasion. I will start down the bayou to-morrow evening to find and destroy another village; will be at the mouth of the bayou on 22d, if scouts bring no further information.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. EAYRE,

Lieutenant, Commanding Indian Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., April 18, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE H. STILWELL,

First Cav. of Colorado, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Dist. of Colo. :

SIR: Your communication of the 13th instant reached here to-day per express. Capt. D. L. Hardy, First Cavalry of Colorado, with 50 men, started from this post the 17th, in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians, we having positive information that they had the stock that strayed from this post—3 Government mules and 6 horses. Upon the receipt of your communication I immediately dispatched a messenger informing Captain Hardy of what had transpired on the Smoky Hill, and also ordered Capt. James H. Dodge, with one section of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, to re-enforce him, Captain Dodge being unable to move from this post, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 22, from headquarters Department of Colorado, until the train en route from Denver reaches here, we being short of transportation. We are short of ammunition at this post. Please forward revolver cartridges, if there are none already on the road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. COOK,

Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

FORT LARAMIE, April 18, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON :

Have parties out looking for Cheyennes that had fight at Fremont's Orchard with Lieutenant Dunn, but can learn nothing of them. Any information you can give, as in what band, how many, who chief, where from, where seen last, and where going, will help. Please reply.

WM. O. COLLINS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,

Commanding District of Iowa :

GENERAL: Late information from the upper Missouri River would seem to indicate that the Uncpapa and other Teton Sioux will cross to the north side of the Missouri and endeavor to effect there a

junction with the Yanktonais on or near the James River. In case you find this information true, you had probably better select your point of junction with the forces going to you from Minnesota, somewhere east of the Missouri River, perhaps on the James River.

You will be able to decide in time, and as soon as you do, if any other point be selected than the mouth of Bordache Creek, notify General Sibley at once, as well as myself, by telegraph from Council Bluffs, as also by letter. General Davidson issued his order about the horses at Des Moines under a misapprehension, and has revoked it handsomely, and with an offer of any assistance in his power in fitting you out. Will you please return him my thanks.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,

Davenport, Iowa:

The three companies Thirtieth Wisconsin left this morning. Will be at Saint Louis to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. Telegraph at once to proper officer in Saint Louis to meet and make provision for them.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

April 19, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Culpeper:

The following dispatches have just been received. They comprise all the intelligence we have had from General Banks. You have probably maps that show the position of Mansfield, southwest of Shreveport and about half way between that place and Natchitoches. Grand Ecore is a short distance north of Natchitoches:

CAIRO, ILL., April 19, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

Captain Pennock, of the navy, has unofficial accounts from his officers in Red River indicating a severe battle near Mansfield, below Shreveport, on the 10th [8th], in which General Banks has probably received a check. He has telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy. Please refer to him.

M. BRAYMAN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

UNOFFICIAL.]

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington, D. C.:

I have received private letters from Red River, one dated Grand Ecore, La., April 10, and one dated Alexandria, April 12, stating that the army under General Banks met with reverses on the 8th near Mansfield. Our army fell back to Pleasant Hill, and the next day the rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped. Loss heavy on both sides. The admiral, when last heard from, was about 40 miles above Grand Ecore. River low.

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CAIRO, ILL., April 19, 1864.

(Received 11.50 a. m., 20th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

The letters arrived this afternoon, both from naval officers ; one from Grand Ecore, half-way between Natchitoches and Shreveport, dated the 10th, the other from Alexandria, dated the 12th. The battle was near place first named. Smith appears to have been worsted ; also the Thirteenth Corps, which came to his aid. Franklin took part, and the enemy were beaten. General Banks waiting for supplies, having suffered heavily. These are rumors, appearing well founded. Correct reports expected.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,

Assistant Quartermaster :

CAPTAIN : You will load the return boats with produce (cotton, sugar, &c.) and get it down as fast as possible, for only in this way can we recover any part of our great expense.

Very respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 51.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 19, 1864.

The following order is published for the information and government of the troops therein designated :

All troops of African descent in the Department of the Gulf will hereafter be designated as regiments of U. S. cavalry, heavy artillery, light artillery, or infantry (colored). Such regiments as may hereafter be put in process of organization will be reported to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, at Vicksburg, Miss., in order that they may receive their proper number.

CAVALRY.

First Cavalry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Fourth.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventh.
First and Second Battalions, Fourteenth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighth.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-third.
Second Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-fourth.
Third Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-fifth.
Fourth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-sixth.
Fifth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-seventh.
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-eighth.
Seventh Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Seventy-ninth.
Eighth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eightieth.

Ninth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-first.
 Tenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-second.
 Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-third.
 Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-fourth.
 Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-fifth.
 Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-sixth.
 Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-seventh.
 Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-eighth.
 Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Eighty-ninth.
 Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninetieth.
 Twentieth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-first.
 Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-second.
 Twenty-fifth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-third.
 Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-fourth.
 First Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-fifth.
 Second Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-sixth.
 Third Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-seventh.
 Fourth Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-eighth.
 Fifth Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, as the Ninety-ninth.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachments of 16th and 17th Army Corps :

The commanding general directs that your command be put in readiness to move against the enemy at an hour's notice. Wagons will be packed with what they are to carry, except such articles as are absolutely required for immediate necessities, and which can be put on in the time specified above. Trains will carry five days' rations and five days' forage, this supply not to be used from until the movement commences. Men will at once be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks, and this amount to be kept at that standard. Trains must not be overloaded. Surplus baggage must be sent to the rear upon transports, in accordance with orders already issued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Same instructions have been sent to General Franklin.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
 ON BOARD U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER GURNIE HOPKINS,
In Red River, April 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McCLEARNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : I have the honor herewith to inclose to you a detailed statement of the loss in the late terrible battle at Mansfield ; also a copy of the report of Colonel Landram, who commanded on that day the Third Division ; also the report* of the valiant General

* See Part I, pp. 272 and 290.

Cameron, who was in command of the detachment after the fall of the most gallant General Ransom, who fell at the head of his gallant command cheering them on.

Your gallant little detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps were placed in the advance and whipped in detail by an overwhelming force. I hear an ardent and heartfelt wish from the highest officer to the lowest private in your command that you could have been there and in command of the whole expedition, of which I hope in person to have the pleasure of conversing with you very soon. Early in the day I volunteered to act as aide to General Ransom, which offer he accepted, and was near him during the engagement and with him when he fell.

I immediately procured an ambulance and conveyed him 8 miles in front of our retreating forces. Before the first charge was made by the enemy upon our front General Ransom received three orders within one hour from General Banks to change the position of his forces. General Ransom said to me each time that to comply with such orders would ruin his army, but he must obey.

Hoping that these reports may be of service to you (although perhaps not a part of my duty), I remain, as ever, your very humble servant,

R. B. HATCH,

Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster, 13th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., April 19, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,

Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: Col. C. C. Andrews, Third Minnesota, goes in command of the expedition up White River. You will please furnish him 100 mounted men, or such number less as you and he may agree upon. You will confer with Colonel Andrews, as he is instructed in every particular as to the plan of operations, and I do hope that you may be successful in breaking up McRae's entire band of robbers. I desire that your cavalry move by way of Clarendon to Cotton Plant, and thence form a junction with Colonel Andrews. I leave the entire plan to Colonel Andrews and yourself.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, April 19, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: My scout is ready to cross the river at Clarendon. I had intended crossing them to-night. I can capture McRae's force and destroy their country so that they cannot remain in it. I have 400 cavalry, mounted, that I can use. I had intended to send some infantry also, by river, by a gun-boat, to engage the enemy and draw their attention while the cavalry would get in their rear. I will be obliged if you could send me 300 infantry, but I can do the march

with the force I have if it is not convenient to send me the infantry. I should have been moving had not Lieutenant Lane told me that the general commanding directs that I should not move without orders. I am awaiting orders.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Devall's Bluff:

The general directs me to say that you will be notified in due time.

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, April 19, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I can have a boat to cross the cavalry at Clarendon and one to send up the river at daylight to-morrow morning. I want to cross the cavalry at night. Would it not be better to wait until to-morrow night?

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: You will have your cavalry in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with five days' light rations, bread, sugar, coffee, and salt, and 100 rounds ammunition. You will receive further orders by the officer in command of the forces I send from here.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 19, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

The infantry force will be over to-night; they leave within one hour, under Colonel Andrews, 900 strong. Be ready. Colonel Andrews will give you all the information required.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, April 19, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One boat, with the gun-boat, can carry all the infantry. The Raymond cannot carry my cavalry in a day. They will be obliged to make 10-mile trips every time they cross a cargo.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DARDANELLE, *April 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL :

The detail sent to Clarksville to repair telegraph lines has just arrived there. I will leave for Lewisburg this evening.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 15. } *Camden, Ark., April 19, 1864.*

* * * * *

III. The Twenty-ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Forty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one section of artillery, and the pioneer corps, all under command of Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, are hereby designated for an expedition to meet our supply train, and will march immediately on the Mount Elba road. Some cavalry will be attached to the command. Col. Thomas H. Benton, jr., will report to Maj. Gen. F. Steele for instructions immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
No. 5. } DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, April 19, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, in obedience to instructions from the War Department, April 17, 1864, having relinquished command of the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, they having been transferred to the Department of Arkansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the same.

* * * * *

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Hon. S. P. CHASE,
Washington, D. C. :

The exigencies of the provost-marshal service demand that I should have some contingent fund at my disposal. One of your detectives needs \$3,500 to-day, which I must try and borrow. Please order remittance of \$10,000. The last I had was turned over to General Thomas, except a small sum. Accounts go to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Governor WILLIAM DENNISON,

Columbus, Ohio :

Please come and see me on matters of high public interest as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *April 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK,

A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army in the Field, Virginia :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that I have visited and inspected the posts between Rolla and this place, viz, Little Piney, Big Piney, Waynesville, Lebanon, Gasconade Crossing ; found them garrisoned as mentioned in the tri-monthly report of the department, March 31, already forwarded. The troops at Waynesville were in particularly good order and discipline ; those at Lebanon quite the contrary. The animals were owned by the men ; were small and apparently unsuited for hard service, but I am assured that for the kind of duty which they do, and in a country so bare of forage as this, they answer the purpose better than a larger and stronger class of horses furnished by Government, and exposed to the neglect and brutality of men who have no personal interest in taking care of them, and who are so little controlled by their officers. There are some drawbacks connected with this method of mounting the men, but upon the whole I think it the preferable plan.

The troops at these posts are almost wholly employed in escorting trains and the daily mail to Springfield. A bi-weekly mail under the circumstances would answer and would enable the troops at these posts to be greatly diminished.

If it shall be decided to supply Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, &c., by way of the Arkansas River, taking advantage of its rise to forward large supplies, and of the dry weather to wagon, then a large amount of transportation could be at once withdrawn from this line and from the Kansas-Fort Scott route and applied elsewhere. Whether the navigation of the Arkansas would be practicable on account of guerilla attacks must be considered.

I have reviewed and inspected the troops at this post, garrisoned by thirteen companies of cavalry, rough, but no doubt serviceable for the kind of work they have to do. General Sanborn, commanding the district, whose report, marked A, is herewith inclosed, seems to be an active, intelligent, and judicious officer. He considers it very desirable to hold the country, thinly populated and poor as it is, and I am inclined to give great weight to his opinion. Like all the officers and citizens nearly whom I have consulted he considers the department to be overstocked with troops and that the Missouri organizations alone are amply sufficient. The great excess lies in the city and District of Saint Louis, and in the District of Central Missouri. I also inclose the report, marked B, of Captain Owen, quartermaster. He does not think himself able to part with any of his transportation under present arrangements, but thinks he will be able to purchase some artillery horses, and is about to begin doing so.

C and D show the transportation on hand at Lebanon, and the necessity for it. At the other posts the same reasons were assigned for retaining all their transportation.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully,

L. C. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Inspector.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the Field, Culpeper Court-House, Va., May 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff,
and commended to his attention.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General HUNT,
U. S. Volunteers:

I have the honor to submit the following general statement of the military operations and results in this district since I assumed command, and my personal views of the present situation and military necessities. On the 24th of October, 1863, the date I assumed command, the forces of the rebel General Shelby were just leaving the State, and the whole country was overcome with marauding bands, attacking small squads of soldiers and killing some, as well as peaceful citizens. All these bands and marauders were driven south by the 1st day of January, 1864, and have appeared in the Missouri portion of the district in but three or four instances since.

Immediately upon those bands returning south I sent forward 1,000 men into the two northern tiers of counties in Arkansas, and attacked and drove them below Buffalo Fork of White River. These troops have had fights and skirmishes with these rebels almost daily, and the number of them killed, according to the official information that has come to headquarters, has been about 200 per month, while my losses have not averaged over 5 per month, and the whole number of citizens killed by the guerrillas has not exceeded 6 during the whole time.

The effect of these bands infesting the country upon the loyal, productive, agricultural population is to induce them all to retire to the rear of the military posts, and this population can be induced to remain upon their farms only by an advance of these posts. The line of loyal population had receded to within about 16 miles of Springfield and the mail-line road to Rolla, when I took command, and was still fast receding.

To check this evil, I advanced the military posts south from Lebanon to Huntsville, 35 miles; from Ozark to Forsyth, 35 miles, and from Cassville to Berryville, 35 miles, and have kept a force of 1,000 men in active service from 50 to 75 miles in front of these posts, attacking and breaking the large bodies of rebels and guerrillas, which, at times, reach 700 or 800 men. There has been a great scarcity of forage in the Missouri portion of the district, owing to two causes, viz, the small amount of land put in crop last year and the light crop raised when the land was cultivated by reason of extreme wet. The quartermaster neglected to secure any hay, which

could easily have been done at little expense during the hay season, and the Government has been entirely dependent upon the forage secured by citizens. From reports secured, 150 per cent. more land will be put in crop this year than last in this district.

In all counties and places in this district north of Springfield where the loyal portion of the population have not been driven away the people should, in my opinion, be thrown upon their own resources for defense and protection, having due notice that the troops are to be withdrawn and they first organized as home guards. In counties where the loyal population have been driven away and are now returning a small force should be kept for one year, to enable the people to return and raise one crop and organize for defense. Every effort should be made and a good force used to drive all guerrillas and rebels in Northern Arkansas across the river, and then hold the line of the river strong enough to make it difficult for any considerable force to pass, and when this is done most of the force north of the Boston Mountains should be withdrawn, and if the guerrillas still continue to infest it so that it cannot be inhabited by loyal men, it would be proper and expedient to burn all the buildings in it; burnt so that no man could live in it.

There is a sensitiveness on the part of the people, and a disposition to meddle each with the affairs and business of the other. That has and will lead to many difficulties and some loss of life. Time alone will correct this evil. There is also a weakness and timidity on the part of the civil and judicial officers that renders it impossible to punish great crimes except through military commissions. This time also alone will end. The counties along the Kansas and Arkansas border I think should be occupied by small bodies of our troops during the present year. I have reduced the force of the district about 3,000 since I took command, and have reduced it to the lowest number that can perform the service and protect the district.

For the next ninety days, while forage has to be drawn from Rolla, something could be saved in transportation by making that place the headquarters of all cavalry used as escorts for the trains running from Rolla. At the expiration of that time forage will be obtained with much less expense here than at Rolla, as has been the case during the past year until this time, having commenced to draw forage from Rolla this week. Four companies of infantry in the district could be used to as much advantage as cavalry, doing post and guard duty. Not being able to obtain any infantry, I have allowed a portion of the cavalry to remain dismounted and used them for post duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure B.]

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Mo., April 19, 1864.

General HUNT,

Inspector :

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following in reply to your verbal request of yesterday. I have now under my charge one hundred and eighty-one 6-mule teams, twenty 4-mule teams, twenty-

one 4-horse teams. Lieutenant Baubie has under his charge and in service for Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia fifteen 6-mule teams; Lieutenant Dexter, acting assistant quartermaster, post Springfield, sixteen horse teams, some 2 and some 4; Lieutenant Gibbs has in service of the Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia ten 6-mule teams, one 4-mule team; Lieutenant Tracy has in use at the post of Lebanon, Mo., thirty-nine 6-mule teams; Lieutenant Morley, Second Arkansas, thirty-two 6-mule teams. The inclosed paper* will show the present distribution and employment of stock in my charge. That portion of it marked "corn-sheller" means simply that the train is north of Osage River procuring forage at the corn-sheller. Lieutenant Baubie's portion left yesterday, under my direction, for Rolla, Mo., to procure forage. The teams of Lieutenant Dexter are made up principally of recuperated horses, and mostly engaged at post duty procuring wood, water, &c. The transportation of Lieutenant Gibbs is dispersed at Ozark and Forsyth; the major portion of it at this place, occasionally to deliver forage picked up in Saint Clair and Henry Counties. The transportation of Second Arkansas Cavalry is scattered from Cassville, Mo., to Yellville, Ark., detachments being stationed at various points. It is principally engaged collecting forage. To meet daily wants at this place for cavalry horses, post teams, &c., requires a daily delivery of at least 13,000 pounds of grain at this post, exclusive of any hay.

To meet like daily demands at the posts of Hartsville, Cassville, Forsyth, Marshfield, Gadfly, points that must draw forage from this place, and at which there is no transportation, will require the constant use of one train of twenty wagons. The supply of rations for Fayetteville, 1,200 men, estimating the ration at 2 pounds per ration, will require the constant use of forty teams, or a daily delivery of 2,400 pounds at that point. The same amount of transportation will be required for the supply of Second Arkansas, now near Yellville. To get rations of grain to this place from Rolla, distant 118 miles, will require the constant use of 120 wagons. For transportation of subsistence stores to Fayetteville, with ordnance, hospital, and quartermaster supplies, 110 miles, forty wagons. For supplies to Yellville, Rolling Prairie, and encampments in that vicinity, forty wagons.

Berryville, Cassville, Hartsville, Forsyth, Mellville, Greenfield, Carthage, Ozark Mountain Store, all require supplies, but the demand cannot be accurately estimated from the shifting, changing nature of duty. There is a constant call for more transportation than I can supply, and should I undertake to herd the work mules daily, which ought to be done, it will correspondingly curtail extent of travel, and thus reduce the transportation. A very large portion of the transportation now being used here will be needless so soon as Arkansas and White Rivers shall become sufficiently high to insure safe and successful navigation of these streams. This may occur soon, but of this there is no certainty. Twenty years' acquaintance with those streams satisfy me that, at best, they will furnish a doubtful source of supply, and cannot be calculated upon as means of transportation for any considerable period of time in the year.

Respectfully,

R. B. OWEN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

* Omitted.

[Inclosure C.]

LEBANON, Mo., *April 18, 1864.*

General HUNT :

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose "report of means of transportation,"* and respectfully submit the following as reasons why they are necessarily employed at this post :

First. This post, Gasconade Station, and Wooden's Station are supplied with forage; the first two named also with quartermaster's property, clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Second. The number of public animals furnished forage from this post will average about 820 per month, requiring 280,000 pounds of grain.

Third. About 400 men receive all supplies of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from this post.

Fourth. As this post is near midway between Rolla and Springfield, a large amount of repairing is done here on passing transportation, requiring a considerable amount of stores of expenditure per month.

I have the honor, general, to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. TRACY,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 19, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,

Benton Barracks :

If the Twelfth Missouri has left the barracks, send the following dispatch to Colonel Wells to-night if you can; if not, early in the morning :

COMMANDING OFFICER TWELFTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS :

Send to-morrow four companies of your regiment to guard bridges on Iron Mountain Railroad, where troops are now stationed. The officer in command of the four companies will distribute them.

By order, &c. :

H. HANNAHS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

H. HANNAHS,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 21. } *Warrensburg, Mo., April 19, 1864.*

Capt. Levi Pritchard, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and Capt. Joseph A. Green, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, are hereby relieved from duty, respectively, as district inspector and chief quartermaster of this district. The following-named officers, having reported at these headquarters in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, are hereby announced as members of the district staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly :

Capt. D. W. Wellman, Ninth Infantry, Minnesota Volunteers, topographical engineer.

* Marked as inclosure D, but omitted as unimportant.

Capt. T. S. Case, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster.

Capt. Joseph H. Little, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, district inspector.

First Lieut. A. W. Christian, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, assistant inspector.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo. :

Captain Owen is authorized to sell seed corn to loyal farmers in such quantities as you may approve.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Troops are already on the march for Howard County from Macon, under a capital officer.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo. :

Order Lieutenant-Colonel Jennison to report for duty with his regiment with least possible delay, to command it on special service. Major Dwight is ordered to you, to take Colonel Jennison's duties until he can return to you. Colonel Jennison should come by first train.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

Colonel Jennison will report with his regiment to-morrow night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK :

See Colonel Williams, who is in command of the Seventh Military District, Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Saint Joseph. It is proposed to reorganize the militia; that is just what we wish to do. New companies and regiments can be formed; it would be impracticable, as well as almost impossible, to resuscitate the old organizations. Commissaries of exemption are authorized to muster in new companies and will see General Rosecrans about it.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 19, 1864.

JOHN B. GRAY, *Adjutant-General of Missouri:*

It is the intention to have all the militia organized. You will remember that the old Twenty-fifth and Forty-first Enrolled Missouri Militia were disbanded. The men of those regiments will very reluctantly enroll to be assigned to the Paw Paw companies. I believe it would be promotive of peace and good order in this section to reorganize this disbanded militia at once. I will superintend the reorganization myself. The enrollment is progressing very slowly. Put the whole thing in my hands to manage, under your orders, and I will push it through with speed and safety. Please reply at once, as my headquarters are besieged by committees from all the counties in the northwest.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER, *Macon City, Mo.:*

I have just received the following telegram from Major-General Rosecrans :

Jackman, the bushwhacker, is at the house of the ex-sheriff of Howard County, 20 miles northwest of Glasgow, with 15 or 20 desperado companions. You must with all dispatch and secrecy and with ample force fall upon them; let none escape. Sharp and secret must be your motto.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Major Leonard must move sharply and secretly on Jackman and party. I hope for the greatest success.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 19, 1864.

Captain WEST,
Enrolling Officer, Com. of Exemptions, Andrew Co., Mo.:

CAPTAIN : I desire that you promptly and cheerfully, as I know you will, assist the unorganized militia at Savannah and in Andrew

County generally to organize themselves into companies. Instruct them how to proceed in the election of officers, and when they have a company organized and the officers elected, require from them the prescribed oath and report the organization and the officers' names for commission at once. Hasten the enrollment of the militia as rapidly as possible. I recommend that you appoint Dr. R. A. Castle as one of your examining surgeons, and do that at once. It will do you good and all good. I hope to hear by return mail that you have made the appointment. You will have no difficulty in enrolling the county if you promptly take my advice.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN ALVORD,
Commanding District of Oregon :

GENERAL: Yours of March 3 is just received. I have studied the current of travel and development of country in the region of Idaho, and your letter has given me some very valuable information and suggestions. I shall heartily co-operate with you in trying to protect the country and encourage settlements. In conversation and correspondence with Colonel Collins, who commands in the region of Fort Laramie and Sweetwater, I have a pretty good idea of the proper overland route which ought to be opened to the mines in Idaho, and I expect an escort will be sent with the vast army of immigrants that are now passing the Mississippi and converging toward the Platte Valley. In that way we may hope to obtain very accurate knowledge of the dangers and necessities devolving on us in that region.

Your idea of a water communication, via the Yellowstone, is a new one, but it strikes me very favorably. Of course it will give facilities for moving supplies, which must have great consideration in the establishment of posts. But I fear navigation will not be of much account up that river, for the Missouri itself is not worth much above the Running Waters (Niobrara). However this may be, I suppose these routes west of Minnesota will be fully explored, not only by the steam-boats of Mr. Chouteau, but by a movement sent out by General Pope, under General Sully, which moves across from Saint Paul toward the headwaters of the Yellowstone. I shall be glad to be in communication with you in relation to matters appertaining to the development of the country to which your letter refers, as it is not only a matter of great military importance, but also of interest to the whole nation in view of its onward progress.

I may refer your letter for information to Washington, but I suppose your intercourse with the head of our branch of the service through your delegate is more useful, as it is more direct and certain. I cannot give any determined answer as to what I will do, for it is not yet certain that Idaho will be a permanent part of my command, as it has never been so designated, but reports and acts with these headquarters as a convenience and sort of courtesy. It is immediately west of General Pope's department, and may, after

this summer's campaign, be attached to that department. I am obliged to you for your information, and assure you again I will co-operate with you to the best of my abilities.

I have the honor to be, general, your very obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LYON, *April 19, 1864.*

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory :

DEAR GOVERNOR: I arrived home from Point of Rocks last evening. Captain Hardy has gone out with 50 men after horses that have strayed from the post, and found by the Cheyennes. If they do not give them up he will fight them, and if so there is great danger of an Indian war with all the tribes. I sent out John Powers, a trusty young man who lives with a Cheyenne squaw, to learn what he could. He came back a few days since and reports, in substance, that the Sioux have been to the Cheyennes with the war pipe, urging them to join against the whites, but they all disclaim all intention to do so. Two Cheyennes have just come in. They have heard of the trouble on the Platte and are very much frightened. I shall try and keep all that come in here. Please keep me advised.

In haste, yours,

S. G. COLLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 19, 1864.

First Lieut. GEORGE S. EAYRE,
*Independent Battery, Colorado Volunteer Artillery,
Comdg. Detachment on Smoky Hill Route, Colo. Ter. :*

LIEUTENANT: The colonel commanding directs that you make prompt report to these headquarters of all matters connected with your command. Full information of the movements of the different commands is necessary, that they may be so directed as to co-operate. You will lose no opportunity of communicating such reliable information as you may acquire.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1864—3. p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The Iowa delegation in House of Representatives and Senators Wilkinson and Washburne urge strenuously the withdrawal of all infantry force from the Northwestern Department as needless and expensive there, while the troops would be useful in active service,

which they are anxious to be engaged in. As you have the subject under consideration it is proper to apprise you of these opinions. They affirm that 1,500 or 2,000 is the whole force needed in that department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 19, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff :*

Before ordering General Pope to send any troops from his department I was waiting to see his reasons for retaining the number he has. My own opinion has been that a small force of cavalry, with but very little infantry, was all that he required. I would advise that he be ordered to send all the infantry he can possibly spare to Washington at once.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 20, 1864—10.35 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper :*

Detailed telegraphic reports from Chicago, which you will see in this morning's Chronicle, represent General Stone to have been in command as chief of Banks' staff at the time of Banks' disaster, and that the operations were against the remonstrance of General Ransom, who is badly wounded.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, La., April 20, 1864.

1. The troops of this command, on receiving final orders to march, which will be issued hereafter, will move under the control and direction of Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, &c. The rear will be brought up by troops of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. The requirements of circular letters of yesterday's date as to rations and forage, the readiness of the troops, trains, &c., to march at an hour's notice, will be strictly enforced.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecore, April 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

The commanding general directs that you move at 12 o'clock to-day, with your entire force of infantry and artillery to Natchitoches.

You are directed to take position to repel any attack of the enemy. The force here will be ready to support you in case you meet any considerable force of the enemy. Your pickets should connect with those already established.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—You will please keep these headquarters fully informed of the condition, force, and movements of the enemy in your front on your march and after you assume position.

Respectfully,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 26. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, April 20, 1864.*

* * * * *

The troops of this command will march at 12 m. to-day on the road to Natchitoches, La., in the following order :

First. Brig. Gen. T. K. Smith's division, Seventeenth Army Corps.
Second. Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower's First and Third Divisions, Sixteenth Army Corps.

The wagons will move in the rear of their respective divisions.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 80. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 20, 1864.*

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. N. Kimball, commanding troops, &c., for assignment to the command of the forces* to be sent from Little Rock to Camden, Ark., with train and supplies.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

Dispatches from General Steele, dated Camden, 18th, state he had a severe skirmish on last Thursday and Friday at Prairie D'Ane, in which he drove the rebels. Price commanded in person. They

* The Sixty-second and One hundred and sixth Illinois and Twelfth Michigan Regiments and the Fifth and Eleventh Ohio Batteries.

retreated toward Washington. Finding General Steele was on the Camden road they harassed his advance and rear with a view to holding him until their infantry and artillery could get inside the fortifications, but after fighting all day he reached Camden, having marched 23 miles. Price ordered the evacuation of Camden, supposing our army was marching on Washington and Shreveport. Some troops and a train will start from Little Rock for the front in a day or two, and General Steele desires that you send 200 cavalry at least (and as many more as you can spare) to Little Rock to accompany them. They should start from Pine Bluff to-morrow morning. I will send some further news by the escort which leaves for Pine Bluff in the morning. A large steam-boat, the *Homer*, was captured below Camden. Our loss has been slight. Please answer when the cavalry leaves for this place.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, ARK., *April 20, 1864.*

I certify that on the evening of the 16th April, 1864, General Thayer came to headquarters Second Brigade, Thayer's division, Seventh Army Corps, and inquired for Colonel Adams. Colonel Adams being absent, he told or ordered me to notify Colonel Williams, of the First Colored Regiment, that his regiment (First Kansas Colored) would be ordered to march at 5 a. m. on the following morning, together with four squadrons of cavalry and 1 section of Rabb's battery, all in command of J. M. Williams, to escort a forage train 15 miles west, and near the localities of the camp of Thayer's division, the night of the 15th instant. General Thayer states that he was cautioned by General Steele to send a good officer in charge, and hence his reason for indicating Colonel Williams instead of calling on brigade commander for an officer of his (commander's) selection. General Thayer asked me to go with him to Colonel Williams, which I did. When we arrived at Colonel Williams' quarters we found him in his bunk. General then stated to him (Colonel Williams) in substance what he had stated to me, as above narrated, and repeated what he had said in regard to a good officer, adding that in selecting Colonel Williams he meant no disparagement to other officers of the brigade. Colonel Williams inquired as to when the expedition should go. General repeated to him that there was plenty of forage in the vicinity of the camp of the Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps, during the night of April 15, 1864, and that a forage-master would direct to it. He further stated that he would send out an additional force on the evening or afternoon of the 17th, to be in supporting distance of the force sent out in the morning. General Thayer remarked that it would be well to place cavalry pickets on the various roads to give notice of the approach of the enemy. General and myself then returned to brigade headquarters, where Colonel Adams had arrived, when he (general) explained to him (Colonel Adams) what orders he had given and the reason why he had made the order on Colonel Williams direct.

L. A. THRASHER,
*Capt., 1st Col. Reg. Kans. Vols.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., Thayer's Div.*

WARRENSBURG, *April 20, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: For the information of the commanding general I have the honor to state that the following items of intelligence are furnished me by parties whose statements are worthy of credence: Dr. Bledsoe, of Boone County, formerly a surgeon in the rebel Army, now living at home, sends word to me by Major Suess, chief of cavalry, that he has seen letters from (Arkansas) Price's army, which say that Price has two brigades of mounted troops and is mounting two brigades of infantry, the whole to make a raid into Missouri. Bledsoe states that the writer is near Price's headquarters, and he thinks that the information is worthy of consideration. Another, a returned captain, under the amnesty, now in La Fayette County, advises me, through a Cumberland preacher by the name of Rea, who vouches for the truthfulness of the returned rebel, that the officers and soldiers in Price's army are fully determined to return to Missouri this summer, in small bands, for the purpose of carrying on a guerrilla warfare if they are not led here by their officers in a body.

These rumors are a repetition of many other similar ones from other sources, but these parties evidently believe what they say. I forward it for what it is worth.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that, in consequence of the delay in laying the track of the Pacific Railroad from Dresden arising from the want of labor, I have moved one company and part of another of the Ninth Minnesota east of Knobnoster and camped them on the line of construction, and have authorized the officer in command to allow all but the necessary camp guard to work for the contractors. The soldiers are receiving \$2 per diem extra for their work. About a company of them are employed and are laying one-half mile of track per day. There are but 3 citizen track-layers at work. The road will be completed to the Knobs this month. In order that the military organization may be preserved, the men are camped on the work and move their tents as the road progresses; march to their work under arms, stack them, and work by them as far as practicable.

If there are no interruptions, the company will now be able to complete the road to this place next month.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CO. M, FIRST CAV., MO. STATE MIL.,
Hall's Mill, Mo., April 20, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Comdg. Third Sub-District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this part of the country is comparatively quiet, and the citizens are all at work with what force in labor and teams they have at their command, but the want of labor and teams will leave many broad acres uncultivated. There appears to be a good feeling growing among the citizens generally, and disposition to stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and to sustain the Federal Government in putting down this rebellion. The bushwhackers, thieves, and marauders have disappeared, and at this time I do not think there is one in this part of the country. About ten days ago 2 men, known to be bushwhackers, passed through the northwest corner of the county, making their way toward the Sni Hills. One of them was a Gann, a brother to the one who was killed at Germantown.

I have had plenty of forage for my command up to this date, but it is getting somewhat scarce. We have to haul our corn from 10 to 18 miles. Hay and sheaf oats are getting very scarce. The men under my command have been out on six scouts since my last tri-monthly supplementary report, and have traveled 1,343 miles in the aggregate; $1,343 \div 77 = 16\frac{1}{2}$ miles travel to each man in the whole command.

The men are generally in good health and the horses belonging to the men are doing well at this time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,
Captain Company M, First Cav., Missouri State Militia.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN, *Commanding:*

Four hundred rebels, under Jackman, are on King's River east of Huntsville. They are threatening that place. A few home guards, under Captain Bivins, hold it, and will have to fall back, when the town will undoubtedly be burnt. It is impossible for me to help them now. I have not seen or heard of your troops that were to be here last week. Where are they? Can they help Huntsville at once? Please answer immediately.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 20, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON, *Fayetteville, Ark.:*

The Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Colonel Lynde commanding, 1,050 men, should be at King's River to-night; certainly by to-morrow. This regiment is en route to Fort Smith. They left here to go via Berryville, King's River, Huntsville, and Mulberry to Fort Smith on last Friday. I cannot tell where Phelps' troops are. I have received no communication from him.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *April 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I will delay my departure for Michigan until I learn more from Howard County. When will you visit the northwest?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. D. M. DRAPER,
Macon, Mo.:

Can you tell me who are the Enrolled Missouri Militia brigadiers of this district, and where I can reach them? Did Leonard get away promptly on his mission to Howard County? What of Hunnewell bushwhackers?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 20, 1864.

Capt. JESSE M. GENTRY,
Commissioner of Exemptions, Louisiana, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of April 17, 1864, and to reply as follows: Retain the militia in service for the present, and send up your provision returns, duly signed, to these headquarters for approval.

The general will be down to Macon City and Hannibal in the course of a few days, and will make such definite arrangements for the organization of the loyal militia as may be necessary to secure peace and quiet to the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
No. 17. } *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 20, 1864.*

I. By General Orders, No. 164, War Department, current series, the Indian Territory and the military post of Fort Smith, included in the Department of Kansas, have been transferred to the Department of Arkansas. Officers serving within the limits so transferred will report accordingly.

II. Maj. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with orders from the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters.

III. In order to render more efficient the regulations necessary to the care and protection of public property, the post of Fort Leavenworth is declared to be co-extensive with the military reservation, and all orders or parts of orders inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked. The erection of temporary buildings of any kind within the

limits of any post or military reservation within this department is strictly prohibited except on an order from the chief quartermaster, approved by the commanding general.

By command of Major-General Curtis :

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Larned, Kans., April 20, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of South Kansas, Paola, Kans. :

SIR : I have the honor to report that the Kiowa Indians in the vicinity of this post are manifesting a disposition to be troublesome. Depredations upon trains, such as killing and stealing of cattle by them, are becoming of frequent occurrence, and to-day some men came to these headquarters and reported that the Kiowas had robbed them of 5 oxen. This is the third instance of the kind that has come to my knowledge within the last twenty days. In view of these facts I feel it my duty to report that with the garrison that I have it is impossible for me to do more than to perform the necessary post duty, and that in order to stop these depredations, which are daily growing more alarming to travelers, it is necessary to have a cavalry force here large enough to intimidate the Indians. I have been at this post nearly two years and during that time I have never known the Indians to be so insolent as they are at present, and I believe that unless this post is re-enforced with cavalry soon there will be serious difficulty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROCKER,
First Lieut. Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Comdg. Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, April 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that Fort Larned be taken under the particular supervision of department headquarters (communication being so much easier with Fort Leavenworth than with this place), and that a company of cavalry and a good field officer be sent to take command of that post.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., April 20, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas :

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to inform you that General Mitchell, commanding this district, was attacked on the evening of the 15th instant with erysipelas, and has been quite indisposed ever since, so

much so as to render it improper for him to attend to business. He is, however, slowly improving, but it will be several days before he will be in a fit condition to resume the duties of his command.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. RANKIN,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIAN RANCH, April 20, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado:

DEAR COLONEL: Last night about 1 a. m. a messenger arrived at Camp Sanborn stating that the ranches on the Platte had been attacked, and at this ranch every person had been driven away and their lives threatened, which I have found to be true; the Indians having taken, in addition, all they wanted. I started for this place with 60 men about an hour after I received the news and arrived here at 1 p. m., the horses of my command almost jaded out. Saw one Indian on the opposite bluffs, about 4 miles off, upon my arrival, but he immediately disappeared. Intend to take the trail to-night, as they only started from here this morning, and hope to catch some of them. Will follow the trail as long as my horses will stand it.

Every person with whom I have talked concurs in the opinion that they are Cheyennes, which I now firmly believe. More troops will be needed to wipe them out, as the marches are necessarily so long that the horses will not endure it. More horses are also required. There was a man who lived at this ranch murdered about 10 miles from here last Wednesday. The Indians are evidently so alarmed by the soldiers that they go night and day to escape us. The only way will be to arrange troops with good guides along the road, so that their marches will be short, that when they meet the Indians their horses will be fresh and vigorous. If anything occurs will write you.

Yours,

J. DOWNING,

Major First Cavalry, Colorado.

P. S.—Everything indicates the commencement of an Indian war. Active measures should at once be adopted to meet them on all sides, or the emigration will be interrupted. The people along the Platte are generally very much terrified.

Have the quartermaster send a train of corn to Camp Sanborn immediately, as it will be needed. Another camp should be established lower down the Platte, and commanded by some active man.

Yours,

J. D.

There is no pen or ink here, consequently I have to use a pencil.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Sanborn, April 20, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: This afternoon I forwarded to you, per Messrs. Kinney and Smith, a spear, some arrows, and a pistol taken from the battle-

ground, as Major Downing informed me you wished them. The pistol was taken by Brandy, since dead, and was given by him to Acting Hospital Steward Mead, who wishes to keep it, by your permission.

Information reached camp on the evening of the 18th that a party of Cheyennes had taken possession of a ranch this side of Moore and Kelley's, and were despoiling property, getting drunk, and raising the mischief generally.

Major Downing called for 60 men and Lieutenant Dunn, and they were soon in the saddle and off, major accompanying them. I heard from them to-day. Kinney and Smith met them yesterday, 8 miles this side of Beaver Creek and about 12 miles from where the Indians had left the river, going north toward the North Platte. I send this by express, and with it consolidated provision returns for the next month.

We are unable to send teams for our rations. Those here were sent after corn left on the road and, with following the command, have become nearly worked down, so we shall have to have transportation for rations furnished in Denver.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. SANBORN,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Sanborn, April 20, 1864—5 p. m.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: Major Downing has returned, having traveled about 140 miles.

The command did not come up with the Indians, but learned that they were Cheyennes, and from information of Sioux Indians thinks there are some Kiowas among them, and also thinks the party that Lieutenant Dunn had the fight with were with them. Major D. will write more fully to-morrow and send by coach.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. SANBORN,
Captain, First Cavalry Colorado, Comdg. Camp Sanborn.

WASHINGTON,
April 20, 1864—10.40 a. m.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you send all the infantry you can possibly spare to Washington at once.

HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

[APRIL 21, 1864.—For Sherman to Grant, transmitting dispatch from Corse relative to operations on the Red River, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 437.]

CAIRO, ILL., April 21, 1864—7 p. m.

(Received 11 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

General Corse, who was sent by General Sherman to recall General A. J. Smith's command from Red River, has returned. Our loss is 4,000 men, 16 guns, and over 200 wagons. Banks returned to Grand Ecore, badly injured. He refused to return Smith's command. The naval force is caught in low water, with shoals above and below.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Grant.)

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 39.

HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND
U. S. FORCES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Grand Ecore, La., April 21, 1864.

This command will march this evening at 5 o'clock upon the road to Natchitoches, in the following order: First, Brigadier-General Birge's command, with one brigade, First Division, to be detailed by Brigadier-General Emory; second, the pontoon train and company; third, the ammunition train; fourth, cavalry train; fifth, the engineer regiment (colored) and trains; sixth, Colonel Dickey's train and escort; seventh, General Birge's train; eighth, General Emory's train; ninth, General Cameron's train; tenth, General Smith's train; eleventh, General Emory's troops, with the Reserve Artillery, which will report to him; twelfth, General Cameron's troops; thirteenth, General Smith's troops. One brigade of cavalry will proceed in advance of the column. One brigade of cavalry will report to Brigadier-General Birge. One brigade of cavalry will act as flankers to the column under the direction of Brigadier-General Arnold. Colonel Lucas' brigade will march in rear of the column, reporting to Brigadier-General Smith.

All officers of the quartermaster's department in charge of trains will march with their trains. They will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, at these headquarters this afternoon at 5 p. m. for instructions. The trains will be straightened out upon the road early this afternoon. General Emory will withdraw his regiment upon the Pleasant Hill road in season to fall in with his command. General Cameron will withdraw his regiment upon the Natchitoches road upon the march.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Quarantine, Mississippi River, April 21, 1864.

Major-General BANKS:

I will arrive at New Orleans to-day, with troops on three boats, and desire transports to be in readiness at New Orleans.

JNO. A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., April 21, 1864.

[General WARREN :]

GENERAL : I arrived here late this evening. A member of my staff has just learned from a member of General Banks' staff that the steamer Clinton is about leaving here, bearing a colored regiment to Pass Cavallo and an order to you. The colored regiment, as I understand, is designed to form part of the garrison at Pass Cavallo, and the order, as I understand, directs you to bring to the army in the field with General Banks all of the white troops (infantry, I suppose) that in your judgment can be spared from Matagorda Island.

If what I have stated should turn out to be true, I would add that it is important you should hasten forward with the re-enforcements contemplated. Landram's division of this corps fought desperately, losing near 1,200 men, killed, wounded, and missing, in the late battle near Mansfield, but the adverse tide was irresistible. Our forces are now reported to be occupying a defensive position on the Red River. Bring for your men shelter-tents, if you can procure them; also entrenching implements, if they can be spared, and drop all excess of baggage. I trust it will be your good fortune to assist conspicuously in retrieving our fortunes.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

P. S.—If the remainder of General Lawler's brigade has not left Pass Cavallo, or if you should overtake it, hurry it forward.

JOHN A. McCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
 No. 11. } *Camden, April 21, 1864.*

I. Until further orders the transportation allowed to the command now in the field will be as follows : To each infantry regiment, two wagons ; to each battery, one wagon ; to each brigade headquarters, one wagon. Division commanders will regulate the transportation of their respective headquarters, using as little as absolute necessity may require. All surplus transportation will be immediately turned over to Capt. C. A. Henry, chief quartermaster.

II. All horses and mules captured or seized since the commencement of the present expedition, now in possession of any officer or soldier of the army, will be at once turned over to the quartermaster of the brigade to which such officer or soldier belongs ; such as are necessary and suitable for the transportation train permitted, and for the cavalry service, will be taken up by the respective brigade quartermasters and issued for such purpose. The residue will be immediately turned over to Capt. C. A. Henry, chief quartermaster. Any infraction or evasion of this order will be promptly and severely punished.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, and A. A. A. G.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Camden, Ark. :*

Your orders of the 17th and 18th instant received the morning of the 20th. I sent messengers to you on the 12th and 14th, with dispatches in relation to the supplies ordered by you on the 7th. Staff officers have been and are still hard at work arranging for trains, &c. I issued an order to Captain Carr to seize all horses and mules required to mount cavalry and fill up transportation, to pay loyal people, and exempt planters putting in crops as much as possible. Quite a large number of horses and mules will be brought in. The scarcity of animals caused by taking them for the train of 153 wagons sent from Pine Bluff required this order. Captain Carr thinks he will only be able to send between fifty and sixty wagons.

The Twelfth Michigan, Sixty-second and One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, and Fifth and Eleventh Ohio Batteries are designated by General Kimball as the troops to accompany the train, and will be commanded by General West, unless I get orders from you to the contrary before they start. Two hundred cavalry from Pine Bluff will be here to-morrow noon to accompany General West to Camden. This will make about 2,200 in all—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. I ordered them to start from here with five days' cooked rations in haversacks, and ammunition and subsistence stores will be sent in proportion to the amount of transportation furnished by the quartermaster. Cannot send all carbines in arsenal.

All the transportation you can spare should be sent to Little Rock at once. Captain Cantine thinks, owing to uncertainty of navigation in the Arkansas, supplies should be sent from here. General West shows much zeal and energy, and I think he will take the troops and train through in good shape. They will get away Sunday morning. General Kimball wrote me a note this morning which I sent by Captain Dunham without comments. Dunham was asleep or resting all the time he was here, and had not time to see General Kimball, of which he spoke himself. I am hard at work all the time, but when anything comes from you I give my whole attention to it, in which I am ably and cheerfully seconded by all the staff officers.

The following explains itself :

Major-General STEELE :

Things are not going on here, I know, according to your liking. Send Manter here if you can't come with him yourself.

C. P. BERTRAND.

The telegraph line has been down for some ten or twelve days. Your telegram to General Halleck was sent by express from Clarks-ville to Van Buren, and copies by mail to General Halleck and General Sherman. Veterans are impatient to go home ; a few are going on individual furloughs. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry will start in a day or two, and will guard the Confederate prisoners now here, nearly 400, to some depot in the North.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
No. 19. }

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 21, 1864.

I. The Sixty-second Illinois, Twelfth Michigan, and One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry Regiments and the Fifth and Eleventh

Ohio Batteries will prepare to march at once, with five days' rations and 160 rounds of ammunition for the infantry and 400 rounds for the artillery to each piece. Each regiment will be allowed two wagons for transportation, and each battery one wagon. One hundred and twenty rounds of the ammunition for infantry and 200 rounds for artillery will be hauled in the train.

II. The Sixty-second Illinois, Twelfth Michigan, and One hundred and sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and the Fifth and Eleventh Ohio Independent Batteries will be designated a detachment of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West is assigned to the command of the detachment. Commanding officers of the regiments and batteries above named will report to General West for orders without unnecessary delay

By order Brig. Gen. N. Kimball :

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

My dispatch of last night should have read, "200 cavalry and as many more as you can send." If you can still spare more after the 200 that are coming to Little Rock, it might be well for them to go with Captain Dunham, bearer of dispatches to General Steele. General Banks had a severe fight at Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th; enemy's loss, 5,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

If General Kimball has ordered the Eighteenth Illinois to Little Rock it would be well to send it by boat. Send the cavalry up as soon as possible.

An officer of General Banks' staff leaves here in half an hour with dispatches for General Steele at Camden. He goes via Pine Bluff, and you will please furnish him with fresh horses for himself and orderly and a good cavalry escort from your command. Give them all good horses, as it is very important that he should reach Camden as soon as possible. You will be governed by your own judgment as to the number of men you furnish. Send a good officer in command, one who knows some crossing on the Saline River above or below where the train crossed if the enemy hold that place. Captain Bunner thinks 12 to 20 men a sufficient escort.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION UP WHITE RIVER,
Augusta, Ark., Thursday Noon, April 21, 1864.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,

Commanding Forces at Jacksonport :

COLONEL : I am here with two veteran infantry regiments, Third Minnesota and Sixty-first Illinois, and a part of Eighth Missouri Cavalry. About 300 of Eighth Missouri Cavalry were to be at Cotton Plant this morning. I have sent a part of my force to form a junction with them, and hope for its return here at about 4 this p. m.

Learning of your presence at Jacksonport and of the enemy being near you, I propose very early in the morning to move toward Jacksonport with my available force. I wish your co-operation, and trust we may be eminently successful. I have learned that there is no bridge over Village Creek. I wish you would move down as soon as you can. Cannot we meet to-morrow noon about half way ?

Very truly, yours,

C. C. ANDREWS,

Colonel Third Minnesota, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,

Assistant Provost-Marshal :

The general commanding directs that, in addition to the duties assigned you of establishing a provost-marshal's office in South-western Missouri, in accordance with general instructions from the provost-marshal-general of this department, you examine carefully into the alleged unlawful trade into Arkansas ; also that you investigate carefully the character of all persons claiming privileges under the amnesty proclamation of the President, to the end that spies and enemies of the country may be prevented from availing themselves of its benefits. You will also confer with General Sanborn for the purpose of bringing to a prompt and speedy trial all persons that may be arrested. The general commanding also desires from you as early as possible a full report as to the condition of the district, and also to the trade in the Southwestern Missouri region of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,

Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Pilot Knob :

I wish you to report to me, uniformly, the result of all scouts sent out from Patterson or other outposts. I have heard nothing for a week. Has any scouting party from Patterson returned from the neighborhood of Poplar Bluff or Doniphan within that time ?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 21, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose General Orders, No. 2,* dividing this district into sub-districts, and as the headquarters of the commanders of them are at Kansas City, Warrensburg, Sedalia, and Jefferson City, which are natural geographical centers on the lines of railroad, telegraph, and water communication, they form the best locations for the purpose.

I respectfully suggest that General Orders, No. 9, department headquarters, office of provost-marshal-general, be modified so as to reduce the number of sub-districts to four, so that they will conform to the present military subdivisions, and that the sub-district provost-marshals be stationed at military sub-district headquarters. The military sub-districts have in each a regiment of troops and the colonels are in command of both. Assistant provost-marshals will be necessary in some cases. The change of provost-marshal from Lexington, La Fayette County, to Clinton, Henry County, will not work satisfactorily to you.

La Fayette County is thickly settled and is intensely rebellious, while the counties of Ray and Carroll are in a similar situation. Lexington is a natural center for the rascality of these three, though the two last are in the northern district. Henry County is sparsely populated and loyal. Bates is depopulated, and Saint Clair not much better; the inhabitants that remain in them are generally loyal. The civil courts are regularly held in Henry County, and I have not found it necessary to have an assistant provost-marshal at Clinton. If this change should meet your approbation I will recommend a change in sub-district provost-marshals in two cases and the appointment of two assistants. This arrangement would prove effective, and I think satisfactory to you, and would reduce the labor of your department at your headquarters. The order inclosed and the notations on it will more clearly indicate the recommendations to which I respectfully ask the general commanding's favorable consideration.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 21, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Second Sub-District:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will order the section of Battery L, Second Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, now at Sedalia, to move without unnecessary delay to this post and report to Capt. C. H. Thurber, commanding battery. The detachment that left here on the 19th instant in charge of prisoners to Saint Louis will, on their return, act as escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Part II, p. 79.

MACON CITY, Mo., April 21, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Report as to Jackman's whereabouts turns out to be unreliable. We are thoroughly scouring that section and hope yet to capture and kill him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Hannibal, Mo.:

I know positively Jackman is in the bush with 15 desperadoes; comes in at night to the house of an ex-sheriff of Howard County, about 20 miles northwest of Glasgow.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Camp Weld, April 21, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that a messenger has just arrived from Lieutenant Eayre with a verbal message to the effect that he will arrive in Denver to-morrow afternoon. He is returning for lighter transportation. The teams he has with him have given out.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. McLAIN,
Captain, Commanding Camp.

CAMP SANBORN, April 21, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding District:

COLONEL: Arrived here Monday and immediately commenced work. Monday night a messenger arrived here stating that the Indians were committing depredations at Morrison's ranch, having driven out the occupants by threats of violence, &c., and were taking all they could find on the premises; that they were Cheyennes, and that there were ten lodges near by. One hour after the messenger's arrival I had 60 men in the saddle and on the march. Found the inhabitants on our route along the Platte very much frightened, many of them stating that they had seen ten Cheyenne lodges. At about 1 o'clock the next day we reached the ranch, having marched about 55 miles, where I could not find any person who had seen any Cheyenne lodges or any other lodges near this ranch, but that 7 miles below there were several Sioux lodges, which I did not wish to disturb, as I was informed they did not countenance the depredations of the Cheyennes.

On the arrival of my guide and our soldiers, who preceded the command a short distance, I learned that an Indian had been seen on the hills on the north side about 7 miles distant, evidently watching the approach of the command. I immediately sent the guide with our soldiers to examine the hills, and upon their return learned that they had found a fresh trail, evidently made by about 3 or 4 Indians, and after following it several miles the guide returned and informed me that he believed they were going to the Indian camp about 30 miles distant on Dry Creek, as the trail led in that direction; that there was only one place on the creek where they could camp, and thought we could reach them by daylight the next morning; that the Indians would not expect us, knowing that we had traveled all day. Therefore, a little after 8 o'clock that night, I started for Dry Creek, and reached there about daylight. Found an old trail, but nothing fresh. Marched then toward Poll Creek and Cedar Bluffs. Found no Indian signs.

Then marched in a southwesterly direction till we reached a point almost north of Camp Sanborn, and about 20 miles from it, when, finding no trail and having no lariats, without which I could not safely let our stock graze, I took a circuitous route and reached Camp Sanborn yesterday afternoon, having marched about 140 miles, but caught no Indians. Whose fault it is that this command is without lariats is for you to determine. Everything goes to corroborate the fact that the depredators are Cheyennes. Believing now from what I have learned that these depredations have been perpetrated by the Cheyennes, and possibly a few Kiowas, as they are together in almost everything, and that the other tribes are peaceably disposed, and that this party cannot consist of more than 40 or 50 men, I have determined to divide my command and increase the chances of meeting them. I have sent Lieutenant Chase with 25 men to Murray's ranch, 7 miles below the Junction, where he can procure forage, &c., and stabling, with orders to keep his command concealed, he making the march by night, and ascertain by scouts, or otherwise, if the Indians are in that vicinity; if so, to go after them, reporting all that he does to me.

Intend sending to-morrow Lieutenant Dunn with 30 men to Kelley's ranch, 27 miles below, with the same orders, and then take a detachment and go into the bluffs after them myself, leaving Captain Sanborn in command of the camp. This is the only way by which I can do anything with them, or have a single chance to meet them, though with more men larger detachments could be left at the different points while I thus could pursue them in the sand hills. About 100 men more, I think, would make it certain with pack animals, &c., as the other Indians already think the chase is assuming rather a serious aspect and that we are in earnest. Most of our marches have been made at night, and when it is possible I intend they all shall be, as I think by that means we will be more likely to find them.

I have inclosed with this a list of articles actually needed to render this command efficient, which, if they are on hand, you will order the proper officers to forward immediately and oblige me.

It has been stated that the Cheyennes as a tribe discountenanced the depredations of these men. However that may be, I have as yet been unable to find any of them, and if I find any will punish them for the depredations already committed by members of their tribe, until further orders from you. I will station a messenger at the

Junction, from which you can telegraph me whenever you wish. Dividing my command in this manner it is actually necessary that we have another officer, as Lieutenant Dunn will not be able to make his reports, &c., and be on a scout all the time, he being the only officer in Company C.

I have just learned that there are a few lodges of Cheyennes at Gerry's. Though he says they discountenance these transactions, I have, through Captain Sanborn, sent him word to notify these Cheyennes to leave immediately, as well as all others who may be on the river, as I intend punishing them for depredations committed by members of this tribe if found on the river. My object is to protect the immigration and get as many together as possible, when, if you think proper, a command can go to their village and compel them to surrender the depredators, or clean them out. Horses are greatly needed. Would you allow me to suggest the propriety of immediately obtaining a sufficient number to be prepared for all emergencies, as you will see by accompanying report that this command is not all mounted, though all the men are needed and horses are constantly becoming unserviceable? Captain Sanborn informs me that yesterday he sent by Messrs. Smith and Kinney a lance, arrows, pistol, &c., and that they would inform you of the origin of this trouble and corroborate the statement made by Mr. Ripley, which I understand has been contradicted.

Hoping that this will prove satisfactory, I remain, your obedient servant,

J. DOWNING,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado.

P. S.—The pack-saddles Captain Mullin let me have had no packing ropes upon them. The ropes he supposed were packing ropes were lariats attached to the neck halters. Please inform him, that others may be sent to me. There are a number of men here acting as teamsters, as all our men are needed. Will you request Captain Mullin to send down about 8 citizen teamsters; if he cannot get anything else, send negroes. We can then use them for expressmen, &c.

J. DOWNING.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *April 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel COLLINS,
Fort Laramie:

I think Cheyennes. About 60 turned up Beaver Creek. Gone to Republican. We are after them.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District of Colorado.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 22, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

You can see from General Brayman's dispatch* to me something of General Banks' disaster. I have been satisfied for the last nine months that to keep General Banks in command was to neutralize a

* See Brayman to Stanton, repeated to Grant, April 21, p. 244.

large force and to support it most expensively. Although I do not insist upon it, I think the best interests of service demand that General Reynolds should be placed in command at once and that he name his own successor to the command of New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 23, 1864.

This telegram shown to the President, by order of the Secretary of War. The President replied that he must delay acting on it for the present.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., April 22, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I forward herewith a statement* of the cotton shipped by me yesterday on the steamer Duke of Argyle. There is trouble of some kind at the front. A steamer returned yesterday, but without any instructions except to report to me. Her cargo was on just as I sent her up. The captain reports that Chandler was throwing all the forage into the river when he left. Under the orders I received several days ago from headquarters I am not discharging any more boats, but am keeping the stores afloat. From the many orders I have received I have come to the decided opinion that the officers above do not know what they are about. I am trying to get A. J. Smith's fleet down over the rapids. I have one boat on the falls now and am afraid I shall lose her.

In haste,

D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., April 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The four regiments of infantry constituting the Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, now at Baton Rouge, will go to the front so soon as transportation can be furnished. These regiments have been replaced by the Second Illinois Cavalry, dismounted, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dismounted, and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers (the latter under orders for furlough, which has long been delayed). Will detain them at Baton Rouge. The Forty-seventh Indiana and Fourteenth Maine returned veterans are here and will go forward as fast as they can be transported. Detachments of non-re-enlisting men that were detained here are returned to their regiments where it is possible to spare them. We

*Not found.

are now guarding the lake and the parishes above and below the city with such detachments. Varner's battalion is also composed of similar detachments, which are returned as regiments arrive. This battalion has been very useful in furnishing guards for steamboats, &c.

Two companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps are now on duty in the city, giving us the First U. S. Infantry in hand for any emergency. General McClermand is here with the advance of his troops (in all about 1,500 bayonets). Not an hour will be lost in getting to the front all available force. I think now the Twenty-fourth Indiana, returned veterans, present at Baton Rouge, had better go forward, and the companies of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery just arriving at Baton Rouge remain there. Will see further on this point to-day. The arming of the artillery as infantry would cause delay. Guerrilla parties have made some demonstrations in La Fourche District, but nothing serious has occurred. Colonel Day is in immediate command of the district, and reports from him received this morning are satisfactory. The One hundred and thirty-third New York, Colonel Currie, were expected to sail yesterday for the front. The colored regiment for Pensacola passed down day before yesterday. We are repairing the parapet at Carrollton. The wishes of the general commanding department with regard to quarantine and sanitary measures generally will be rigidly carried out. The One hundred and thirty-third New York could not leave until the colored regiment from Port Hudson had arrived.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Major-General, Commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., April 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in pursuance of Field Orders, No. 22, paragraph 20, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, April 17, 1864, the Twentieth Regiment U. S. Infantry (colored) embarked yesterday for Pass Cavallo, Tex. I desire to call the attention of the commanding general to the recent large reduction of this garrison. The accompanying schedule* shows the present effective force of the infantry. The Seventy-eighth and Eighty-first are all that can be relied upon. The Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh, from Missouri, are raw recruits; and the Seventy-ninth, Eighty-third, Eighty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth have been depleted to fill up other regiments. The cavalry, you will observe, have a number not armed or mounted.

In the opinion of General Andrews, who left this morning for the North, the outer lines of works cannot be held with the present force. I am therefore withdrawing from the exterior line, removing artillery, &c., and making arrangements to hold only the interior work. Two of the three batteries can easily be spared. I should prefer the Twelfth Massachusetts to remain. In pursuance to an order dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, in the

*Not found.

field, March 23, 1864, the Sixty-second Regiment U. S. Infantry (colored) was sent March 25, 1864, to report to Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, at Baton Rouge, to demolish certain portions of the works there, and then to be ordered back to Port Hudson. I respectfully request that they be so ordered.

General Andrews informs me that he has recently written several communications respecting the telegraph line. I shall be glad to receive instructions on the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., April 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,

Commanding Department, in the Field :

It is very disagreeable for me to appear to be a grumbler; it is not my nature to complain without a cause. I am inclined, too much so, probably, to submit to personal indignities, and especially so in military matters, rather than cause difficulties, but I hope, general, you will see the reasonableness of my protestation in matters already referred to you, and that you will bear with me in what I am now to say.

By your General Orders, No. 14, I was placed in command of all the troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River. I deemed this [sufficient] to carry with [it] the customary authority vested in military commanders, but, general, I find that, in fact, I am without authority except to order details when requested by your assistant adjutant-general, and to send out scouting parties. I have no control over the police of the country within the limits of my command. I am informed that, by instructions given to the assistant adjutant-general, he is empowered to countermand my orders, and this he does. The provost-marshal-general, by the same authority, assumes to have complete control over the local police and the prisons, and in some cases even the instructing of my guards, without permitting me to know what those instructions were. I am completely ignored.

I have deemed it necessary for the good of the service to issue orders in certain cases, and am ordered to revoke them, and, being ignorant of the instructions claimed by the assistant adjutant-general and the provost-marshal-general to have been given them, I am made to appear in conflict with your wishes. When I ask for information, that I may not act contrary to your orders, I get none, but am informed that the instructions are entirely confidential. Now, general, my personal feelings are as nothing compared with the interests of the Government, but this is humiliating. It implies a want of confidence in my patriotism, honesty, and ability. Your provost-marshal-general has said to a field officer in this command that could you have had three hours more in Little Rock you would have sent me out of [the] department.

I entered the service to be of use, and have served three years, and believe I can show as clean a record as any officer in the service. I all this time have not received a word of censure from my superiors, nor complaint of my conduct, nor direct or implied doubt of

my patriotism, ability, honesty, or charity for suffering people in the rebellious districts. I have had no difficulties with my superior or associate officers. I have ever hated rebels, never affiliated with those who sympathized with them, have always despised those who, in or out of office, make it their business to coin money by swindling the Government and the soldier. I have not until now been placed in a command where a subordinate officer had confidential instructions by which to govern me. I had a command that suited me—my division. A large part of it has been taken from me by regiments and given to a junior officer without myself being relieved from the command of the division. The command left me is in detachments, scattered over half the State, and almost powerless to do any good except to protect the particular posts at which they are quartered.

The country is devastated by bands of guerrillas, and there is no power to prevent it. Staff officers of the major-general commanding make it their business to thwart my efforts to preserve the peace of the community, and bring my orders into contempt. I am made responsible for all misfortunes that may occur in your rear, yet am powerless to prevent them. I am in command, yet cannot command. I am by your order placed over the several officers commanding districts, but these officers are ordered to report to your assistant adjutant-general. I am useless; and as your assistant adjutant-general is empowered to issue orders by virtue of confidential instructions, I ask to be relieved and ordered to duty where I can be of service. I desire not to conflict with your orders. I wish to assist in accomplishing the great object for which we are contending. If you have not confidence in me you should order me to report elsewhere. If you think I would endeavor to prevent the carrying out of your policy or injure those whom you desire to favor and protect, you should send me away.

Since I have been under your command I have endeavored to sustain you in your efforts to restore the State to its proper relations with the General Government. I have done nothing to retard you in this work. I have, and I shall, watch, and by all proper means prevent those whom I know to be enemies of my Government from accomplishing their object. I will condemn and expose those in our midst who are robbing the Government and demoralizing the army. One important matter to which I respectfully ask your especial attention is, that all expeditions which have been ordered for the forwarding of supplies and re-enforcements are, by some instrumentality, made too public. This endangers all. I cannot tell how it is done, nor by whom. I do know, however, that these things are known to citizens and persons who should not know of them, even before I have the information.

I feel, general, that as matters are now there is a want of confidence, and that I am an object of distrust, and in order to relieve you and to sustain myself and the character of the general officer in the service of the United States, I respectfully ask to be relieved from duty in your department. General West can give you information that will enlighten you as to the facts I have stated, and I am sure that his knowledge of them and his statements will sustain me in what I have said of them. I repeat that the interests of the Government and of the public service are endangered by the present arrangement. I am willing to make any personal sacrifice for the good of the service and to promote the interests of my Government,

while, as a general officer, I protest against the arrangement which places me in a position of so much responsibility and renders me powerless by confidential instructions to a subordinate officer. I am willing and anxious, in any position, to do my whole duty to my country, but am unwilling to be controlled by officers of inferior rank.

This is virtually the case, [as] I am at present situated, for the major-general commanding is so far away as not to know sufficiently of the circumstances requiring [of] me immediate action to warrant the giving of confidential instructions to a staff officer, empowering him to issue orders controlling me as a general officer, in command by the published order of the major-general commanding. General, I have written plainly and freely to you, having the highest respect for you, and hoping and believing that you will do me justice.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, April 22, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Andrews :

I do not insist on being re-enforced, but to clear out the enemy effectually I would like if you would send me 200 infantry. I want a gun-boat sent to me immediately, without fail, to protect my transports, as my cavalry are all out and I cannot well spare any infantry from this post.

Thinking from the number furnished Colonel Andrews to go up the river you had plenty of men at Little Rock, perhaps you could conveniently furnish 200 more. The colonel has met no enemy yet. The gun-boat that is here is out of repair and cannot run up the river. The steamers Q. Lloyd and Celeste leave here in the morning for Jacksonport. If you desire to send re-enforcements to Colonel Andrews, if you will notify me, I will detain the boats until they reach this post.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 22, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Devall's Bluff, Ark. :

It is impossible to send re-enforcements from here to Colonel Andrews. You will send 100 men from Devall's Bluff to protect his transports. It is the order of the general that Colonel Andrews return to this place by Sunday night if possible, by Monday night at the farthest. If there is a gun-boat at Devall's Bluff it must go to him. Should you be menaced by the enemy, let me know and I will support you from here.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AUGUSTA, ARK., *April 22, 1864.*

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We captured some prisoners yesterday, including one colonel. Shall move out upon McRae's forces this morning. Expect the co-operation of Colonel Livingston, and have not met with the slightest accident yet.

Respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Colonel.

LEWISBURG, ARK., *April 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL:

I have just returned from Prairie County, and have succeeded in organizing a company in the Upson Spring Flat and Black Cypress settlement, of 60 citizens, enrolled their names, and elected a captain. I have a scouting party in that county, who will remain there three days. They will notify the principal citizens that they and their property will be held responsible for the lives and property of Union men. There are other companies organizing, and I think we can soon get the citizens to protect themselves from bushwhackers. We will need guns and ammunition very much to arm them. Can you send me some in addition to what I have?

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER,
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 22, 1864.

I. All U. S. troops, independent rangers, home guards, or companies of any description, organized for home defense and operating in this district, are strictly forbidden to destroy, take away, injure, or in any manner interfere with the private property of citizens, loyal or disloyal, except in cases of extreme necessity, of which commanding officers will judge, and who will be held strictly responsible.

II. The suspicion of disloyalty does not authorize a resort to retaliation upon persons not in arms against the Government or otherwise aiding and abetting its enemies. Individuals will not, as such, be permitted to attempt the administering of justice, and unauthorized notices to citizens to leave their homes within a time specified, or suffer the consequences of their omission to do so, are especially discountenanced and will be punished.

III. The commanding officer takes this occasion to testify his appreciation of the alacrity shown by citizens in organizing for the defense of their homes, and determination on their part to aid in obliterating the last vestige of rebellion in Western Arkansas. Not until this is done will law and order supersede the confusion and distress for which rebel rule is responsible.

By order of Col. W. R. Judson:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Friday, April 22, 1864—noon.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Have just heard of your dispatch. Am compelled to go to New York, where I will be detained three or four days, and may return here. Will my coming to Saint Louis some days hence be of any service? Answer here—Willard's.

W. DENNISON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 22, 1864.

Governor W. DENNISON,
Washington, D. C. :

The matter is one of national importance and must be confidential. Some days hence will probably do, but time is important.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *April 22, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

Scouts returned from Poplar Bluff, Doniphan, and below, on the 15th instant; from direction of Bloomfield the 20th instant; scout also returned yesterday from Reeves' Station and below. Scout west from Patterson returned to day. All report that guerrilla bands have gone below to join Kitchen and Reeves.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Missouri Republican, April 19, first page, fourth column, has an account of Paddy Mullins which is clearly proved by evidence forwarded to the headquarters. He belongs to Brownlow's band of 6 who infested Cooper County last summer, and on their return from the south a few weeks since robbed a store 2 miles north of Tipton. Two of the band, Brownlow and Cowall, were caught last year, tried by military commission, and sentenced to be shot, which was confirmed, but made their escape from the jail at Boonville. I have ordered Mullins to be shot on Saturday, the 23d, at 4 p. m.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Lexington, Mo., April 22, 1864.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN :

COLONEL: I arrived here last night. Found all quiet with the exception of the citizen guards. They seem to be greatly excited over the shooting of Ewing. Some of them have gone out to guard him. He was not dead yet this morning. I have just heard that

Lieutenant Atkinson, of the same company, was killed the same night. The bushwhackers, 4 in number, did some robbing between here and Greenton last night. Amongst other things, they took between 100 and 200 pounds of flour and went in the direction of the Sni Hills. I have written to Captain Burris, informing him of their probable whereabouts or the direction they went. The robbing was done last night and not reported until this afternoon. I have ordered detachments of G and H in for inspection, after which I will send them out again, both detachments together, as I think they will be more available.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, April 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have received the following communication from the district quartermaster, viz:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., April 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,

Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

An impression has been created that all Federal troops will be surely withdrawn from Southwest Missouri, and the citizens, farmers, &c., left to their own resources for protection. The belief in such rumors at this (planting) time may work incalculable injury. Will you authorize me to contradict the statement?

R. B. OWEN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

I am informed that this impression was created by Brigadier-General Hunt, while here, by conversation with citizens and remarks made in their presence. Unless removed it will work great injury to the interests of the Government and service. Shall this impression be corrected by positive statements that the Government contemplates no such policy?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, April 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

GENERAL: The last I heard of General Steele was at Camden. A Texan just in says that General Price has crossed Red River and gone in the direction of the Gulf. He may have gone to meet Banks. Hope your information is not correct.

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,

Commanding Post, Springfield, Mo.:

The general commanding directs that you detail 1 lieutenant and 25 men, with six days' rations, as many rounds of ammunition as they can carry, and best mounted men you have, and direct them to proceed immediately to Greenfield, Mo., and re-enforce Lieutenant

Moore, commanding at that place, to move against a band of guerillas reported to be on Horse Creek. The dispatch herewith sent will be forwarded to Lieutenant Moore with the detachment, which should move before noon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. C. S. MOORE,
Commanding, Greenfield, Mo. :

Quite a large number of bushwhackers are reported by Lieutenant Murphy, at Melville, to be camped on Horse Creek. The general commanding the district orders that you will take all your available force at Greenfield. Order Lieutenant Murphy to join you with all the available force he has at Melville. Get all the citizens you can to join you, and proceed immediately to attack and destroy, or drive out this band. The camp and garrison equipage at Greenfield and Melville will be left in charge of the citizens of the town and others who will come in, who do not wish to go on the expedition with you. The commanding officer of the post of Springfield has been ordered to send 1 lieutenant and 25 men to re-enforce you in the field as early as possible.

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN FRANCIS,
Actg. Asst. Q. M., Dist. of South Kansas, Paola, Kans. :

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding the district directs me to call your attention to the following indorsement of Major-General Curtis upon a communication from these headquarters, asking to be informed in reference to the instructions of the major-general commanding the department to commanding officers south of this district, authorizing them to give permits to persons to drive cattle out of the Indian country:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 19, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The general commanding has given no such authority. He has directed the quartermaster to take charge of cattle and scrutinize so as to determine what is contraband and what is not. Contraband stock should be used by Government, and what belongs to loyal Indians should be paid for. But after cattle have come through on permits of commanding officers, it would be taken for granted they are properly bought of loyal persons.

By order of Major-General Curtis :

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., April 22, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILCOX,

Seventh Iowa Cav., Comdg. Post, Dakota City, Nebr. Ter.:

Your communication of the 21st instant, concerning the murder of Doctor Bentz and apprehended Indian difficulties, has been laid before the general commanding. He does not consider that the circumstances attending the murder of Doctor Bentz, as stated by you, are indicative of any intention of the Indians to commence depredations and outrages; in fact, there seems to be nothing that would indicate that the Indians had anything to do with the murder.

You will, of course, investigate the matter so far as may be in your power, and if it is ascertained that the deed was perpetrated by Indians, measures must be taken for their punishment and for the prevention of further outrages by them. Keep the general commanding fully and promptly advised of any movements or language of the Indians that may indicate hostile intentions on their part.

The general commanding directs that in sending detachments to various points care must be taken that the several detachments be sufficiently strong and be in proper communication with each other to prevent any of them from being overpowered in any probable emergency. Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, has been ordered to-day to proceed to your post. The company is now at Browns-ville.

I am, captain, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *April 22, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District, Central City, Colo. Ter.:

Mayre returned after light transportation. That sent with him was worn out before leaving Denver. States he needs no more men. Knows where Indians are. Can reach them if supplied with requisite transportation.

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE H. STILWELL,

A. A. A. G., District of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have this day received news from Capt. D. L. Hardy, commanding scouting party in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. He was successful in obtaining the stock from the Indians, with the exception of 3 mules, which are with a band now on the Smoky Hill. The Indians were very much alarmed and appeared to be very anxious to keep on good terms with the whites. I apprehend no trouble with them in this vicinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. COOK,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Post.

WASHINGTON, *April 22, 1864—2.50 p. m.***Major-General POPE :**

General Sibley's letter of April 6, with your indorsement of the 11th, is received. The Secretary of War authorizes you to make such disposition as you may deem best for guarding and supporting those Indian women and all other Indian captives which may come within your military possession during the war.

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, Comdg. District of Minnesota :

GENERAL: Your letter of the 19th is received. Of course if the supplies fail to arrive in time, Brackett's battalion will not be able to reach Sioux City by the 5th of May. I don't think it of consequence that it should. But the condition of the Minnesota River need not and must not delay the march of the column which is to join General Sully. This force only needs to carry provisions enough for the march to the Missouri River, say fifteen days (a large allowance) from Mankato. No depot of supplies need to be established for this column, as it could march with the proper supplies to last to the Missouri quite easily, even from Saint Paul. If you will calculate you will find that 1,500 men will consume about 2,800 pounds of commissary stores per day (beef being driven on the hoof) ; therefore twenty wagons will carry twenty days' supply of rations for this force.

I mention this to you because it is essential that the troops for General Sully be not delayed on any account whatever. Their movement is not in any way dependent upon the condition of the Minnesota River, and ought not to be upon anything else. Very little else than supplies sufficient to carry them to the Missouri is necessary, as all their ammunition, &c., has been sent up the Missouri by General Sully. Your letter makes me uneasy, and I cannot understand what occasion there is for depots for a light column of troops, which has not certainly over twenty days' march to make to reach abundant supplies. I shall trust to you, general, that no such delay as you hint at be permitted to be made. The horses I send you are Canadian ponies, small, but strong and hardy, and much better able to endure the hardship of a campaign on the plains than American horses. I inclose copy of a letter to General Sully for your information. Don't rely upon any uncertainty of river navigation, but when the time comes be ready to move everything whether the river is high or low.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Saint Peter :

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 18th instant has been received at these headquarters. Although the order to the Sixth Regiment

Minnesota Volunteers has been for the present suspended, it is not the intention of the brigadier-general commanding to retain detachments at all the posts along the line during the entire season. If raids are attempted by the hostile Indians they will occur probably early in the season, and as the operations marked out will require the greater part of the force now in the district to be employed either in the field or in the establishment of new posts, you will please bear in mind that the arrangements made for the outposts are but temporary in their character. You will please instruct the officer in command at Fort Ridgely and Mankato to make frequent reports of the stage of the water in the Minnesota River, at the respective points, to these headquarters. Such information is very important in determining the time for sending up supplies for the expedition, &c. You are authorized to make such changes in the position of detachments as you suggest, that do not involve any additional expense to the Government.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 10th instant. I supposed it was understood between us that you were to furnish pack-saddles for all the mules that might be required, consequently I have made no requisitions for that article, and you will have to furnish them. I telegraphed you I would send 400 mules and perhaps more. I have to-day received enough horses to mount Brackett's battalion, but some time will be required to shoe them, and the arms and equipments have not as yet arrived, but are en route. I have accordingly this day issued the order for the march of the battalion from Fort Snelling on May 2 for Sioux City. If not detained by unforeseen obstacles, the command should reach the latter point on 15th or 16th of that month. The Minnesota River is low and falling, and I fear embarrassment and delay in getting my supplies to the point of departure, but I shall strain every nerve to have the main column off by the 1st June, or as soon thereafter as possible. The spring has been backward here, the ice having gone out of Lake Pepin much later than usual.

The information I gave you in my letter of the 3d instant was based entirely upon the reports of Indians who had come from the Missouri Coteau. I have scouts out on the upper James River, from whom I expect a report very soon which can be relied on, and which, when received, I will communicate to you. I have telegraphed you to-day to know whether or not Bordache Creek is the same as laid down in Warren's map as Bourbeuse River, near Little Soldier's Village. I cannot find a map which has the former marked upon it, and it is of course highly necessary to be as precise as possible as to the point of junction of our respective forces.

It is understood, I believe, between us that all of the force that will be dispatched from this district to join you is to be returned at

the conclusion of the joint operations of the campaign, and I am making my dispositions accordingly. I am very much exercised with regard to the post at Devil's Lake, which I fear will be retarded until too late properly to hut and protect the men and supply it with indispensable articles. Scurvy is much to be dreaded at these distant stations where vegetable diet is impracticable, and where the command must necessarily be confined to animal food. Several cases have already occurred at Fort Abercrombie and posts on this side during the present season. Please write me fully upon any points which I should be informed of.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 23, 1864—12 midnight.

(Received 2.45 a. m., 24th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

General Corse says that General Banks and the fleet would again start for Shreveport to cover Steele's advance. I will send a message round by Fort Smith, but have no doubt ere this he knows everything. By the 14th instant he must have been near Red River.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 23, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK:

Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I send you herewith official copies of letters this moment received from General Banks and Admiral Porter.* General Corse is here, having just come from Grand Ecore. He describes the battle more satisfactorily than I had it before. I will not express an opinion, but Banks had 17,000 men and A. J. Smith 10,000, and I do think that force well handled should have whipped Kirby Smith. General Corse says that General Banks ordered a retreat from the battle-field, which was near Mansfield, back to Grand Ecore, near 35 miles, that, too, when the enemy was also retreating. Our wounded, dead, and trains were left on the field. Of course that is defeat. I would not ask General Banks to send away Smith's command under these circumstances, but I would ask him to renew his attack, which might have been made a success. I don't hear of Steele since he was at Camden. The whole move has been too slow for complete success. General Corse speaks of all the troops being demoralized except those of A. J. Smith. I send these papers for the information of the War Department and of General Grant.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* For Porter's letter, see p. 153.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 28, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieutenant-General Grant:

By order of Major-General Halleck :

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Grand Ecure, April 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn. :

GENERAL : Your dispatch of the 3d of April was delivered to me by General Corse. My command reached Alexandria a few days after its occupation by Admiral Porter and General Smith. We were at Grand Ecure at the same time. The troops moving up the river had the advantage of those moving by land. The unparalleled low stage of water in the river has retarded very greatly our operations, and the thirty days that I specified as the time in which I hoped to reach Shreveport will not be sufficient for that purpose. The enemy is very strong, his army being not less than 25,000 men, many of them the best troops in the rebel service. His purpose is to resist our progress from this point on, but this will not defeat the object in view, but makes more time necessary. The withdrawal of General Smith's force at this time will place the army at the mercy of the enemy if it is not immediately withdrawn. The fleet of gun-boats and transports cannot by any possibility leave the upper river, as they cannot pass the bar at Alexandria. The division of our forces at this time thus sacrifices not only the objects of the expedition, but the army and the navy.

I cannot conceive that your order would have been given had you known the circumstances, and therefore I have been compelled to say to General Smith that I could not approve it at this moment. All the officers of the army agree with me in this conclusion, and the admiral having in charge the fleet of gun-boats and transports says that it is impossible that he should be withdrawn. I think that both General Smith and General Corse will agree as to the consequences of a division of the army at this time. As soon as it is in our power your wishes shall be complied with. We have had two pitched battles with the enemy. In the first he was finally worsted, although, by the criminal carelessness of the advance guard in moving up all its trains and surplus artillery to the very line of the enemy, the commencement of the first day was against us. The second day we had a terrific fight with the full strength of the forces and beat the enemy thoroughly, driving him back with very great loss.

General Mouton was killed, and 2 other officers commanding brigades. We think the losses of the enemy, including dead, wounded, and prisoners, not less than 5,000. General Green was killed by the fire of the gun-boats on the 12th ; he was the ablest officer in their service. Our affairs are in an entirely satisfactory condition, except that, from the low stage of the water and the unexpected strength of the enemy, we required more time than we had anticipated.

Believing you will consider favorably this representation of facts, I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 23, 1864.*General KIMBALL,
Little Rock :

Get a message through to General Steele that Banks met a repulse above Natchitoches, and that on the 14th instant he, with Admiral Porter, was at Grand Ecore, and that General A. J. Smith will remain until a better result is had in that quarter.

W. T. SHERMAN,
*Major-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
*Camden, Ark., April 23, 1864.*Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : Yours by Captain Dunham was received this morning. We have been receiving yesterday and to-day rumors of re-enforcements sent by Kirby Smith to Price at this point, and of a contemplated attack. It is said that 8,000 infantry have arrived at Price's camp, about 16 miles from here. They have received re-enforcements, undoubtedly—what number I cannot judge from my information. Price had from 10,000 to 12,000 before, a large portion of it cavalry, or mounted infantry and cavalry. They have just opened upon my outposts with artillery. This may be to get as near our line as possible to-night preparatory to a general attack to-morrow morning. The rebels are said to be very much encouraged by an order of General E. K. Smith, detailing his successes against your command. They also captured a large forage train sent out from here, with two 6-pounders and two mountain howitzers, spiked. The escort was about 1,300, the majority negroes. I desire to co-operate with you in the best manner possible, at the same time covering Arkansas until Shreveport shall be ours.

The present prospect is that I shall have my hands full to manage Price. We have a strong position here. The rebels have fortified it for us. I have sent to Little Rock for all the troops that can be spared, and as soon as I can develop their strength I shall test their mettle if they do not withdraw from their present position. It is my opinion that the line of the Washita should be secured, and that if there are any gun-boats unemployed on Red River they should be sent up this river. The river is now navigable to this place for large-class boats, and if we could get supplies to within 50 miles of here, with the Washita to protect our flank while there is not water enough for the gun-boats, it would be of great assistance to us. To enable us to move from here we must have supplies ; those of the country are nearly exhausted. But supplies or no supplies I will not let Price get out of his present position for the purpose of going to Shreveport. Owing to contingencies, which Captain Dunham will explain to you, it is impossible for me to say definitely that I will join you at any point on Red River within a given time.

If you had moved up the Washita you would have left Louisiana uncovered. If I should move down the Washita, and then across to Red, I should leave Arkansas and Missouri in the same situation. If

our respective forces were strong enough for us both to move direct on Shreveport this would to a considerable extent be avoided. But, as I have already intimated, there may now be a superior force in front of me. At all events re-enforcements might be added which would overwhelm my command, without any possibility of assistance from you while we are moving on lines so wide apart. I have said nothing about the question of forage. During our march between here and Arkadelphia we have been obliged to send from 5 to 15 miles off the road to procure a scant supply, and it is doubtful whether our stock will hold out much longer.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

(Received April 29, at 12 m., at Alexandria, by Captain D.)

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 23, 1864.*

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,

Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The steamer Superior arrived yesterday, having been fired into 25 miles below here, killing 2 and wounding 11 soldiers on board. The Belle Creole, which arrived soon after, was also fired into, but received no damage. The army left Grand Ecore night before last after destroying the surplus property, and I expect the advance will be in here by to-morrow night. All of the up-river boats arrived above the rapids last night, and I am now at work getting them over the falls as fast as possible. I succeeded in getting eleven over to-day after taking off their stores. I had accumulated quite an amount of stores above the rapids, which I am hauling back and warehousing. I have in port to-day twenty-six boats below the rapids and thirteen above. I am in hopes that I shall be able to save all the boats above, but may possibly lose the John Warner and Meteor, as they are very long.

The only boat lost yet is the Hastings, she having struck a snag and tore out her bottom. My orders are now to keep the stores afloat, which will account for not discharging and returning the boats to you. The commissary must have now 400,000 rations afloat and in warehouses. I have hired a falls pilot, who has not as yet failed once in bringing over a boat, and I would like authority to pay him more than the customary price, as he has rendered very valuable services. The navy have turned over to me a barge of coal, which leaves me (with the amount sent up on the Kate Dale) with about 12,000 bushels. If the army remains here more will be required soon. I would advise that the Kate Dale be not sent up again, as she draws too much water. I have about 300 cords of wood on hand. Affairs do not look promising at all, and everything has the appearance of a failure in the object of the expedition, provided it had one.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Alexandria, La., April 23, 1864.

Captain WELCH,
Depot Quartermaster :-

Mr. Butler is going to ship the most of Governor Wells' cotton on his boats under permission from General Banks. I wish you would give Governor Wells the first opportunity for shipping what Mr. Butler cannot take.

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Mr. Butler has also permission to ship on his boats his cotton which is now in town, or what may come in for him.

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 88. } *Str. Emma, New Orleans, La., April 23, 1864.*
* * * * *

II. For the purpose of avoiding accidents and insuring certainty, regularity, and dispatch in the movements of the transports bearing the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps en route to their destination on Red River, the following instructions will be strictly observed :

1. The steamer Emma, bearing the major-general commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps, is designated as the flag vessel and will lead the advance. The steamers Starlight, Polar Star, John H. Groesbeck, and Universe will follow in the order named, at intervals of 100 yards.

2. The fleet will start from New Orleans and other landings, falling into line as above prescribed, upon the signal of three guns from the flag vessel while standing out in the river, and will come to a landing as near the flag vessel as possible on a signal of one gun from that vessel.

3. The troops on each transport will be held in constant readiness to repel any attack that may be made.

4. The ranking officer on each transport will assume command of it, and will be held strictly responsible for any violation or neglect of this order.

5. The entire transportation will be under the general direction of Lieut. Col. R. B. Hatch, chief quartermaster Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., April 23, 1864.

Colonel SLACK,
Commanding Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry :

It is desirable that so much of your command as can be embarked on the Starlight should take their place on that boat in the fleet upon the appointed signal, which is the firing of three guns from the flag-boat Emma. The remainder of your command and of the Thirty-

fourth Iowa will embark on the Universe as soon as practicable and follow the fleet up the Mississippi and Red Rivers until they overtake it. An active and efficient officer should be left to hasten the embarkation of the remaining troops and voyage of the Universe.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

MOUND CITY, ILL., April 23, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your telegram is received. I am not aware of the instructions Devoe has received from the admiral, but I know that the admiral would not allow anything to interfere with the high public interest.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that 1,520 mules can be spared for Nashville from the means of transportation in use in this department. A larger number cannot be spared at present, unless the small posts remote from the principal depots in the department be broken up. Of the above number it will be necessary to replace at least 1,000 mules as speedily as possible, after the demand for Nashville is supplied. Inclosed please find statement of the stations from which the mules have been drawn.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MYERS,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of mules for Nashville to be shipped prior to May 1, 1864, from Saint Louis depot.

	Mules.
Captain Grimes, assistant quartermaster, will furnish	1,000
Captain Hipple, assistant quartermaster, Cape Girardeau	90
Captain Case, Kansas City	100
Captain Flanigan, Sedalia	18
Captain Chapman	18
Twelfth Missouri and Thirteenth Illinois (Saint Louis)	126
Major Wilmot, Macon City	68
Capt. George R. Dyer, Pilot Knob	100
Total	1,520
Number already shipped	1,428
Artillery horses shipped to Nashville and Cairo from February 1, 1864	1,460

W. MYERS,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pilot Knob :

I understood from Colonel Myers that there was no urgent need of the horses now. If transportation is insufficient, after sending the mules up, you may put a company of infantry at Fredericktown and withdraw the company of cavalry now there, and one or two companies of infantry at Patterson in place of as many cavalry withdrawn. The outposts can thus be more easily supplied, until the mules withdrawn are replaced. If you have been supplying the company at Saint Genevieve with forage or rations hauled from Pilot Knob, notify the commanding officer there to require here for his supplies which can be shipped by steam-boat.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau :

Colonel Myers informs me that there is urgent need for all the mules under Captain Hipple's control which can possibly be spared for a few weeks. He will then replace them. You will do all in your power to meet his order by reducing the number required to the lowest possible figure. To accomplish this, cannot the commands at Charleston and Dallas buy forage in the adjacent country? If so, let it be done. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau :

Send Company A, Second Missouri Artillery, to New Madrid.
By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing :

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
New Madrid :

Send Company H, Second Missouri Artillery, to Cape Girardeau.
By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing :

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, April 23, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

Think it would be a good idea to put one or two companies of infantry at Patterson, but I have not got them to spare. If I had the two companies of my regiment now at Benton Barracks, I would place two companies down there and withdraw some cavalry. Have just gotten news from Centreville that Reves has ordered all his force to concentrate on Buffalo Creek, 25 miles south of Horse Fork of Currant River. Have instructed Major Wilson to be on the lookout for him.

J. F. TYLER,

Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,

Springfield, Mo., April 23, 1864.

Capt. R. B. OWEN,

Assistant Quartermaster :

The inclosed dispatch * has just been received from General Rosecrans. You are authorized to contradict the report circulated upon the streets yesterday evening in regard to the withdrawal of troops from this district. You can inform all Federal officers that they are authorized to contradict the report.

By direction of the general commanding :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,

Fort Gibson, C. N., April 23, 1864.

Captain KAUFMAN,

Commanding Detachments :

SIR : I have already sent two dispatches to you ; one of them has been brought back from Shields, the other may have reached you. I ordered you then, as I do now, to come in as rapid as possible. Quantrill has been driven back across the Arkansas River. He has from 60 to 80 men. Colonel Adair, who came with him, has been driven across the Illinois River above Tahlequah, and will, I hope, be taken. The Illinois, Grand River, and all the creeks are rising. Colonel Adair had 325 men. Watie with 300 is 10 miles from Boggy Depot on the Fort Smith road. Some Texans at Boggy. No large force there. As the rivers are rising you will see the propriety of returning speedily. If necessary, make raft. Let none of your command straggle, as Quantrill is around. Send a dispatch.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips, commanding :

WM. GALLAHER,

First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Train from Fort Smith :

SIR : I desire to notify you that the column on my east flank has fled precipitately across Illinois River, which was almost past fording and which now bars pursuit. But he cannot trouble you. Quantrell, afraid of the forces I was concentrating on him and that were in his rear, fled south last night and crossed Arkansas in the night. My scout was on his trail at daylight, 6 miles west of Creek Agency. Captain Kaufman may still get him. The river is past fording below the mouth of Grand River, and is rapidly rising above, as is the Verdigris. Grand River is past fording. You had better push on rapidly.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips, commanding :

WM. GALLAHER,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 23, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON,
Commanding, Fort Smith :

Colonel Lynde has been on the road to Fort Smith a week to-day. He was to go via Berryville, King's River, Huntsville, Mulberry Creek, and Van Buren. He should arrive at Fort [Smith] to-morrow or next day. The news this morning is that General Smith has whipped the rebels near Ecure, on Red River, on the 9th.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 23, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Comdg. District of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter. :

SIR : I have the honor to state that I have not the transportation required by Lieutenant Eayre for the expedition now fitting out by him. From the nature of the service and the deficiency of forage, I find it impossible to hire at any price in reason, or even at all. What shall I do in this emergency?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUDON MULLIN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General BRAYMAN,
Cairo :

A newspaper dispatch from New Orleans, giving some account of the casualties in the first day's battle on Red River, says, "The Thirtieth Maine suffered severely," and then mentions that Colonel

18 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

Emerson was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Fessenden, son of Senator Fessenden, commanded the Thirtieth Maine Regiment, and apprehension is felt here that he is the person alluded to as Colonel Emerson. You will please make diligent inquiry, and report immediately whether Colonel Fessenden, of the Thirtieth Maine, is the person alluded to or not, and also all that can be ascertained respecting him.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Send same message to Hon. B. F. Wade and D. S. Gooch, Cairo.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Department of the Gulf, Red River :

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive yesterday at the hands of General Corse your letter of April 14th, from Grand Ecore, and was glad to hear the specific account of your affairs up Red River. We had become quite anxious, from confused and conflicting accounts sent by the busy correspondents who always exaggerate accounts, good or bad. I was and am disappointed, as I do sadly need that command of General A. J. Smith, but I see that you could not spare them at that moment. I hope you pushed on at once, as otherwise the enemy must surely have availed themselves of the tempting opportunity to fall on Steele. We have no later dates of any of our Red River forces than those brought by General Corse. I had a message from General Grant last night, and we must all soon pitch in, and for weal or woe battles must ensue more bloody than any which have characterized this war. I hope you will soon finish up that job and turn your attention to another more important work, but you are so far away that I can make no calculation upon your forces.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Red River :

DEAR ADMIRAL: I received your valuable letter by General Corse, and felt sadly disappointed at the result. All things moved so well on time as far as Alexandria that I was in hopes the sequel would be of the same kind. General Corse describes that after the enemy was checked and then worsted night set in and both armies withdrew, but ours came back 40 miles. We cannot claim that as victory. I hope, however, that you all pushed on, for otherwise the enemy must have turned on Steele. I feel very uneasy and await accounts with painful solicitude. We are too far off and too intent on our own game to send forces to Red River. Indeed, I do think all our calculations were well made and the combined forces were ample to walk over all opposition.

I have not heard of Steele since he went to Camden, and I fear he directed his course straight on Shreveport, though prudence would have dictated his feeling toward Alexandria or Natchitoches. It does appear that the movement was too slow. The 17th was the day appointed to meet at Alexandria, and the 14th of April found the main army at Grand Ecore. I think I could have made better time, but that is none of my business, although I do lose the services of 10,000 of my best men in the campaign over here. I am glad you are pleased with Generals Smith and Mower. Though I want both, I cannot call for them as long as their associates are in danger.

It cannot now be long before both Grant's army in Virginia and mine at Chattanooga move forward. We are already in contact; our pickets are in sight of each other, so that battle will not long be delayed. I have my old opponent, and only ask him to stand and not draw me too far away from my supplies. A small army can feed on the country by scattering, but a large one cannot. But there is no use in delaying, and the issue is made. I shall go down to Chattanooga by May 1. I will write to Captain Shirk to keep a bright lookout up the Tennessee that Forrest don't cross and cut my roads when I am in Georgia.

Present my compliments to all.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HdQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Detachment on Red River:

DEAR GENERAL: General Corse has returned. He brought no letter from you, but gave good accounts of you and your troops. I had hoped from the rapid work you did up to Alexandria that the whole expedition would go on in like manner. I want your command, but, of course, you could not leave under the circumstances by which you were surrounded on the 14th of April. General Corse says that in the second day's fight at Pleasant Hill the enemy were beaten and were retreating. I cannot understand why our army retraced its steps to Grand Ecore when it was so important in time, in distance, more especially as Steele was known to be approaching from the north. But all will be explained in time. I have simply ordered that when you do come out of Red River that Mower's division remain at Memphis, and yours come round by Cairo and up the Tennessee to Clifton, and thence across to Decatur. But as time and circumstances may change I will have orders meet you at Memphis. General McPherson now commands the department, and all our attention is engaged in the awful responsibilities that rest on us here. General Grant has ordered that Steele command on Red River, and he must order things according to the result of your expedition. I was in hopes it would have been made more rapidly, so that those troops could have taken part with us in the events soon to transpire. You will as soon as you can possibly be spared come to Memphis, where orders will meet you.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, April 24, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Commanding Defenses of New Orleans :

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information copies of two telegrams just received, as follows :

BATON ROUGE, *April 24, 1864—2 p. m.*

The rebels are crossing westward ; a captain and 13 men last night, some night before, and report of much larger force going in a few days. I suppose the gun-boats keep everything very safe down toward New Orleans.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*BATON ROUGE, *April 24, 1864—2.05 p. m.*

Some rebel troops have crossed the river westward, close above. More are reported to intend to do it in a few days. One gun-boat between Donaldsonville and Red River.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

I am, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

U. S. Transport Emma, April 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL: I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the command at Pass Cavallo, Tex. If attacked by the enemy in force, they would be compelled, owing to their diminished numbers, to abandon the outer line of defenses and fall back 3 miles into the inner line of defenses. Within this line there is only salt water. Their fuel is gathered from the beach 25 or 30 miles down the island, and even this poor supply is rapidly failing and would be cut off by an approach of the enemy. Fifty feet of bridging at the lower end of the island would connect it with the mainland, affording easy passage for any amount of artillery and land transportation. The capability of the garrison enduring a siege would be determined simply by the length of time they could exist without water and fuel. If it is intended to hold this position, they should be supplied with condensers, and fuel both for condensers and the necessary camp use.

Hoping that this will meet with immediate attention, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,

Major-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

Nashville, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,

Commanding, Red River :

GENERAL: My latest dates from your quarter are to April 14, when General Banks' army had fallen back to Grand Ecore, where a part of Admiral Porter's fleet was threatened by low water. It is utterly

impossible for me to give you any instructions from here, without the knowledge of events since April 14. All I can now say is that if Shreveport has been taken and destroyed, all you should attempt is to garrison Alexandria, in connection with the gun-boats, and strengthen your line on the Arkansas. Smith's command is needed at Memphis and here as soon as it can possibly be spared. Your command has been extended over the Indian Territory and General Blunt is sent back to Kansas. I have repeatedly urged that all the territory west of the Mississippi be united in one command, embracing, of course, Kansas and Missouri, so that the officer may control all the resources of that region. I have no means of knowing what troops are in Missouri, Kansas, the Indian Territory, or even Arkansas, my returns are so incomplete. All these should be under one commander, but as it is you must do the best you can with the resources at your command. All our armies are much weaker than the public suppose, and the veterans return slowly, protracting their leaves too long. Write me more fully and frequently.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 24, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas:

MAJOR: Col. C. C. Andrews is at Devall's Bluff with 800 men awaiting transportation. I respectfully ask that the chief quartermaster furnish the transportation, that the force under Colonel Andrews may be brought to this place at once.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, April 24, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: Have you forwarded the message to Colonel Andrews to return to this place without delay? If not, you will do so at once. Troops here are ordered to Camden, and it is necessary for Colonel Andrews' force to return without delay.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 24, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

SIR: I respectfully recommend that the military telegraph line be extended to New Madrid, either from Cape Girardeau or Bloomfield, as shall be found best. I understand the poles are standing

on the old line from Bloomfield, and that part of the insulators and wire remain. Captain Smith, superintendent of construction, informs me that he has a working party which he can put on the line at once.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Louisiana, Mo., April 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General Fisk :

DEAR SIR: There are now 3 horse-thieves confined in the Bowling Green jail in this county, 2 of whom are the worst bushwhackers and thieves that Missouri has ever produced, and of course they have their friends, who will use every exertion in their power to release them. They have already made an attempt to let the scoundrels out, but the citizens were on the lookout and made them skeddaddle; but the citizens are not prepared to keep any force from coming in, and the occurrence at Hunnewell the other day has rather scared them up, and Mr. Steel, the sheriff of Pike County, has just suggested the propriety of having at least a part of a company of soldiers stationed there, if not a whole one. If you could send a lieutenant and 25 men there I am confident it would be of great benefit. I hope you will devise some means of assistance for the people of Bowling Green.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. A. MAYHALL,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
*Culpeper.**

* * * * *

I have just seen Admiral Porter's dispatch, dated Grand Ecore, April 14, to the Navy Department. He says, whatever may be said, the army there has met with a great defeat and is much demoralized. He speaks in strong terms of Banks' mismanagement and of the good conduct of A. J. Smith and his corps. He fears that if Smith is withdrawn Banks will retreat still farther, and Steele's command and the gun-boats above the rapids (which from fall of water cannot be withdrawn) will be greatly periled if not lost. He says Banks' army was ten days behind the appointed time. He protests against the withdrawal of Smith at this time, as it would be fatal to us. The Navy Department asks to know this in order to telegraph instructions to Cairo for Admiral Porter. What shall I reply?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

* For portion of this dispatch (here omitted) see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 489.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 25, 1864—8 p. m.*

(Received 8.52 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

A. J. Smith will have to stay with General Banks until the gun-boats are out of their difficulty. General Banks ought to be ordered to New Orleans and have all further execution on Red River in other hands. I have just received two private letters, one from New Orleans, and one (anonymous) from the Thirteenth Corps, giving deplorable accounts of General Banks' mismanagement. His own report and these letters clearly show all his disasters to be attributable to his incompetency. Send troops for General Sherman where he wants them.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Culpeper, Va., April 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I would send orders to General Steele to return to Little Rock ; to General Banks to return himself immediately to New Orleans and make preparations to carry out his previous instructions the moment his troops returned ; to place the senior officer under himself in command of the troops in the field, with instructions to see the gun-boats safely out of Red River as soon as possible, and then return all the troops rapidly to where they belong. If before receiving these instructions he has taken Shreveport, then to leave General Steele and the navy in charge of the river, giving General Steele, if necessary, all of Smith's troops.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Cotile, April 25, 1864.

Rear-Admiral PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: Arrived at this point last night. General Banks and army are on the march to Alexandria ; we brought up the rear and skirmished all the way. General Banks fought at the crossing of Cane River ; not much loss on either side ; our fight in the rear was sharp. General A. J. Smith's command is ordered peremptorily to Alexandria. Troops are now on the march. You will find the enemy some 2,000 strong on the opposite side ; their artillery does not amount to much ; what they have we have crippled badly. Will communicate more fully from Alexandria by the gun-boats Osage and Pittsburg, unless they get off before we arrive. General Smith and I both protest at being hurried away. I feel as if we were shamefully deserting you. If I had the power I would march my troops back to Calhoun, or wherever you might need us, if at all. I will try and get a communication to you from General A. J. Smith.

Most respectfully, truly, yours,

THOMAS KILBY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
 No. 85. } Little Rock, Ark., April 25, 1864.

* * * * *

IX. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball in the command of the troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River.

X. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,

Commanding Department of Arkansas :

GENERAL : I have the honor to report that, Major-General Blunt continuing to interfere with affairs in this department, and so much so as to endanger the safety of the troops in the District of the Frontier, I forwarded a dispatch to Major-General Halleck, complaining of Blunt's conduct, &c., and have received an answer from Col. E. D. Townsend, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.* You will see by it that all of the Fort Smith command is attached to your department, and Major-General Blunt ordered away.

The Ninth Kansas has not as yet reported. I don't know where they are ; when last heard from they were at Fort Scott, Kans. As soon as it can be ascertained where they are, they will be ordered here in compliance with your instructions.

The Third Wisconsin are here, and are remustered as veterans. They will go home in a day or so. I wish to send the prisoners of war now confined here to the North. There are over 500 now on hand. We have had much trouble in getting horses and mules to move trains and batteries ; all has been done that could be to get the trains organized. Colonel Andrews returned with his command last night ; he had no battle. The rebels fled across Cache River, and into swamps. Andrews brought in several prisoners, one colonel, and several other officers, among them a bearer of dispatches from General Price. I send you the dispatches. Captain Hand, of Fourth Arkansas, to-day arrested, as he says, a spy, and had him shot. The shooting was done inside the lines, and in sight of camp, and being a very great outrage, I have the captain and men arrested and placed in confinement.

Colonel Livingston, commanding District of Northeastern Arkansas, has been compelled to move his command to Jacksonport, that he may be the better enabled to subsist men and horses, as it is impossible to get forage at Batesville, and very uncertain as to subsistence. I approve the move. He was attacked at Jacksonport by McRae's force on the 22d, but repulsed him, killing several, among whom was Colonel Love, of Freeman's command. Our loss was 2 wounded.

The forces at posts above maintain their position ; but guerrillas

* Inclosure was copy of General Orders, No. 164, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, April 17, 1864, p. 196.

are numerous and give them a great deal of trouble. It is almost impossible to keep the telegraph communication up between Clarksville and Fort Smith. It has been down for some time, though I now have a force at work, and hope to soon have the communication perfect.

Major-General Hurlbut has been relieved of the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. General Washburn is assigned to the command. The massacre of our troops at Fort Pillow is one of the most damnable outrages on record. Officers and men murdered after surrender; negroes buried alive, and officers burned. The Tenth Illinois arrived last night, without arms and without horses. I have deemed it improper to send them forward on this account. We have now exhausted every team and wagon to supply you; you will either have to send them back, or we must get a new supply from the North, or we cannot send you another train.

The dispatches I send you from General Price will give you comfort. "Pap" thinks you will be used up. I fear General Banks has gained but a barren victory. I hope, general, that success may continue to attend you; that you may be completely victorious over the enemy in every engagement, and that your life and health may be spared. Compliments to Generals Thayer and Rice. God bless you all.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 25, 1864.

Colonel FULLER,
Commanding, Dardanelle, Ark. :

COLONEL : I desire that you again send assistance to Clarksville, and that a force sufficient be kept on the line between Clarksville and Van Buren to keep the telegraph line in repair. This is of the utmost importance.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF N. E. ARK. AND POST JACKSONPORT,
April 25, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

SIR : I have the honor to transmit the following report : On the departure of Col. R. R. Livingston, commanding district, with a portion of his command, on the morning of the 22d instant, in pursuit of the enemy, being myself the ranking officer remaining at these headquarters and in command of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, per order Col. William D. Wood, I assumed command of the post and immediately ascertained the number of effective officers and men under my command, which was as follows : Of the First Nebraska Cavalry, 42 privates for duty, 4 non-commissioned officers (dismounted), 79 guard on duty and sick roll, in emergency,

effective; 2 commissioned officers; 127 total. Of the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, 125 non-commissioned officers and privates, 24 picket guard, non-commissioned officers and privates; 5 commissioned officers on duty (dismounted), except 12 men; 154 total. The center section, Company D, Second Missouri Artillery, 28 men, 1 commissioned officer; 29 total, with two pieces of ordnance, making an aggregate of 310 officers and men, a force which we considered sufficient to guard and protect the post.

Under the circumstances I immediately ordered my entire command to be in constant readiness, armed and equipped with sufficient ammunition, which order was promptly obeyed. I also caused the most valuable property of the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, to be moved into a warehouse in town and placed a guard over it. I also caused the usual guard at the post quartermaster's, commissary stores, and headquarters to guard well their respective posts.

We remained quiet and undisturbed until the afternoon of the 24th instant, when I received information which caused me to sound "to arms," and hold all my command under arms during the most of the afternoon; at the same time directed the teams to be in readiness at the sound of alarm to move into town, where we expected the attack, if any, to be located.

On the evening of the 23d instant, Capt. L. B. Brown returned from near Batesville with his command and fifteen loaded teams, which numbered, officers and men, mounted, about 70. I ordered him, with his command, to report as soon as practicable to Col. William D. Wood, in the field. Captain Brown, with a lieutenant and 60 men, left camp early on the morning of the 24th instant, in obedience to orders for that purpose. The balance of his command were reserved for other duty. Captain Brown brought me the intelligence that he had not sufficient transportation with him to bring all the goods left on the banks of White River, near Batesville, by the steamer on her downward trip, and had requested Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, in command of the post at Batesville, to send a sufficient guard to protect the goods until teams could be sent from this post for them.

I, as soon as practicable, on the 24th instant ordered 20 dismounted men of the First Nebraska Cavalry, and 20 mounted men of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, with ten teams, to go after the goods. They started, and were partly across the Black River at the time of the aforesaid alarm, when I considered it unsafe to continue the journey, and ordered their return, which was promptly obeyed. All the officers and men of the command promptly obeyed all orders, and in fact were all anxious to show what the command were able to do should the post be attacked. All the sick and lame came halting and limping into the ranks, eager for a fight. I have further to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that on the 22d and 23d instant I did not allow any person whatever to pass out of town. On the 24th instant a few loyal persons were allowed to pass the pickets. On same date arrested and confined one man who came into camp under suspicious circumstances. He has since been discharged from arrest.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. W. BROWN,
Major Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *April 25, 1864*—5.30 p. m.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

I have rebel information that their plan is to send two brigades of cavalry and two of mounted infantry to North Missouri, a column of guerrillas and Seventh Rebel Missouri on Rolla, to operate with the conspirators' organization here. Our troops are scattered over the State. Please let me have the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
*Major-General.*SAINT LOUIS, *April 25, 1864.*

(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

Colonel Myers reports that 1,520 mules can be spared from the department transportation. Many of them must be replaced as soon as the wants at Nashville are supplied. In ten days from April 21 Colonel M. will have shipped to Nashville 4,000 mules and 600 artillery horses.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
*Major-General.*CAIRO, ILL., *April 25, 1864.*Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo. :*

If your wishes have been disregarded in any case it has been through mistake. I will make inquiries. I regard your permit, or request, the same as orders, and have no right or wish to disturb them. I do not recollect the names mentioned having come to my notice.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

APRIL 25, 1864.

General CURTIS,
*Fort Leavenworth,*General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo. :

Following dispatch received from Clarksville :

Colonels Jackman, Dorsey, and Parker passed this post this morning, going north to Missouri, with 112 men, mostly recruiting officers for rebel army. They intend passing all points quietly.

G. M. WAUGH,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.*W. S. ROSECRANS,
*Major-General.*FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Dispatch received speaks of rebels passing Clarksville north to Missouri. Clarksville being in Missouri, the direction seems uncertain.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1864.

J. M. HIATT,
Keokuk, Iowa :

You will proceed immediately to Clark County, Mo., and exert yourself to prevent a threatened collision between the Seventh Missouri, or any other troops, and the citizens of that county.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 25, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Cape Girardeau :

I telegraphed Colonel Rogers on the 23d that the order had been revoked, and asked him to inform you that you would remain at Cape Girardeau until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing :

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 25, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 20th instant 2 notorious bushwhackers, by the names of Wilhite and Wilson, broke into the house of Charles Ewing, who resided 8 miles southwest of Lexington, and, when ascending the stairs, was met by Ewing with a double-barreled shotgun, who fired upon them, but his wife, in her great anxiety to prevent the shooting of her husband, sprang in front of him, having an infant child in her arms. This deranged Ewing's aim, who missed the villains and shot off the foot of the child, the charge passing through his wife's dress, he receiving at the same instant a wound through the body that will probably be fatal.

Ewing was at one time in the rebel army, became satisfied of his errors, and has been since universally respected by the loyal citizens for the conscientious, earnest manner that he has kept his oath of allegiance to the Government. He is a man of tried courage and integrity. It is supposed that the special reason of this attack was that Ewing had been very active in organizing a company of citizen guards, to which he had been elected captain. This, with his character and the unfortunate maiming (if not killing) his own child, has caused an intensity of feeling much greater than is usual with the citizens when a murder is committed by these villains.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HICKMAN MILLS, MO., *April 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN :

SIR : By order of Col. James H. Ford, pursuant to your instructions, the company of Enrolled Missouri Militia at this place has been disbanded and a new company organization made ; the result is that we are deprived of the assistance and abilities of the only man that has the ability and influence necessary to our protection here. To illustrate, on the 12th of March last some \$500 worth of mules and cattle were stolen from the neighborhood of Little Santa Fé, partly from members of our company. Captain Axline was absent at the time, but returned on the night of the 15th. Early next morning, on learning of the loss, he requested me to go with him to see Captain Hall. Getting an escort from him we proceeded to Little Santa Fé, there dismissing the escort obtained at this place ; the captain procured another from Captain Allen, of the Eleventh Kansas, followed in pursuit, and at the end of three days returned with the stock and thieves, having overtaken the stock and arrested the thieves at the distance of 65 miles from the line in the State of Kansas. They were turned over to Captain Allen and the stock delivered to the proper owners.

It is admitted here by all the citizens that we have no man that we can put in his place that has the confidence and respect of the Kansas troops in such a degree as will insure their assistance and co-operation in affairs of this kind ; he has manifested a disposition in many other instances to protect our property while in command of the company which I have not space to mention, and further, his influence with the soldiers stationed here was such that while on duty private property was respected and no petty thefts were committed, which I am sorry to say has not been the case since. Our organization as it now stands is composed of men, rank and file, who have been living here during the war without taking up arms in favor of the Government, though a few of them have been in arms against it ; and now turning out of the company the only radically loyal man we had in it, a man, too, who has had experience in command, well tried in battle, one who has never shrunk from responsibility, and placed in his stead men without either military experience, ability, or inclination to oppose the enemy by force of arms, appears to have destroyed our respect at home and abroad.

In addition to the above, the muster-in rolls of Lieutenant Axline's company have been returned executed by order of Major-General Schofield, and the organization placed upon a basis that appears to give satisfaction to the company—at least the truly loyal portion of it. I therefore very respectfully ask you to rescind the instructions given to Colonel Ford to disband the company organized by Major-General Schofield at this station, and petition you to retain Lieutenant Axline in command of the same. I was orderly sergeant in the old organization, and hold the same position in the new one. I do not, therefore, make this request through any selfish motive of my own, but for the general good and safety of all. In regard to Lieutenant Axline's ability, integrity, and loyalty, Capt. T. S. Case, of your staff, can give you all the information you desire. By complying with the above request you will confer a lasting favor (as I fully believe) on the company.

Very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JAMES H. J. HARRIS.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, April 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District, for his information and for report.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *April 25, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,

Commanding Second Sub-District, Sedalia :

COLONEL: Major-General Rosecrans communicates the following from Clarksville, Ark., by telegraph :

Colonels Jackman, Dorsey, and Parker passed here (Clarksville) with 112 men, mostly recruiting officers, going north into Missouri. They intend to pass all posts quietly.

You will immediately relieve your command of all unnecessary baggage, all camp and garrison equipage, except one tent for the officers of each company, and make requisitions for shelter-tents for the troops. Advise the commanding officers of citizen guards of this movement, and secure their co-operation. If possible, we must crush this movement before it gains a head.

Colonels Hall and McFerran have received similar instructions, and are directed to co-operate with you.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, Mo., *April 25, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,

Comdg. Second Sub-Dist. of Central Mo., Sedalia, Mo. :

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the capture and execution of a bushwhacker at this place on the 24th instant. The particulars as follows: On the morning of the 23d instant, being informed that a bushwhacker was in the neighborhood, I immediately sent out my men in every direction, and, with the aid of the citizen guards, succeeded in capturing him late in the evening, and, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant, I had him shot and decently buried.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BOX,
Capt. Company H, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Sedalia, April 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, for his information.

This man Johnson stole a horse and hat from a Mr. Higgins on Flat Creek, 6 miles south of this place, and was pursued by citizens and soldiers sent out from here, and was captured by Captain Box.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding Sub-District.

BROWNSVILLE, MO., *April 25, 1864.*

[Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:]

COLONEL: I herewith send you the statement of the bushwhacker that I had shot on the morning of the 24th instant, in his own words, as follows:

I spent the summer and fall of 1863, from June 1 to December 7, 1863, in Platte, Clay, and Buchanan Counties. I was with the rebel Cols. John Calhoun Thornton and John H. Winston (both of Platte County). At some times there were only two or three of us together, at other times there was a considerable company of us together. On the 7th of December, 1, in company with 6 other men, started south, went to Arkansas (not thinking it safe for us to remain in Missouri through the winter). In the latter part of March I started back to Missouri in company with 4 other men, 2 of whom stopped in Texas County, Mo.; the others came with me to this side of Osage River and crossed the Osage River, above the mouth of Linn Creek, on the 19th instant. On the 20th we came in contact with some Federal soldiers, and I think the 2 men that were with me were killed or captured. I was making my way back to Platte County, expecting to rejoin Colonels Thornton and Winston, if there, and spend the coming summer as I did the last. I don't belong to the Confederate Army, nor have not since August 1, 1862. I have never taken the oath, nor ever intended to submit to the Federal authorities if I could help it.

My name is James A. Johnson.

The above are the important points of his statement.

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BOX,

Captain Company H, Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M.

WARRENSBURG, *April 25, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,

Jefferson City:

COLONEL: The commanding general has received a dispatch from Major-General Rosecrans that Colonels Jackman, Dorsey, and Parker passed Clarksville, going north, with 112 men, mostly recruiting officers, who are coming into Missouri to recruit. He directs that your command be distributed and the line of the Osage occupied. Except one tent for the officers of each company, and necessary cooking utensils, axes, &c., all tents and camp and garrison equipage will be sent to Jefferson City. You will immediately draw shelter-tents for your regiment. He also directs me to say that you will please encourage the organization of citizen guards. You can rely on the co-operation of Colonel Philips, who receives similar instructions, and is directed to act with you in making the country warm for this emeute.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1864.

General SANBORN,

Springfield, Mo.:

To what rumors from Red River do you allude? Banks' defeat is acknowledged, fully confirmed, but no very serious disaster. Have you heard anything with regard to Steele?

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 25, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Missouri:*

I referred to the rumors of Banks' defeat in the papers of the 20th instant. I have got nothing definite from General Steele since the 9th. On that day he had quite a battle on the Little Missouri with General Fagan's division, and the rebels were badly whipped, and General Fagan killed.* General Steele occupied Camden on the 9th, and advanced from there on the 11th. A Texan that came into Fort Smith from the south last Saturday says that General Price has crossed R d River with his army. The above is from Fort Smith, and all that I have heard from that direction.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *April 25, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I received the following dispatch yesterday from Clarksville, viz :†

* * * * *

These men were on King's River the last that I heard of them, and may have been driven back by Major Melton's command. About 100 guerrillas are on Cowskin, in McDonald County, and 40 have been as far north as Horse Creek, between Lamar and Stockton. Our forces are attacking and driving them daily, and thus far all have gone south, instead of north, that have been driven out. Indications point to a great effort on the part of the rebels to overrun this section with bands of guerrillas; as great an effort will be made to destroy them as fast as they come in. Are the reported reverses on Red River credited at headquarters?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Colonel Phillips telegraphs from Fort Gibson that a force of about 200, supposed to be guerrillas, crossed Arkansas River and killed 5 persons. Colonel Phillips has no cavalry to pursue, but started a company after them. He thinks they may intend a raid on Southern Kansas.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 25, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I telegraphed you on the 16th instant, calling your attention to erroneous impressions created by a report from your office as published in Senate Ex. Doc. 32, which stated my force at about 16,000.† Your dispatch of the 17th, turning over the Indian Territory to the

* A mistake.

† See Rosecrans to Curtis and Brown, April 25, p. 233.

‡ Reference is to a report of March 31, 1864, from Secretary of War, to be printed in Series III.

Department of Arkansas, was duly received and my officers and troops are duly informed. I now call your attention to my tri-monthly report of the 20th, which was forwarded on the 22d instant, which shows all my forces present for duty only 4,350. The order of the 17th only deprived me of home-guard militia Indians at Fort Gibson, who are neither mounted or properly armed, and this report of the 20th is therefore a pretty fair presentation not only of what I now have, but what real soldiers I had last month, for those Indians did not amount to much, and the Fort Smith troops did not report to me.

The movements on Shreveport do not cover my department, and Southern Kansas is liable to raids from Central Texas, such as Quantrill made last year, and which disgraced humanity. To-day Colonel Phillips telegraphed that Quantrill is on the Arkansas, near him. I ought to have at least two more regiments merely for a proper defense of Southern Kansas, and it seems to me I should also have power to call out and arm the militia of this State, as they have been in Missouri, to resist or deter such invasions.

The removal of the Indian Territory from my command relieves me from much trouble and anxiety concerning my duties connected with the protection and defense of the Indians, but rather increases my anxiety as to Southern Kansas, which I wished to defend by establishing proper defenses on the upper Arkansas River. This I hope will now be consummated by a commander in Arkansas, but until the Arkansas River is so guarded I feel the necessity of guarding my new southern department line as securely as possible.

Knowing the desire to mass forces on special and desirable movements, I fear this department will be again subject to devastation such as transpired at Shawnee, Olathe, Humboldt, Baxter Springs, and Lawrence, because of the absence of the people of Kansas who have joined our remote and more advanced columns of volunteer forces. In consequence of past disasters I am obliged to place guards at many important towns to prevent a general departure of terrified inhabitants; and the little force I have is therefore all employed guarding the overland mail route, the Santa Fé route, and the posts and stores of my command. The posts are so widely separated, and some of them so remote, extending to Idaho and nearly to Salt Lake, I cannot concentrate, as you will perceive, any considerable number to resist a raid if one be made into Southern Kansas.

I hope, therefore, you will present to the honorable the Secretary of War the necessity of immediately strengthening in some way my available force to resist assaults from rebels approaching through the Indian Territory on the line of Quantrill's last movement, which was about the meridian of 96 or 97 degrees.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,

Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 25, 1864.*

General T. J. MCKEAN:

Dispatch from Colonel Phillips of 21st speaks of rebels, about 200 strong, crossing the Arkansas northward. It is supposed to be Quantrill's forces. Give immediate notice to your outposts, and be ready to repel if assailed.

S. R. CURTIS,

Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,

Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Did Colonel Phillips inform you whether the rebels crossed above or below Fort Gibson?

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Dist.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Phillips on the 22d reports to Colonel Blair by messenger in substance what you have already received by telegraph in regard to movements below. Two additional companies have been sent to Pleasant Grove. Humboldt now secure against a larger force than reported to be coming north.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Fort Scott, Kans.:

Two companies of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt, en route for Pleasant Grove, will be at Le Roy on Wednesday night. Have Major Plumb communicate with him at that point the state of affairs. The rebels crossed the Arkansas River 25 miles above Fort Gibson.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Commanding Brigade, Fort Scott:

Company D, Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, at Le Roy, is attached to the First Brigade and ordered to report to Major Plumb at Humboldt for orders, by letter.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,

Olathe, Kans.:

Report by telegraph when Companies A and G arrive at Olathe, and after their arrival have Major Haas and two of the four companies ready to move south on short notice, but wait for further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT,
Olathe, Kans.:

Leave Major Haas in command at Olathe if you choose, and start as soon as practicable with two companies through Paola, Garnett, and Le Roy to the south border. Further instructions will be given when you reach here.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 25, 1864.*

Lieut. J. E. GREER,
A. A. G., Second Brig., Mound City, Kans.:

Major Laing is sick at this post, and Captain Thompson, Company B, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, has been ordered to take temporary command of detachments at Rockville, Trading Post, and Coldwater. Notify detachments at Trading Post and Rockville.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 25, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I have three separate commands out after Indians, who are stealing in every direction. Have recaptured about 100 head of stock. I need about 100 horses for immediate use in the field after Indians. Shall I order my quartermaster to buy what can be had at reasonable rates, and will you set limit to be paid? Cannot quartermaster buy saddles in this emergency? Will General Mitchell soon relieve the companies of my regiment now in his district, and order them to report to me?

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 25, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith copy* of report of Lieut George S. Eayre, commanding detachment sent in pursuit of Indians who stole the stock of Irwin, Jackman & Co., as referred to in my letter of the 9th instant. Lieutenant Eayre having returned to Denver and procured the required transportation, has again gone after the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Dist.

* See Part I, p. 880.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,

Denver, April 25, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado :

SIR: I have application from parties in Government employ at the Point of Rocks (Upper Arkansas Indian Agency) for arms to defend themselves with against Indian hostilities. If twenty or thirty good guns with ammunition could be placed there, under such regulations as you may prescribe, it would promote the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,

*Governor of Colorado Territory.*CAMP COLLINS, COLO. TER., *April 25, 1864.*

Lieut. G. H. STILWELL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Denver, Colo. Ter. :

SIR: In compliance with order from district headquarters, dated April 13, 1864, I left Camp Collins on the morning of the 16th, with a detachment of 25 men of B Company, and proceeded on the Laramie road to Cheyenne Pass, a distance of 75 miles; then down Lodge Pole Creek 100 miles to the Pine Bluffs. Met a great many Sioux Indians on Lodge Pole and Crow Creeks. They all appeared very friendly, and knew nothing of any troubles between the Indians and whites. I met a Mexican near the Pine Bluffs, who said a war party of 15 Cheyennes had crossed some 40 miles below, on their way to Crow Nation, some five days before. They were going out to steal ponies. I then crossed the country to the Platte, 75 miles; thence to Camp Collins, where I arrived on the evening of the 23d. All of the Indians I met were Sioux; they were very friendly, and say they have no desire to make war with the whites.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. HAWKINS,

First Lieut., First Cav. of Colorado, Comdg. Detach.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., April 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,

Commanding District of Minnesota :

GENERAL: I have had no further news of the action of Standing Buffalo and Sweet Corn with their bands of Sissetons. In case they complete their submission, I suggest to you that they be located somewhere on Devil's Lake, so that they will be protected from any hostility of the Yanktonais by the garrison of that post, aided if necessary by the garrison of the post near mouth of Long Lake, on the Missouri. There will be no danger from the Yanktonais anywhere in the buffalo region embraced in the great triangle made by the large posts at Devil's Lake, on James River, and on Missouri River, near mouth of Long Lake. The region included between these posts seems to have been last year, as it will be this year, the resort of the buffalo. Such seed corn, &c., as the Sissetons need to open their farms at Devil's Lake can be supplied them on proper representations to these headquarters.

The bands of Standing Buffalo, Sweet Corn, and any other bands of Sisseton Sioux who surrender to the United States, had best be located at Devil's Lake, I think, with the understanding that so long as they behave themselves and are quiet and peaceful they will be aided in every way by the military authorities, and protected in their buffalo hunts in the great region south and southwest of Devil's Lake. Possibly some place on the James River might be assigned them, but for reasons which will suggest themselves to you they should not be permitted to pass east of James River or south of the post on that river. The danger arising to them from the exasperated condition of the public mind in Minnesota, as well as danger to the people of the frontier from incursions by lawless young men of the tribe, renders it essential that these Indians be kept as far as possible from the frontier of Minnesota and Iowa.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1864—2.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Culpeper, Va.:

Your telegram of the 22d, asking for the removal of General Banks, was submitted to the President, who replied that he must await further information before he could act in the matter. General Steele was at Camden on the 20th, and was informed of General Banks' disaster. An order to him to return to Little Rock would probably reach him in five or six days. One to General Banks would not reach him in less than two or three weeks. This would cause a conflict in your proposed instructions to these officers, if Banks should have advanced on Shreveport, for Steele would then have returned to Little Rock. Would it not be better to send the instructions contained in your telegram to Banks, and a copy of them to General Steele, with orders to communicate with Banks or his successor in command, and to carry out the spirit of your instructions as in his judgment the condition of affairs at the time would require? I omitted to state that Admiral Porter says the failure of Banks' expedition and the withdrawal of our forces from Red River will result in the loss of nearly all of Louisiana and a part of Arkansas, where there is already a pretty strong Union sentiment. If General Banks is withdrawn from the field General Franklin will be the senior officer left.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CULPEPER, VA., April 26, 1864.

(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

The way you propose to communicate orders to General Steele and General Banks will be better than as I directed. General Franklin is an able officer, but has been so mixed up with misfortune that I would not select him for a large separate command, but he is so much

better than General Banks that I will feel safer with him commanding midst danger than the latter. I submit this, however, to the President and Secretary of War, whether the change shall be made. I am in hopes the whole problem will be solved before orders reach.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 26, 1864.

Captain DUNHAM,

General Banks' Staff, Devall's Bluff:

Colonel Clayton telegraphs that the train and troops on the way from Camden to Little Rock were undoubtedly all captured at Marks' Mills, beyond the Saline, on yesterday. It is important that General Banks should know this, as General Steele will be hard pressed for supplies and may be compelled to fall back. The trains lost at or near Camden and the one on yesterday cannot be replaced. If there is anything further please ask by telegraph.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, April 26, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN :

Colonel Fessenden was wounded in the leg at the battle for the possession of Monett's Bluff, on Cane River, the 23d instant. Their position was as difficult of access as Port Hudson or Vicksburg, and involved the safety of our army. He led the brigade which made the assault, and his conduct receives universal commendation. His wound is not dangerous, and he is doing remarkably well.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, {
No. 27. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.

* * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. C. Grover will report with his division to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Corps. This will not interfere with his duties as commanding post at Alexandria.

* * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, commanding U. S. forces at Pass Cavallo, will evacuate that place so soon as practicable, reporting with the troops under his command to Major-General McClermand, at New Orleans, La. It is essential that this movement be made with caution and dispatch. Its details are confided to Brigadier-General Roberts. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. R. Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, is assigned to the duties of chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf. He will at once detail a staff officer to take charge of his office in New Orleans.

* * * * *

12. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Regiments of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, now designated as the Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, and Ninety-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored), will perform the duties for which they were originally organized and will be subject to the orders of the chief engineer, Department of the Gulf.

* * * * *

15. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman will turn over his command to the senior officer present, and report with the least possible delay to the major-general commanding, at headquarters in the field.

16. Maj. Gen. J. A. McClelland, having arrived at this post with a portion of his command, will resume command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, reporting direct to these headquarters. That portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps heretofore reported to Major-General Franklin will report to Maj. Gen. J. A. McClelland.

17. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, commanding U. S. forces at Pass Cavallo, will, upon his arrival at New Orleans, turn over his command to the next senior officer present, who will report with it to the major-general commanding in the field with as little delay as is possible. Brigadier-General Roberts will remain in New Orleans and await further orders from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,

New Orleans, April 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,

Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Lee, recently from the front, reported to me yesterday that no more cavalry was particularly required at the front at the present moment. On inquiry to-day I find four and a half companies of Twelfth Illinois and detachment Second Maine Cavalry still here. I have countermanded the order for their movement to the front (except the half company), and will use all available transportation for the infantry now under orders and previously reported. General B. S. Roberts has sailed for Texas. If the cavalry above referred to is needed, please inform me, and it will be forwarded as soon as the infantry has been moved.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS

AND U. S. FORCES IN WEST LA.,

No. 41. }

Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.

Thorough inspection will at once be made of all the troops of this command, with special reference to the completeness of their outfit and preparation for the field. Reports of brigade inspectors will be promptly forwarded to the acting assistant inspector-general at these headquarters, and requisitions will be made without delay for all

articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance which shall be found to be needed for the completeness of the troops for the field.

By order of Major-General Franklin :

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this station with the following troops:

16th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry	480
34th Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry	367
47th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry	650
49th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry	404
69th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry	422
114th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry	345
Aggregate present	2,668
1st Wisconsin Battery, six rifled guns.	94

The steamer Universe, with part of the Thirty-fourth Iowa and part of the Forty-seventh Indiana and five guns of the First Wisconsin Battery, has not actually arrived but is not far behind.

Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler is in immediate command. The infantry have 150 rounds of ammunition to the man and the chests of the artillery carriages are full. The force has land transportation and camp equipage for field service and is supplied with rations and forage to the 28th instant. I have brought along in the hands of my quartermaster 40 teams and wagons complete, for an ordnance or general supply train for my command; also 12 ambulances and teams complete, 500 shovels, 144 chopping axes, and 96 pickaxes. The quartermaster has forage for these teams for ten or twelve days. My medical director has brought a small stock of assorted medical stores.

I am, &c.,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 26, 1864.

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of to-night, I am directed to inform you the position intended by the commanding general to be occupied by the brigade from your command is the wooded cypress about three-fourths of a mile from your present position and running at right angles with Bayou Rapides.

The directions you have given are therefore correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 89. } *Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.*

The Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry is placed temporarily under command of Brigadier-General Lawler, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Division :

GENERAL : Major-General McClernand directs that you will have your command, including the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, in readiness by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to move to the front and join the rest of this corps near this place. Major Schwartz, chief of artillery and ordnance, will guide your command and point out the ground it will occupy.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you order Brigadier-General Mower, with at least 2,500 men, to occupy a position on the opposite side of the river that will protect the transports. There are heights in that vicinity which should be occupied and held by your forces.

A sufficient cavalry force will be sent you to make a reconnaissance in the direction of ——— Mills to ascertain the movements of the enemy in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Comdg. Detach. Second Div., Seventh Army Corps :

I have the honor to transmit herewith Special Orders, No. 23, from these headquarters, assigning you to the command of a detachment of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. This detach-

ment is charged with the duty of escorting a train of supplies to General Steele, commanding department, at Camden. The following troops, being the major part of the force, marched from here to-day to Pine Bluff: The Sixty-second Illinois and Twelfth Michigan Infantry, aggregating about 1,300 men; the Fifth and Eleventh Ohio Batteries, each with six pieces and about 300 men, and a detachment of cavalry, numbering some 250 men.

In addition, the Third Minnesota Infantry and detachment of Third Division, 600 strong, has been ordered to report to you. So without any additional force from Pine Bluff you will have at your disposal 1,900 infantry, two batteries, and the number of cavalry named above. Arrangements are in progress to add to your command 300 infantry and 200 cavalry from the force at Pine Bluff, giving you an aggregate of upward of 3,000 men, well proportioned from the different arms of the service.

You will proceed to Pine Bluff by steamer, taking with you the Third Minnesota Infantry. Colonel Clayton, commanding at that point, will have instructions to give you all the men he can, and these will probably at least equal the number above mentioned. Please say to Colonel Clayton that it is my wish that he should accompany your command and give you the benefit of his valuable services; but I will not send any order for him to do so, leaving it entirely to his judgment whether he can be of more service with you or in command of his post.

You will please see personally to the prompt loading of the supply train, and if you can possibly augment your transportation at Pine Bluff you will spare no efforts to take every pound of subsistence possible to the front.

By General Steele's orders each regiment of infantry is to have two wagons, each battery one, and as cavalry has been added to the command a proportionate ratio of transportation should be furnished for it. In addition, four wagons are furnished for hospital and medical stores, and there is also an ambulance train. Bear in mind that the troops are in no case to have more transportation than has been stipulated by the commanding general. You will move from Pine Bluff with three days' rations carried by the men, and after that you are to draw from the train for subsistence. There is also a quantity of ammunition going forward; the careful management of this should command your attention. Please consult Colonel Clayton about the readiest method of improvising a bridge at the Saline. I judge that he is well informed on the subject by a dispatch received from him to-day.

I feel that it is scarcely necessary to remind you to avail yourself of every opportunity to subsist upon and draw forage from the country through which you travel, nor from personal conversation with yourself I am convinced that I cannot now any more strongly impress upon you the necessity that those supplies must be got to, or at least toward, General Steele at all hazards. Please communicate your progress at Pine Bluff by telegraph, and subsequently by such opportunities as may present themselves.

Wishing you every success, and knowing that whatever betides you and your command will acquit themselves with honor, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 86. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1864.

III. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the post of Little Rock, and will report without delay to Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, commanding troops, &c., for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1864.

I. Pursuant to paragraphs IX and X of Special Orders, No. 85, from headquarters Department of Arkansas, dated the 25th instant, the undersigned hereby relieves Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Volunteers, and assumes command of the "troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River."

II. The following staff officers are announced: First Lieut. Samuel T. Brush, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Orland W. Barrett, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster; First Lieut. John S. McClintock, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, acting commissary of subsistence, chief commissary; First Lieut. Charles E. McDougall, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Surg. Henry W. Davis, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, chief of medical staff; First Lieut. J. Francisco Guirado, First Cavalry, California Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Eben C. Litherland, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp. Communications to these headquarters will be addressed to Lieut. Samuel T. Brush, acting assistant adjutant-general. Communications on business relating to the staff departments must be addressed to the respective officers above announced to receive attention.

III. Orderly hours for citizens on business will be from 2.30 to 4 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, April 26, 1864.

Col. JAMES M. TRUE,
Comdg. Detach. Second Div., Seventh Army Corps:

We have sad news to-day. Colonel McLean's brigade, 240 wagons, and five pieces of artillery were overpowered by the enemy day before yesterday between the crossing of the Saline and Camden. It behooves you to be on the alert, and at all times, day and night, prepared for active resistance. You have with you about all the available transportation left in the department. The imminency of the case should command your attention, as it will, doubtless, your best efforts to secure the safety of your command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, April 26, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

By orders from Department of Arkansas I have succeeded General Kimball. Maintain the crossing of the Saline; preserve the bridge. Use all the force at your command for this purpose. Reply and tell me how your forces are disposed of, infantry and cavalry.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 26, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

Two thousand infantry, two batteries of artillery, and the Fifth Kansas Cavalry left for Pine Bluff early this morning. They go through light.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 26, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff, Ark.:

Dispatch received; 2,500 men are on the way to Pine Bluff to escort a train of supplies, thence to General Steele. Can you strengthen it by 200 cavalry and 300 infantry? It should go as strong as possible. Your front will be free as long as this force is in advance. I rely upon your assurance that the Saline can be crossed without delay. Can you give Mrs. McLean any information about her husband's position?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, April 26, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

By orders from headquarters Department of Arkansas, I have succeeded General Kimball. Has the Tycoon gone? If not, detain her until I can communicate with you again.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 26, 1864.

Col. W. R. JUDSON,
Comdg. District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

By orders from headquarters Department of Arkansas I have succeeded General Kimball. Now that the river is up, would it not be well to withdraw the troops from Roseville and strengthen Clarks-ville with them?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEAVENWORTH, *April 26, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS :

I have the following dispatch from Fort Gibson :

INDIAN BRIGADE, *Fort Gibson, April 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS :

SIR : I have already sent you two telegrams from Fort Smith. Thought Quantrill was going to Kansas. He had gone up on Grand River and, by night marches, I sent several small columns (I had only infantry) to meet him at daybreak on Price's Creek. It has rained hard for two days. The rivers are rising. Adair, who had 320 men, had been driven across Illinois River about Tablequah, and has gone east. Seeing himself about to be taken between the rivers, Quantrill crossed the Verdigris and Arkansas by a forced march last night. The rivers are up this morning. My scouts were on his trail at daybreak, 20 miles southwest, across Arkansas River again. I have a force over there under Captain Kaufman that may meet him. Suffering here for the train.

Respectfully,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Adair, as you see, moved east. He may come up toward Missouri or Arkansas, but the rise has induced Quantrill to return, and Adair may also. Who knows?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

MAJOR : I have the honor to request that the major-general commanding will order, from State arms, that 1,000 stand with equipments be sent to Col. J. F. Philips, commanding Second Sub-District, at Sedalia, in order that the citizens may be armed either as militia or, if preferred, as citizen guards, in case the movement of Jackman and others should render it necessary for the better protection of the country. The citizen guards will probably be the best organization to arm, as the basis, if not all, are loyal, while the militia will be made up of all citizens capable of bearing arms, and will undoubtedly have much disloyal element in it. The officers, who have been, are generally responsible parties and will naturally be elected captains of the companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia (when organized) in many cases. Double-barreled guns, with buck-shot cartridges, would be the most effective weapon in the hands of the citizens. A statement of the several organizations of "citizen guards" is being prepared and will be forwarded to department headquarters, for the information of the major-general commanding, as soon as possible.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Kansas City :*

SIR : You will on the receipt of this immediately prepare your command for moving at a brief notice, and maintain extreme vigilance

against surprise, keeping out some mounted pickets to watch the approach of any armed bodies of guerrillas who may be coming up from the south. You will also prepare yourself to turn over to the assistant quartermaster at Kansas City all your tents, camp, clothing, &c., garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores except one tent for officers of each company, and the necessary cooking utensils, picks, spades, axes, &c., and in lieu of your tents, to draw shelter-tents when the assistant quartermaster can supply them. A body of guerrillas, we are advised, is moving up from the south toward the Sni Hills. Keep a good lookout.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 26, 1864.

Maj. M. BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho, Mo. :

MAJOR: I am advised by Colonel Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, that Colonel Adair with 325 men crossed the Illinois River above Tahlequah on the 23d instant. He may attempt to come north into Missouri. I think you should keep your scouts well out to the southwest and south, and be prepared for him if he comes. Call citizens to your aid if you need them. Quantrill has been up Grand River, but Colonel Phillips reports that he has returned and recrossed the Arkansas. I will have more forces in your section as soon as grass grows a little more. Hold your forces well in hand and keep ready for any emergency in the mean time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *April 26, 1864.*
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Colonel Phillips telegraphs as follows:*

* * * * *

I supposed from this that high water and the colonel's movements have induced the rebels to fall back south of the Arkansas.

While in my command I urged the mounting of the Indian brigade on ponies; I again recommend it.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 26, 1864.*
General CURTIS, *Leavenworth, Kans. :*

General Sanborn says the Clarksville meant is 8 miles south of the Arkansas River. Your dispatch received. Thank you. Will give you any intelligence I get from that quarter.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* See Phillips to Curtis, April 23, p. 301.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN :

Colonel Phillips telegraphs as follows : *

By this I suppose the enemy has fallen back south of the Arkansas. Humboldt was probably their objective point. Press the block-house and try to increase forces in that region.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN :

You see by last report from Colonel Phillips that Captain Adair with about 300 had gone east from Tahlequah. General Rosecrans also reports over 100 passed Clarksville, Ark., on their way to Missouri. You see, therefore, a force may be moving toward Southeast Kansas. The rains and high rivers may induce them to fall back as Quantrill did. You must, however, be on the alert. Can you do anything in the way of a block-house or redoubt, to make a small force competent to repulse cavalry? We must so arrange as to have some disposable movable force. You need a good colonel stationed at or near Humboldt, with men sufficient to take the field with mountain howitzers.

I am also anxious about Fort Larned and the Santa Fé road. Have you done anything in that direction? I know you need more forces, but we must watch and fight as best we can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 26, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

SIR : I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that on 13th instant I received a very hastily written letter from Capt. George L. Sanborn, commanding Camp Sanborn, Fremont's Orchard, Colo. Ter., stating that he had received information from L. A. Ripley, of the Bijou Creek, that the Indians had been taking stock and committing depredations on the ranches of that creek. That on 12th instant he sent Lieutenant Dunn, with 40 men of Companies H and C, to recover the stock. That Lieutenant Dunn with party had a fight with the Indians, in which several of them were killed, and 4 of Lieutenant Dunn's men wounded (2 having since died). See copy of Lieutenant Dunn's report, dated Camp Sanborn, April 18, 1864, marked A ; † also report of expedition commanded by same officer, dated April 18, 1864, marked B. †

There appearing to be some uncertainty as to which tribe the Indians belonged who were engaged in these depredations, and to provide for all emergencies, on the 16th instant I ordered Major Downing, First Cavalry of Colorado, to take charge of the opera-

* See Phillips to Curtis, April 23, p. 801.

† See Part I, pp. 884, 887.

tions against them. See copy of his report, inclosed herewith, marked C.* The implements sent to these headquarters are some arrows of the kind used by the Cheyennes and Kiowas, a lance (Cheyenne) and a carbine pistol marked U. S., manufactured at Springfield, 1855, carrying an ounce ball. The command of Major Downing has, as far as practicable, been supplied with requisite equipment, and every precaution will be taken to protect the settlers and emigrants, and to punish severely the Indians who have committed the depredations, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

JUNCTION RANCH, April 26, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District:

COLONEL: Not hearing anything from you at Camp Sanborn, I came down here last evening. Have sent detachments down the road at different points. Upon my arrival here I learned that they had discovered Cheyennes below, and had gone in pursuit. A messenger was sent to me, but passed me on the way down, having taken a different road. Everything looks prosperous, as far as I can learn, for them to overhual them this time. If anything occurs before I reach them or after will telegraph you. Has the quartermaster sent down those articles I called for, and do you intend to send more troops down here? I would like to go over to the Republican after them, while I think it important to pursue them on this road to keep them from committing depredations here. The Platte is rising rapidly and probably we will be unable to ford it in a short time. Shall I order Captain Sanborn to cross the river while he can and camp near Fremont's Orchard? I have no idea how long this affair will last, though the Indians have a big scare and it is hard to find them. I think my only chance is in having detachments along the road. If you think of any improvement, I hope you will let me know. I have tried to write all the particulars.

Hoping to hear from you soon by telegraph, I remain, yours,
J. DOWNING,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., April 26, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Collins, which I forward to you for consideration:

FORT LARAMIE, April 25, 1864.

General R. B. MITCHELL:

I avail myself of Superintendent Creighton's leave to telegraph without charge as to some matters requiring immediate attention, details of which could not be compressed in a short dispatch. Immigration is coming rapidly; trouble with In-

*See p. 250.

dians may be expected, and I need power or instructions. You have probably sent orders or information as to your plans, but nothing has been received except two or three telegrams as to side matters. Applications are being made for escorts through Idaho. Shall I furnish them when it would be unsafe for emigrants to go without, or let them go forward unprotected with a certainty that I shall be called upon when too late to render assistance, as was the case last year? A large party is coming from Denver to go a new route from the Platte to the mines, crossing Big Horn and Yellowstone. Colonel Chivington, commanding Colorado District, has assured them I would furnish military escorts. Other trains are coming with same object. The route will be at least 200 miles shorter, through a country which ought to be opened, but a strong military party will be necessary. I can furnish an ample one and leave men enough to guard posts and do other duty, especially after the recruits on the way arrive. I should like to go myself at least part of the way, to insure the best route, prevent difficulties with Indians, or be ready to punish them if necessary. Allow me to say that I have devoted the last two years to understanding this country and its peculiar service, and may be supposed to know something of its necessities, and my officers and men are equal to any duty here.

General Curtis kindly wrote me to communicate directly with him on any important subject, but I prefer doing so through you. Should you doubt your power to give me the necessary authority, will you send him this with such suggestions as you think fit? In this mountain service it is better to lead than follow immigration. Could I have my way, it should be sifted, controlled, and guided on designated routes; not permitted to run wild and make trouble. The principal [sic] in Nebraska District is Idaho. Could not your headquarters be moved to Laramie so that you could direct it? Deserters and secessionists are thronging into the Territory, and even good men make trouble through ignorance. My men should be employed. There is work enough here, and we are anxious to be useful. Escorts from the east are humbugs, for private benefit only. Mr. Creighton will send this to General Curtis without charge. Please suggest that he do so, that I may have immediate information as to what I am to do.

WM. O. COLLINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment and Post.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant;

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., April 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 22d instant. I must have been very unfortunate in expressing myself in my last dispatch, to which yours was intended to reply, if you were led to fear that there would be any delay in the movements of the force from this district to join General Sully which could be avoided by human efforts or energy. Nor did I intend, by using the term depot, to convey any other meaning than that a particular point on the upper Minnesota River would be designated as a point of concentration for the column, the companies to compose which, being required to move from opposite and different directions, must necessarily have a specified rendezvous from which to march.

I have selected Camp Pope (of 1863) as the most convenient spot for that purpose, and my intention is that the force shall move on 28th May from there, if the animals can possibly subsist on the grass and the horses arrive here in time. Thus far only 492 of the latter have been received at Fort Snelling, and 200 are now on their way from La Crosse. I trust they will be shipped more rapidly, so as to avoid delay on that score. I have never failed you yet, gen-

eral, in obeying your orders punctually as to time and every other particular, and I beg you to dismiss from your mind any uneasiness or apprehension as to the arrival of the forces from this district at the designated point of junction with General Sully. My understanding with him is that my detachment will be there on 20th June, and I intend it shall be. I shall probably superintend the departure in person.

The last reports from above are of date 19th instant, from Major Brown, at Fort Abercrombie. A half-breed scout had arrived who stated that the understanding is among the upper bands that the Yanktonais are decided in their hostility. There were a good many Indians on the James River near Bone Hill. The Sissetons had not as yet given their reply to the conditions upon which peace would be granted them, Major Brown's scouts sent to communicate with them having been detained by a severe snow-storm, which covered the ground to the depth of 2 feet. I shall probably have their reports within a week.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., April 26, 1864.

Maj. J. R. BROWN,

Special Military Agent, Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: Your two dispatches of 19th instant, with inclosure, have been received at these headquarters. The scouts should have been taken up on the acting assistant quartermaster's rolls as intended, and much trouble would thereby have been saved. The roll sent down should have been in duplicate, and must be before the amount will be paid. Major Camp will be applied to to certify as to the services rendered. The late season to which the Sissetons have delayed their submission may operate very disastrously upon them, for Indians of whatever bands found within the prohibited country, unless employed as scouts by the Government, will be treated as enemies. These Sissetons, by thus halting between two opinions, may bring destruction on their own heads. So soon as you have heard from the scouts and have accomplished all that can be done you will report in person at these headquarters, as Colonel Thomas is exceedingly anxious that you accompany him on the expedition to the upper Missouri. It is to be hoped that Major Hatch's command will soon arrive and relieve the companies of the Eighth Regiment now in garrison at Fort Abercrombie.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1864—11.35 a. m.

Major-General BANKS,

Department of the Gulf, via Cairo, Ill.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that, on the receipt of this order, you will return yourself immediately to New Orleans, and make

preparations to carry out his previous instructions the moment your troops return to that place. The troops in the field will be left under command of the senior officer, with instructions, if Shreveport has been taken and a junction formed with General Steele, to leave General Steele, with all of General Smith's troops, if necessary, and the navy to hold the line of Red River. If, when this is received, you shall have failed to accomplish the object of your campaign by securing Red River to Shreveport, you will direct the officer left in command to see the gun-boats safely out of Red River as soon as possible, and then return all the troops rapidly to where they belong, General Steele returning to and holding the line of the Arkansas. A copy of this dispatch will be sent to General Steele, via Little Rock, with instructions to communicate with you as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS
No. 43. } AND U. S. FORCES IN WEST LA.,
Alexandria, La., April 27, 1864.

The advance of the army in its march from Grand Ecore to this place having been accompanied by indiscriminate marauding and incendiarism, disgraceful to the army of a civilized nation, and no clue having hitherto been found by which the guilty parties can be detected, a reward of \$500 is hereby offered for such evidence as will convict the accused of incendiarism before a general court-martial, to be paid to the person furnishing the evidence upon the conviction of the accused.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 34. } *Alexandria, La., April 27, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and announces no changes in the staff.

T. H. BRINGHURST,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 35. } *Alexandria, La., April 27, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby reassumes command of this division, and announces the following-named officers on duty at headquarters:

Capt. Oscar Mohr, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. G. A. Norton, assistant quartermaster, quartermaster.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, commissary of subsistence, commissary of subsistence.

First Lieut. E. H. Funston, Sixteenth Ohio Battery, acting ordnance officer.

Second Lieut. H. H. Hyatt, Twenty-fourth Indiana, aide-de-camp.

Second Lieut. W. E. Dougherty, First U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, April 27, 1864.

Col. T. G. BLACK,
Commanding Detachment Cavalry Division:

Please send a cavalry force of 50 men, or as many as you can spare less than that (but 50 if possible), to cover the approaches to this point from toward Benton. They will remain out until to-morrow evening. As Captain Bunner is out they must be certain not to mistake him for the enemy during the night. Have this force in the saddle as soon after this reaches you as possible, and with as little noise and confusion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, April 27, 1864.

Capt. BYRON O. CARR,
Chief Quartermaster of Department:

CAPTAIN: Please send a special train to-night to Devall's Bluff to bring to this point a battery of six rifled pieces. A detail will be at the ferry landing at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning ready to go to the opposite side to handle the pieces. My cavalry are failing every hour for want of long forage. If you can bring over from the Bluff, say, 30 bales of hay, by this special train, it will relieve us greatly. Please notify Lieutenant Barrett, chief quartermaster of my staff, if you do so. What we lack in numbers in cavalry it will be desirable to make up in efficiency, and if you can keep me supplied with hay for one week it will prove of inestimable service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 27, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

General Andrews left here this morning. Please advise with him and furnish him the re-enforcements. Mrs. McLean is under many obligations to you.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Third Iowa Cavalry will be prepared for the field and sent to Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, April 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: This will be handed you by Major Bowen, paymaster, a very worthy and prominent gentleman of my State of Iowa. He may desire an escort, and I hope you will furnish it, to pass him through your department. I would furnish it myself, but fear such a squad would advertise the object of the paymaster to bushwhackers and endanger the funds on their return trip. I desire, general, a copy of my official correspondence, most of which I have; but there is lacking the correspondence occurring between the 22d of November, 1862, to February 2, 1863. The great desire and opportunity to misunderstand and mystify motives and actions of officers holding important commands make such records constantly necessary for reference, and I must have them near me to give satisfactory answers to inquiries constantly made of me. It is not a personal but a public interest that is mainly subserved. I have a nephew, a clerk in the office of Major Duñn, who would be competent to select the letters, orders, and telegrams that have such importance as to merit such a special care by me.

The Indian country has been attached to the Arkansas Department, the troops having been drawn away from mine. Our line on the Arkansas River is therefore entirely out of our control and very poorly guarded, hence the convenient move of Quantrill and others in this direction. High water and Colonel Phillips have checked present operations, but we may expect trouble from that quarter. I have for duty only 4,320 troops in my whole department, spread over this vast country and including troops on overland route, Santa Fé road, and in Colorado. I name this to you, that you may perceive my inability to meet expectations and support your exertions. But you may be sure, general, of a hearty co-operation and cordial response to your demands.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I would not advise taking any force from here while affairs are so threatening. We have not over 550 effective men here. This is the depot for this whole country and ought to be well guarded.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,

Commanding :

There is but one company of artillery here now since Company A left, besides the Battery G, who are not armed with muskets. Shall send them. There is a rumor here to-night that the enemy are moving on Bloomfield or this place. I think it wild, but have just sent for the man who brought it, and will report. Could you not send me the three companies of the First Missouri State Militia under Lieutenant-Colonel Herder? This would be better than moving our artillery, as then our guns would be useless and there is too much good property here to risk too weakly guarded. If this report is true, they are in sufficient force to threaten us seriously. They are said to be very strong. If there is any reliability in it I will telegraph you again to-night.

J. B. ROGERS,
*Colonel.*SAINT LOUIS, *April 27, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Pilot Knob :

Colonel Rogers telegraphs from Cape Girardeau that the enemy are reported in strong force below him. He does not say where, but I suppose it is in the direction of Gainesville, Ark. Order commanding officer at Patterson to send out scouts south and east, and if he has any reason to suppose that the enemy are threatening Bloomfield to re-enforce it. Send Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews or Major Montgomery to Patterson to-morrow with his command, and let him get there by dark. Keep the rest of your command ready to march at a moment's notice. I want an answer as to the company at Centreville.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
*Brigadier-General.*SAINT LOUIS, *April 27, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Cape Girardeau :

Your dispatches of to-night surprise me. With the abundant cavalry force at your command you should keep advised of the movements and strength of the enemy below you towards Gainesville. I would judge from your dispatches that you regarded yourself as in danger of siege at Cape Girardeau. I wish you to find the enemy, and unless he is much too strong, attack him; don't wait to be attacked unless he is greatly superior in strength to you. I wish you to understand distinctly that no circumstances will justify you in the loss of the little garrison at Bloomfield; therefore you must keep your reconnoitering parties well out in front of the garrison so as to give it timely notice of the approach of an enemy and of his strength, so they can fall back to Cape Girardeau or Patterson if in danger of being overpowered. I have telegraphed commanding officer at Patterson to re-enforce Bloomfield if he learns it is in

danger of attack, and have telegraphed commanding officer at Bloomfield to notify officer at Patterson of such danger. The First Missouri State Militia Infantry cannot be relieved from provost duty. Keep me fully advised night and day.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MACON CITY, Mo., April 27, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On the 20th of this month 3 armed men entered the town of Hunnewell, on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, in Shelby County. The citizens telegraphed to me to know if they should arrest them. I answered, "yes," of course. They collected together about 6 strong and proceeded to make the arrest. It was resisted, and during the shooting which took place 1 of the desperadoes was killed, 1 named Henry Snider was captured, and 1 escaped. One citizen was killed and 2 seriously wounded; 1 of the latter is not expected to live. Snider was sent to me. Immediately after receiving him I received a dispatch from General Fisk, ordering him to be tried by drum-head court-martial, and if found guilty to be shot. I called together 5 of my most discreet officers, who took testimony for and against him and found him guilty of being a guerrilla and of being accessory to the murder. General Fisk is absent from the district, and I consequently refer the matter directly to department headquarters. Shall I proceed to execute the order of General Fisk?

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieut. Col. Ninth Cav., Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., April 27, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Colonel Blair telegraphs from Fort Scott as follows:

Seventy men, supposed to be rebels from their dress, horses, and accouterments, passed north 30 miles from this place on the 25th, heading toward Boonville, Mo.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Hickman Mills, Mo., April 27, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the acknowledgments of receipt of dispatches was forwarded at 8 o'clock this a. m., per special messenger. Lieutenant Evens' acknowledgments were duly received at this station in time to have been forwarded per same, but owing to my neglect were overlooked. I send per regular military express.

Have the country patrolled from the Harrisonville road, running south from here, to the Pleasant Hill road, running southeast, and from that to the Independence road, running northeast. These roads command all approaches from the south, east, and north. Shall have everything ready to move at any time after 12 m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 27, 1864.

Dr. W. S. HOLLAND,
Clinton, Henry County, Mo.:

DOCTOR: Your favor of the 23d instant has been received. I do not think it is best to break up the organization at Calhoun, as the officers and most of the company are reliable Union men. This had better be understood at once, and thus it will be known that it is permanent and your matters will become settled. Your efforts and representations will have a good effect in accomplishing this, and as it is for the public good, I do not think I am mistaken when I say that I rely on your assistance in the attempt to accomplish it. To break up the present organizations, in any case, would lead to strife between loyal men, which I hope will be prevented in this hour of disaster to our arms. The Government needs an undivided support from its friends now more than ever. Upon the receipt of the names of the rebels who are in the company and the necessary proof of disloyalty I will order their names stricken from the rolls. This I have done in other cases, with good results, and I have no doubt it will be equally beneficial in Henry County.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

COLDWATER, MICH., *April 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I shall reach my headquarters, Saint Joseph, on Saturday, 30th instant. Shall remain a day or two in Northeast Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 27, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper:

General Curtis telegraphs that Quantrill with 325 men were on the Arkansas River threatening Kansas. He asks for authority to mount his Indian brigade on ponies. What answer shall be given?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 27, 1864.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I see no objection to General Curtis mounting as many men on ponies as may be necessary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *April 27, 1864.*

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON:

The following dispatch by messenger was received late last night:

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, April 22.

Colonel BLAIR,
Commanding:

SIR: Col. William Penn Adair fled in the night across Illinois River, which was rising fast; it is past fording. He thinks of going toward Bentonville and Newtonia. The streams here are rising fast. I concentrated all I could spare and by night marches sent my infantry after Quantrill, with the few mounted men I could raise. Seeing he was about to be corralled Quantrill, crossed Verdigris last night and crossed Arkansas River 30 miles above. My scouts followed his trail going southeast. I have a good force south of the river that may meet him. The line is again clear. Quantrill's design was to enter Kansas. We are suffering for the want of the supply train.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

FORT SCOTT, *April 27, 1864.*

General McKEAN:

I don't think Quantrill intended to strike Kansas at all. It looks to me as if he proposed hanging on the Santa Fé road, west of the settlement, and robbing the outgoing and incoming trains. If this be so he will strike again and cross further west. It may be well to see if any protection can be afforded to such trains.

CHARLES W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 27, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Colonel Phillips, on the 22d, reports to Colonel Blair by messenger in substance what you have already received by telegraph in regard to movements below. Two additional companies have been sent to Pleasant Grove. Humboldt now secure against a larger force than reported to be moving north.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

JUNCTION STATION, *April 27, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District :

COLONEL : As I wrote you a few days since, I stationed one detachment at the Junction ranch and one at Moore and Kelley's. In consequence of the detachment at the Junction being unable to obtain forage, they moved down to Moore and Kelley's. They had scarcely got there when they learned that a party of Cheyennes were near, who had stolen about \$800 worth of horses of Moore and Kelley, when they immediately pursued them, and when about 25 miles south and toward the Republican, reached their lodges, with everything in them, but no Indians.

They destroyed eleven lodges, with the cooking utensils, implements for dressing hides, &c., besides capturing a large number of buffalo robes, many of which, however, were not dressed. The Indians have gone toward the Republican. I have telegraphed you for more troops. If you cannot spare them I will try and get along without them. The amount of duty to perform is so great that I fear the men will all be afoot. We can whip them easy enough with our present command, but I cannot successfully pursue them. I am afraid that if we do not stop the thing here soon we will have the Sioux to fight also, which I do not wish, if I can avoid it, till we get through with the Cheyennes.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, I remain, yours, &c.,

J. DOWNING,
Major First Cavalry of Colorado.

In this affair Lieutenant Dunn and Chase were commanding the detachments. They are both doing well. We are going over to Cedar Bluffs, north of this, to-day, when I will be able to report something better.

J. D.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 27, 1864.

Col. FREDERICK MYERS,
Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee :

COLONEL : If the horses are not forwarded more rapidly the expedition will be delayed. Up to 25th less than 700 were received, including 200 last shipped from La Crosse.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 27, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Commanding First Sub-District, Saint Cloud :

COLONEL : You will receive for your guidance a copy of the special order issued 26th instant, designating the forces to compose the column to join Brigadier-General Sully's command on the Missouri River. You will at once dispatch copies of so much of that order as may be necessary to those officers in your sub-district whose com-

mands are embraced in it, so that there may be perfect concert of action when the period for concentration at Sauk Centre shall arrive. The troops in garrison who are specified as a part of the expeditionary forces will march to that point as they are successively relieved. The stations at Pomme de Terre and Alexandria will be occupied by detachments of Major Hatch's battalion, that officer having already been so instructed. A small detachment will be left in garrison at Sauk Centre, probably not more than 25 or 30 men, and the post at Fort Ripley will be garrisoned by those men of your regiment who are not fit for active duty in the field, as specified in same order. The brigadier-general commanding depends upon you to exercise the strictest scrutiny in the examination of the several companies of your regiment, so that none be taken on the expedition but men in sound and healthy condition, so that the column be not encumbered on the march with invalids. The men left behind will be useful in performing indispensable garrison duty. Company F, of the Eighth Regiment, except such men as are required to secure the public property while in process of transportation from Princeton, will be dispatched in due time to aid in taking charge of the horses for the regiment, and it may be that detachments from other companies will also be necessary for the same purpose. You will be duly notified on this point when the horses shall have been received at Fort Snelling.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 27, 1864.

Maj. J. R. BROWN,

Special Military Agent, Fort Abercrombie :

MAJOR: Since my dispatch to you of 26th instant, General Sibley, in reply to his representations of the friendly disposition of the Sissetons, and their probable unconditional submission to the Government, has received instructions from Major-General Pope, a copy* of which is herewith inclosed, which will serve to show you that the superior military authority of this department not only intends that the bands who thus return to their allegiance to the Government shall be protected, but that they shall also receive such aid in procuring seed-corn as may be requisite. General Sibley trusts that ere this the Sissetons, at least, will have tendered their full consent to the conditions proposed to them as the price of peace, as every day of delay in their so doing is fraught with danger to them. Should you find further opportunity to communicate with them, you will not fail to bring to their knowledge such portions of General Pope's instructions as will serve to impress them with the merciful intentions of the Government toward those Indians who comply promptly with the terms heretofore proffered them. The location of such is fixed, as you have before been informed, at Devil's Lake.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Pope to Sibley, April 25, p. 292.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 28, 1864—11 p. m.*

(Received 1 a. m., 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

General Banks' dispatch of the 17th received.* I do not see that better orders can be given than those sent a few days ago. If General Banks has not advanced on Shreveport and beaten the enemy then Steele will be exposed to a superior force as to make it necessary to re-enforce him. I would order in this event A. J. Smith's whole force to General Steele. General Banks, by his failure, has absorbed 10,000 veteran troops that should now be with General Sherman and 30,000 of his own that would have been moving toward Mobile, and this without accomplishing any good result.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Commanding U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived here yesterday morning in eight and a half days from Washington. I immediately had an interview with General Banks, and delivered him your communications. I regret very much to find affairs here in a very complicated, perplexing, and precarious situation. You have, of course, had the particulars of the fights. The situation at present is this: We have some six, eight, or ten gun-boats, among them two monitors, above the rapids, with no possibility of getting them out. The whole question is, then, reduced to this: Shall we destroy the gun-boats or lose the services at this critical period of the war of the 20,000 men necessary to take care of them? My opinion is, of course, to destroy the boats. Why this expedition was ordered I cannot imagine. General Banks assures me it was undertaken against his opinion and earnest protest. The result is certainly a very sad one. I shall communicate from day to day anything of interest which may occur.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER,

Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 28, 1864.*

Admiral FARRAGUT, or

OFFICER COMMANDING FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS:

ADMIRAL: Admiral Porter's fleet is above the rapids, and cannot fall below on account of the low stage of water. There are but few boats between Alexandria and the mouth of the river. It is desirable that you should send such boats as can navigate the river for the purpose of keeping open our communications. The enemy threaten this line in considerable force. I beg your immediate attention to this subject. Our situation is in nowise embarrassing, except that the fleet is detained above the rapids, and the movements

* See Part I, p. 187.

of the army are dependent upon its relief. The army is in excellent spirits and condition, and fears nothing. The enemy is reported in force about us, and it is quite probable that we may have a general engagement within a few days, for which we are fully prepared.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I am unable to suggest the number of boats or their draught; they should, however, be of sufficient strength to vindicate our possession of the river.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,

Agent Treasury Department, New Orleans:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, delivered to me yesterday by Mr. Hutchins, dated New Orleans, April 22, and to express my high gratification at the desire it manifests to place the commerce of the department upon some general basis in which we can all unite. I am reluctant to undertake to designate any individuals as agents or managers of the general trade. There are various reasons against such a course, but that which weighs most strongly against me is that I am disinclined to it. I believe our affairs are now in such condition that the additional trade regulations of the 26th of January can be officially promulgated, and have issued orders to that effect, intending that they shall take effect from this date. For that purpose they will be posted here at once. The quartermaster will be instructed to assist in its execution as far as consistent with the public service on the line of the Red River, and to adapt his business to this code as far as it is possible.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, *Chief Quartermaster:*

COLONEL: I have this day promulgated the additional regulations concerning commercial intercourse, approved by the President on the 26th January, 1864, and have posted the same here as taking effect throughout the department on this day. You will please to be governed by these regulations in the disposition of all property which is now in your department, so far as it may be affected by the same.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

* * * * *

9. The line of battle for the defense of Alexandria will consist of Major-General McClelland's and Brigadier-General Smith's com-

mands, with Brigadier-General Emory's division in reserve. General Smith will cause his left to rest on the Red River, his right extending to the same point on the railroad where it touched this evening, and thence to the Opelousas road at this point. On the right of the Opelousas road Major-General McClernand's left will rest. His command will extend in a line, according to the nature of the ground, to the bridge on the Bayou Rapides road. Brigadier-General Emory's division will form the reserve for this line. The lines will be maintained, but Generals McClernand, Smith, and Emory are at liberty to encamp their troops where most convenient to water, though ready to move on the lines at a moment's notice.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

The major-general commanding directs that the troops of your command be placed under arms, and that you report at these headquarters with the least possible delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff :

GENERAL : I desire to be informed whether General Smith moved in my front this evening by your orders. He has voluntarily seized a quantity of forage and other property belonging to my command, left temporarily in camp on the withdrawal to our present position. Part of it, General Cameron reports, was in wagons and on the way to the rear when seized. If agreeable to the department commander I would prefer to look after my own front. If General Smith came forward without orders, as I surmise, I request that he be ordered to withdraw, and to turn over all the property belonging to this corps which has been seized by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

Commanding officers Second Brigade, First Division, and of Third Division, will intrench their respective fronts to-night, using all the tools they may have and sending to headquarters for any deficiency.

They will also level the cane in their fronts for a breadth of 150 yards, leaving, however, a breadth of 50 yards immediately in front undisturbed. Commanders will send an officer or orderly with the bearer of this to identify the location of corps headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To division commanders.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 91.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 28, 1864.

I. The commanding officers of the Third and Fourth Divisions are directed to unite temporarily, for tactical purposes, two or more regiments of their respective commands now in the field, so as to form battalions of not less than 300 nor more than 500 men. The union will be completed and the composition of the battalions reported to these headquarters not later than the evening of the 29th instant.

II. Commanding officers of the Third Division, of the Fourth Division, and of the Second Brigade, First Division, will have their troops instructed in the school of the battalion on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and in the evolutions of brigade on Wednesday and Saturday of each week while they remain at this station. The instruction will be commenced on Monday, the 2d proximo. Two hours in the field for battalion and four for brigade instruction is fixed as the proper limit in regard to time. Officers should be called together to recite and receive special instruction during another hour each day. Particular attention is requested to be given to the subject of grand-guard and outpost duty in the special instruction of officers.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
April 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

I inclose for your information a copy of a letter received from Major-General McClernand this evening.* The major-general commanding regrets that without orders from these headquarters you saw fit to move your troops off the line you were directed to occupy, and it was without authority from these headquarters that you occupied any of the camps of Major-General McClernand, who had been directed to leave them in order before the line of battle which had been selected to defend Alexandria. He was further directed to leave everything he could not bring away at the moment until he formed his line of battle, when he was to send for and bring them to his new camp. While he was in the act of executing this order

* See p. 318.

you, without orders, marched into his camp and seized public property belonging to his command. The commanding general directs that you return the property thus seized to General McClernand and that you occupy with your troops the line of battle you were directed to take up this afternoon. The above instructions will be carried out early to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

PINE BLUFF, April 28, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL T. BRUSH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock :

Nothing from Colonel True yet. An escaped prisoner (reliable), Private Weathers, First Indiana Cavalry, came in this morning and states that General Fagan told Lieutenant-Colonel Drake he had 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery. He captured five pieces from us, which gives him seventeen. Also, that he had 3,500 men and six pieces in the engagement. He states that this force was all mounted infantry, and the best mounted he ever saw. The Confederate medical director reported 362 of our men in killed and wounded. Confederate loss about the same. That General Fagan took with him all our ambulances and medical supplies, leaving none for the wounded. That one regiment was sent with the prisoners. The Confederate forces are supposed to be near Princeton, waiting for another train.

C. C. ANDREWS,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, April 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. T. G. BLACK,

Commanding Detachment Cavalry :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs that you relieve Major Harker and his command in guarding approaches on Benton road. No others will be sent out to-night. I am also instructed to say to you that you will detail the same number of officers and men and send them at 8 a. m. to-morrow to guard the approaches to Benton road. They will remain out until 8 a. m. next day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, April 28, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,

Commanding, Devall's Bluff :

The general commanding directs that the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry be sent to this place immediately.

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieutenant, 18th Illinois, A. A. G.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 28, 1864.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

A special train goes from here to-night to bring over the six rifled guns directed to Fort Smith. Have them ready at the depot. They must be here to-morrow morning, and I rely upon you to send them.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *April 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Washburn, at Memphis, telegraphs many of his cavalry regiments are detained at Saint Louis depot for horses. The men are needed at Memphis as much as horses, if not more. Please order them down at once.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 28, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Grant has ordered the only infantry guards we have away and directed us to use the dismounted cavalry instead. This important depot must be secured against a traitorous armed secret organization.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1864.

Hon. JAMES L. THOMAS,
Mayor of Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: It was my intention yesterday to speak to you about my provost-marshal-general, Colonel Sanderson, whose name is before the Senate for confirmation, in regular line of promotion, as colonel of the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry. I understand that charges have been made against him before the Senate Military Committee for misconduct at the battle of Chickamauga, while serving on my personal staff. I believe the charges to be maliciously false and without the shadow of foundation, but as it now stands it injures his usefulness in the position which he now fills.

Colonel Sanderson is prepared to refute any charges made against him, and his papers are in the hands of Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania; but the difficulty is to get the case before the Senate from the Military Committee and have action taken upon it, and my object in writing you is to ask you to unite with such of your friends as may be willing to do so with you in asking the U. S. Senators from this State to try and bring the case before the Senate for their action, on the ground that the interests of this State demand, in view of the important position that he holds, that the matter should

be settled at once. If he is innocent he should be vindicated, and I believe he has the evidence to fully vindicate himself, and if guilty he should be relieved from the important position that he fills.

If you have no objection you will much oblige me, and I believe serve the interests of the State, by writing to Senators Brown and Henderson, and getting any of your political friends to join you in the request, asking them to call upon the Military Committee to bring the case before the Senate for their action. I do not ask them to take sides in the matter at all, but merely to afford Colonel Sanderson, through his friend Senator Cowan, who has his papers, the opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges made against him before the Military Committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BLOOMFIELD, *April 28, 1864.*

Col. J. B. ROGERS :

I would like for you to re-enforce this post with at least another company. In our present weak condition we simply invite attack. It is 40 miles from here to the crossing of the Saint Francis south of us, and I dare not send a sufficient reconnoitering party in that direction from the post, for fear of an attack from the west during their absence; and if a force should cross the river south of us without my knowledge they would be able to march on Bloomfield before re-enforcements could be sent here. Besides, I have so much scouting to do with the small force I have here that the horses are getting run down. We will use every effort to hold the post, but if you can possibly send another company down here I would like to have it, as I can use it to a good advantage. I have no doubt but this post will be attacked sooner or later if more troops are not stationed here.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo. :

GENERAL : In reply to your telegram regarding the sending of the artillery companies stationed here to Bloomfield, asking if I saw any objections in doing so, I have the honor to give you some reasons which I think are such as would decide you against doing so. We have now but one company of heavy artillery and one battery of four pieces. The heavy artillery are armed with muskets; the battery is not, of course. We have four forts of earth-works, mounting ten 24-pounder guns. We have no other troops here capable of manning these guns or of properly taking care of the forts and guns. We have four magazines to guard.

If the earth-works are left without guards they will soon be destroyed by cattle and otherwise, and cavalry would be little use in taking care of the works and less of the guns, as they do not under-

stand the business. The light battery would be of no particular use at Bloomfield, and it would be better to send cavalry, as the battery cannot be called upon to do guard and garrison duty, and the question of forage would be none the less, as they have more horses than a cavalry squadron. If the rumors of a defeat below are reliable, and I fear it is too true, we may look for an invasion in force as soon as Banks and Steele fall back; and, although not on the route to Saint Louis, it is the only feasible route to feed an army in the field, and flanks the route to Saint Louis and Pilot Knob so effectually as to make it very hazardous for a force to pass us; hence I think a small artillery garrison should be kept here.

Our force now here is but about 550 effective men; quite light enough to hold the Government property here and be ready and able to assist any of our outposts that may be threatened or march to repulse any raid and leave sufficient guard. The outposts at Dallas might be easily dispensed with, as any move in that direction would be known at Bloomfield or Patterson, and the force now at Dallas might be sent to Bloomfield; and it would be nearly as easy to subsist them there as at Dallas, as the distance is but little greater and they have to be foraged from here entirely hereafter. If you could send about three companies of infantry they would be useful to garrison outposts, and thus relieve the cavalry so they might be able to do more scouting, but this is not indispensable.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

I do not think there is any truth in the rumors about force below Bloomfield. We certainly do not need re-enforcements there at present, as no enemy can get there. There is no forage there and no train can go down until the water falls. We will watch and scout thoroughly, but I think no force will be found. The reports come by way of Patterson. I can re-enforce that place whenever it is necessary, for I can get there as soon as the water falls, and they cannot before then, if they are there, which I do not believe.

J. B. ROGERS.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

There is no present danger to Bloomfield; the water is too high. Colonel Tyler sent me the following telegram:

Colonel ROGERS:

Major Wilson reports that rumor places Kitchen and Reves between Cherokee Bay and Gainesville trying to raise a force to attack Bloomfield and break up the court. I start an expedition in that direction to-morrow.

JOHN F. TYLER,
Colonel.

I do not believe it, but have scouts on the Saint Francis, and he cannot cross that stream until the water falls, and I should know it long before that. Last night the same rumor reached here, but I give no credence to it. I am watching and have no fears. I told you last night I thought the rumor wild. We cannot get to Bloomfield, nor neither can any enemy. We are all right at Bloomfield. Have no fears on our account.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau:

Is the water so high that you cannot re-enforce Bloomfield? Answer at once.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

I do not credit the rumor of any danger to Bloomfield. The high stage of water makes all the streams impassable. The Saint Francis could not well be crossed. I am satisfied that it is all humbug. I will write you fully by to-day's mail.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

You entirely misunderstood me if you conclude I think myself in danger. The rumor I referred to came from Colonel Tyler, via Patterson. I do not believe it. He seems to understand that I am about to lose Bloomfield; do not apprehend any such calamity. My scouts are on the Saint Francis; can get no farther on account of high water. I fear no attack, have asked for no re-enforcements; do not want any. I spoke of the First Missouri State Militia to take the place of the heavy artillery which you spoke of sending to Bloomfield. I spoke of the future entirely. I did not think it best to send away all the heavy artillery, leaving ten siege guns and four forts useless. I fear no siege—expect no attack. Moving forces now is out of the question, the water is so high. I can hold Bloomfield without aid. We have no communication with Bloomfield. The line is down, and the water is so high on the White River bottom that the repairers cannot reach it. It would swim a horse for miles. You entirely misunderstood me if you think I am afraid. We shall not need help from Patterson or Pilot Knob. My cavalry force, all told, at this post is 350 effective men. It is enough.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING :

Your dispatches to commanding officer at Bloomfield cannot be forwarded. The line is down. He has already received similar orders from me. Shall they be sent by courier ? Do you desire him to report directly to you, as indicated in your dispatches, or through these headquarters as heretofore ?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PATTERSON, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Commanding :*

I can be ready to march my command in one hour. I have no transportation here for camp equipage. We can only cross Saint Francis River by swimming, and it would be difficult to get to Bloomfield on account of high water.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Commanding, Saint Louis :*

The command at Patterson cannot get to Bloomfield. I will send Colonel Matthews from here to Bloomfield. He can get there sooner and will thus evade the large streams, and his men in this command are acquainted with the country there. If this meets with your approval, please answer immediately.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING :

I shall order Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews to Bloomfield, with four companies, and draw in the Centreville command. Troops can get to Bloomfield from here better than from Patterson. Troops from here will somewhat avoid the lakes and will get on the east side of Saint Francis River, which Major Wilson cannot cross for two or three days yet. Please answer immediately.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *April 28, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :*

I have been thinking of asking permission to order in the company at Centreville. The only good it does there is to stand on the right flank of Patterson and act as a feeler for this post, which probably could be accomplished by scouting well. I will order it in, with your permission. There are scarcely any people there worthy of protection. Rebels will not hurt them, hence Union men have no use for them. Howe's Ford is 2 miles above Van Buren. Buffalo Creek runs through the southwest corner of Carter County, empties into Currant River in Ripley County. Logan's Creek rises

in Carter County, east of Currant River, and flows into Little Black River. Major Wilson says he thinks the report is false that rebels are concentrating on Buffalo Creek. Centreville gave me the information that 1 man, a soldier, was killed 16 miles from here on the Patterson road, on the 26th instant. I am not certain whether it was done by a soldier that was with him or by 2 or 3 robbers, as the soldier states. I am having the matter investigated. I have ordered out a scout from Patterson, which will leave as soon as it can cross the water. Every stream in this lower country is too high to be forded. Please answer.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo. :

GENERAL : I am directed to inform you that the general commanding is of the opinion that the best disposition of your troops to meet an emergency such as indicated in your communication of the 26th instant would be, in general terms, to establish a large reserve at some central point in your district, from which small outposts should be sent out as far as prudent. In this way all the men in your command would, at various times, have the benefit of drill and discipline. While at the depot of reserves, all would be taught outpost duty by establishing regular reliefs, say, every two weeks ; also, the main body being always at the reserve, will be ready for a move in any direction at any time. The general commanding is of the opinion that this system would protect the country much better than the system of small, isolated permanent posts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *April 28, 1864—7 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo. :*

Eighty rebels crossed the Grand River, moving north toward Rose Hill, at 3 p. m. yesterday. They will probably strike the Missouri River between Wellington and Independence. I have ordered the troops after them, and also to move to intercept them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *April 28, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *A. A. G., Saint Louis :*

MAJOR : I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that at 4 a. m. to-day I received information that a party of about 80 rebels crossed Grand River, near Dayton, Cass County, at 3 p. m. yesterday, and were moving toward Rose Hill ; at 10 a. m. that they had passed near Holden, and 2.30 p. m. had crossed Black Water River, south of Chapel Hill, and had at Lieutenant Couch, First Missouri State Militia, with 3 soldiers,

in a hack, and murdered them when on the way to this place, when about 5 miles this side of Chapel Hill. The troops have been ordered to send their camp and garrison equipage to the posts where there was a quartermaster of volunteers on receipt of your dispatch that Jackman had passed Clarksville, and to draw shelter-tents, turning in all unnecessary quartermaster's stores. This was being done to-day.

If my information is correct, that the enemy was in the vicinity of Chapel, he is now within a square of our troops, who are moving from Jackson County east, La Fayette County west, and from Kingsville north, in pursuit, and from Pleasant Hill north to intercept him. There being no leaves on the trees, I hope to cut him up badly in the next few days, and to be ready to treat Jackman in the same way when he arrives. If I cannot succeed in killing them, or a part of them, there will be no good done, as they are like birds of passage, and to disperse them will bring no good results. I am unable as yet to learn what band this is, but it moves like Quantrill's, and I do not suppose that Jackman could have reached here if he was at Clarksville Monday.

My troops are alive to the necessity of making short work of these fellows, and they will do it if possible. The commanding general may rely on their zeal.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, April 28, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd has been ordered to send camp and garrison equipage to Kansas City, and, with the troops east of Independence, scout for the enemy toward La Fayette County. Troops have been ordered from Kingsville and Pleasant Hill to follow them, and from La Fayette County to the west. The rebels were near Chapel Hill this day at noon. They are dressed in Federal uniform. The citizens must guard the towns, and we must use every man in the field. Before the leaves come out we should kill these men or we shall have trouble.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28, 1864.

(Received 8.10 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Colonel Ford absent at Saint Louis, Mo. Dispatch just received from Fort Leavenworth says:

Telegram from Colonel Blair, Fort Scott, reports 70 men, supposed to be rebels, passed 30 miles east of Fort Scott, going north on the 25th, heading toward Boonville.

Reports here to-day in Kansas City from Fort Scott that 150 guerrillas under Quantrill crossed the Arkansas going north.

E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 28, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Jackman and his command, about 125 men, passed Carthage, in Jasper County, during the night of the 24th. He evades all posts and public roads and commits no depredations, and has moved since crossing the Arkansas about 40 miles a day. Five guerrillas have been killed in Dade County, and the band, about 40 in all, scattered through Dade, Barton, and Vernon Counties. The brother of Finch West, the leader, has been killed. Quantrill has been up Grand River 40 or 50 miles, but Colonel Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson, says he has been driven back across the Arkansas. Colonel Adair, with 325 men, crossed the Illinois River, passing east above Tahlequah on the 9th. I have not been able to communicate with Fayetteville for four days, and infer that Adair is near that place or between here and there. The wire is up as far as the repairers from this district go, but down at and beyond Cross Hollow. Nearly all my mounted men are on the move. There are rumors that Jackman's design is to rob banks at Boonville and other towns.

J. B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,

Springfield, Mo., April 28, 1864.

Capt. O. S. FAHNSTOCK,

Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

Communicate with Captain Ray, commanding at Gadfly, and order his company, if necessary; also order a company from Berryville to move in the direction of Cross Hollow, if necessary, communicating the facts to Colonel Phelps.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1864—3.20 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS,

Fort Leavenworth:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to say that he has no objections to your mounting as many men on ponies as may be necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,

Fort Gibson, April 28, 1864. (Received May 4.)

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

SIR: Quantrill's force divided; part ran south. Quantrill and 60 men are still above. He killed a messenger 10 miles above Cabin Creek. Grand River is swimming. Arkansas River past fording.

River navigable and rising. No news of train. One hundred and sixty infantry at Neosho to meet it. Adair's force is still above, supposed to be toward Maysville and Pineville. I suspect it has broken up. They decline to fight any party; are well mounted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., April 28, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The only difficulty in sending a company from Lawrence is that one is not armed yet, and the other is the artillery company. There are two companies at Fort Riley. Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, at that place, would be a good one to send forward if it could be armed immediately, and I should think one left there would suffice. It is not in my district, but would be that much farther on the way of Fort Larned. Several of my captains are on duty at Fort Leavenworth. If they can be sent to duty I will be able to send a company forward immediately. I do not wish to send inexperienced officers on such duty if it can be avoided.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., April 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN, *Paola, Kans.:*

Dispatch from Kansas City says 80 rebels crossed Grand River near Dayton, Bates County, this morning, going toward Rose Hill, Shawnee, and Olathe. Must be on the lookout. Although the rebels mean to move eastward, they may be driven westward, and your district may be invaded.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., April 28, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR, *Fort Scott, Kans.:*

A party of 80 rebels were reported near Dayton, Bates County, Mo., this morning, moving toward Rose Hill.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., April 28, 1864.

Maj. H. C. HAAS,
*Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry,
En route for Pleasant Grove, Kans.:*

MAJOR: In answer to your favor of the 27th instant the general commanding the district directs me to say that you will proceed to Pleasant Grove under your original orders and take command of

the troops at that place. If Major Plumb is absent from Humboldt, you will report to Col. C. W. Blair at Fort Scott, commanding First Brigade, and will receive orders from him. Colonel Blair has already started a subsistence train from Fort Scott to you at Pleasant Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 28, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans. :

The Pleasant Grove I referred to in my former dispatch is the one west of Humboldt, in Woodson County.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *April 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Omaha :

Colonel Collins' dispatch received. We may send out one proper escort from Laramie to new mines. Immigration large enough to defend itself. We cannot control it. I am in great need of troops. Send two companies to Fort Riley ; E and D, Seventh Iowa, could move overland ; also send A and C to this place forthwith.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *April 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul :

GENERAL : Yours of the 22d just received. I have sent up pack-saddles for all your mules required. I have also this day directed Captain Bagg, quartermaster, to have grain deposited at points from Spirit Lake to Sioux City for the use of Brackett's battalion. Bordache Creek is a creek that empties in the Missouri near Little Soldier's Village. Of course, I understand it, all the troops you send me will be returned you. Do you intend any of them for Devil's Lake ? They might start for there without going back.

I have a letter which states that the Indians have a piece of artillery with which they intend to stop boats going up the river. I have not learned the caliber, but suppose it cannot be very formidable. I expected to have left here before this, but have been detained by bad weather preventing the loading of boats, and slow work of the quartermaster in charge of transportation, but shall leave Sunday without fail for Sioux City.

With respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

CULPEPER, VA., April 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.

(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

On due reflection I do not see that anything can be done this spring with troops west of the Mississippi, except on that side. I think, therefore, it will be better to put the whole of that territory into one military division, under some good officer, and let him work out of present difficulties without reference to previous instructions. All instructions that have been given have been given with the view of getting as many of these troops east of the Mississippi as possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Culpeper, Va.*:

Your telegram of 10.30 a. m. has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War. You do not name any officer for the trans-Mississippi command. Did you propose to leave Banks in the general command, or only of his present department, or to supersede him entirely? I will immediately write to you confidentially the difficulties in the way of removing General Banks, as I understand them.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CULPEPER, VA., April 29, 1864—6 p. m.

(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

Of the four department commanders west of the Mississippi I would far prefer General Steele to take the general charge, but he cannot be spared from his special command; there is no one to fully take his place. I would leave General Banks in command of his department, but order him to his headquarters in New Orleans. If you could go in person and take charge of the trans-Mississippi division until it is relieved from its present dilemma, and then place a commander over it or let it return to separate departments, as now, leaving General Canby temporarily in your place, I believe it would be the best that can be done. I am well aware of the importance of your remaining where you are at this time, and the only question is which of the two duties is the most important. If a commander must be taken from out there to take general charge I would give it to General Steele, giving General Reynolds his place.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Culpeper, Va.:

GENERAL: I fully agree with you, that after General Banks' long delay it will hardly be possible to get his troops east of the Mississippi in time to be of any use in the spring campaign. Moreover, to

withdraw any of his forces at the present time might lead to serious disasters and to a virtual closing of the navigation of the Mississippi River. I submitted your telegram of 10.30 a. m. to the Secretary of War, who was of opinion that before asking the President for an order I should obtain your views in regard to the extent of the proposed division, the officer to command it, &c., and that I should write to you confidentially on the subject.

Do you propose to include Pope's, Curtis', and Rosecrans' commands, or only the present Departments of the Gulf and of Arkansas, with the Indian Territory? Is it proposed to give Banks the command of the division, or to leave him in the subordinate position of his present department, or to remove him entirely? In either case the order must be definite. If Banks is superseded Franklin will be the ranking officer in the field, and Rosecrans, Curtis, and McClelland in the division. You have also heretofore spoken of Steele and Reynolds in connection with this command.

I think the President will consent to the order if you insist upon General Banks' removal as a military necessity, but he will do so very reluctantly, as it would give offense to many of his friends, and would probably be opposed by a portion of his Cabinet. Moreover, what could be done with Banks? He has many political friends who would probably demand for him a command equal to the one he now has. The result would probably be the same as in the cases of Rosecrans, Curtis, Sigel, Butler, and Lew. Wallace. Before submitting the matter to the President, the Secretary of War wishes to have in definite form precisely the order you wish issued.

Your last instructions to General Banks were telegraphed to Cairo on the 27th, in as nearly as possible the words of your telegrams to me. Copies were also sent by mail. I inclose herewith a copy.* The present proposed change should be decided upon and telegraphed to him and Steele as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 24th is just received.† Newspaper stories about quarrels between the President, Secretary of War, General Grant, and myself, and my resigning are all "bosh." Not a word of truth in them. There has not been the slightest difficulty, misunderstanding, or even difference of opinion between any of the parties, so far as I know, and the relations between Grant and myself are not only friendly and pleasant, but cordial. I have never had the slightest intention of resigning so long as my services can be useful to the country. These malicious stories generally originate in such secesh journals as the Herald and World.

Of course my position here, both as General-in-Chief and as Chief of Staff, has been and is a disagreeable one, from which I can receive no credit, but sufficient abuse to satisfy any ordinary ambition. To

* See p. 306.

† See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 469.

this, however, I have become utterly callous. Grant very wisely keeps away from Washington, and out of reach of the rascally politicians and shoddy contractors who infest every department of the Government and abuse everybody who will not grind their axes. Banks' operations in the West are about what should have been expected from a general so utterly destitute of military education and military capacity. It seems but little better than murder to give important commands to such men as Banks, Butler, McClelland, Sigel, and Lew. Wallace, and yet it seems impossible to prevent it. If Banks and Steele fail to occupy the line of Red River and the troops are withdrawn as General Grant contemplated, I fear that we shall have serious trouble in Louisiana and Arkansas, and that the navigation of the Mississippi will be greatly disturbed, if not suspended.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

CAIRO, ILL., April 29, 1864.

(Received 10.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

Cipher dispatches for General Banks sent last night by an officer, with orders to take one of the rams at Memphis and proceed with all dispatch.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 29, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL: Colonel Bailey has been ordered to build the dam with all the energy and vigor in his power. Details of men with tools and every species of material at hand have been given him. Every facility will be afforded to prosecute to a speedy and favorable issue.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, {
No. 30. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

* * * * *

4. No cotton will be used in the fortification of this place unless specially directed from these headquarters.

5. Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, will cause the pontoon bridge to be thrown across Red River between the rapids and this place, if practicable.

6. Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps, will direct Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge with his brigade to cross

to the north bank of Red River and take post at such place as General Franklin may designate. A battery of artillery will be ordered to report to General Birge if necessary.

7. Until further orders the Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth Regiments of U. S. Infantry (colored) will be under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, chief engineer, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will afford him every assistance in building a dam over Red River.

* * * * *

20. Until further orders the District of West Florida and the District of Key West and Tortugas will report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I am just returned from our line of vedettes posted on the Natchitoches road. The line is the same occupied by my infantry yesterday. A hostile picket occupies a corresponding line about 400 yards in advance. Both lines are covered by rose hedges. My orderly was struck by a fragment of a shot, but not hurt.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my command occupies the line indicated in your Orders, No. 29, extract 9, of last night, and is partially intrenched. I would like to have an additional light rifled battery sent me, to command the Opelousas road. If the heavy battery is sent up on the Bayou Rapides road near the sugar-house, however, as you proposed last night, I could use my light battery now stationed there. Mean time the light battery asked for above is desired for the purpose of commanding the Opelousas road.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date, I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the heavy battery has been ordered to the position decided on last night, and

that you can withdraw your light battery as if the heavy battery was already in position. Lieutenant-Colonel Abert, assistant inspector-general, has been directed to visit you this afternoon to arrange for certain dispositions of your command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: Your Field Orders, No. 30, extract 1, has not been executed, so far as my corps is concerned, for the reason that I desired to complete the defensive works begun last night, and because I considered that a little latitude as to time was probably contemplated by the major-general commanding the department. In view, however, of your letter received this evening, directing me to "occupy the ridge of ground about a mile in your (my) front with a brigade," &c., it becomes important for me to know precisely what is meant. Is the brigade to occupy the wooded bayou in front of and parallel with my intrenched line, or is it to be advanced in front of the camp occupied by me yesterday morning, to the rose hedge, which is about 2 miles beyond the sugar-house? I have given directions for a brigade to occupy the wooded bayou running at right angles to Bayou Rapides, and about three-fourths of a mile above the burnt sugar-mill. If the other position is the one meant, I will advance the brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am informed that it is contemplated to transfer Captain Foster's (First Wisconsin) battery to some other command. I am persuaded that it would be agreeable to the battery, as I know it is to me, that the battery should be allowed to remain with this corps, of which it has been a cherished part since its first organization. Pardon, general, this intrusion upon such delicate ground. It is meant for the best. This is the only efficient battery in my command.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Second Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Banks you will occupy the ridge of ground about a mile in your front with a brigade, the

right resting on the Bayou Rapides road, the line extending in rear of the belt of timber. You will also send two regiments of your command over Bayou Rapides and relieve the cavalry now picketing between Bayou Rapides and the river. The headquarters of one regiment should be near the bayou; of the other near the river. The movement should commence at daylight. The belt of timber referred to is supposed to be the first one in front of your present line, to or near which you have already advanced a strong line of skirmishers. The positions of the two regiments that cross Bayou Rapides will be ascertained when you find the stations of the cavalry.

If the brigade should find it necessary to retire, it will resume its present intrenched position. If either or both of the two regiments should find it necessary to retire they will fall back on the burnt sugar-mill, and one or both, as you may think best, defend that position. If only one should remain to defend it, the other will take its present intrenched position, or such other position as you may think best. It may be that the line meant by Major-General Banks is the one first occupied by you yesterday, in front of the camp of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I have sent to ascertain and will notify you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: While the command was at Grand Ecore, Captain Klauss, First Indiana Battery, was ordered by Major-General Banks to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, with his men, his guns having been captured in the action at Sabine Cross-Roads. I supposed that the arrangement was only temporary, but Captain Klauss still remains with General Smith's command.

Respectfully,

W. J. LANDRAM,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Division.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., April 29, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, with request that Captain Klauss be ordered back to his division.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the recommendation that the First Indiana Battery be returned to the Thirteenth Army Corps.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment 16th and 17th Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that Brig. Gen. Kilby Smith's command be ordered to be at the head of the pontoon bridge ready to cross the river at 1 o'clock to-night. He desires that General Kilby Smith be instructed to report in person to the chief of staff at these headquarters as soon as his command has reached the bridge. He also directs that the balance of your command be held in readiness to move to the support of General Kilby Smith at any hour after dawn.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment 16th and 17th Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to direct Brig. Gen. Kilby Smith to embark, with his command of infantry and one battery of artillery, on steam-boats, with at least ten days' rations and forage, and to hold himself in readiness to carry out his instructions to be given hereafter. Having given these orders, the commanding general desires to see you at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *April 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.15.)

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I know no more than I telegraphed, except a previous report that they had crossed, and that Donaldsonville was also threatened. I don't think they have actually crossed. I have sent a few cavalry asked for by Major Shaw. Report says a large force is this side, near Port Hudson.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, *April 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The accompanying telegram is just received, to which the following answer has been sent:

Lieutenant WICKER,
McCallum's Plantation:

From your representation it is evident you have but one course to pursue. Return at once. Answer immediately, and keep the general informed.

C. B. GASKILL,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANL. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MCALLUM'S PLANTATION, NEAR MORGANZA,
April 29, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES S. BULKLEY,
Asst. Quartermaster, Supt. Mil. Telegraph:

From reliable information received this a. m., there are 300 rebel cavalry now at or near Morganza. They calculate to attack us at Old River. There are about 20 who keep just in advance of us, and pick up information as regards our force and movements. They have a strong force at Morgan's Ferry, and are thus enabled to send 500 men against us at any time. A loyal citizen reports there are 1,500 on the other side of Atchafalaya, and says I will not be able to repair line much farther and return safely. If these reports are true, in my opinion, they intend cutting us off while going from the Mississippi to Old River, as they have nothing to fear from the howitzer on boat. What course shall I pursue? Please answer immediately.

WICKER,
Lieutenant.

THIBODEAUX, *April 29, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The information you telegraphed me, which you received from General Cooke, is corroborated to a certain extent by my information since received from Brashear City. Colonel Jones reports Semmes' Battery at Opelousas and some two regiments. Acting Master Washburne, commanding naval forces at Brashear, reports the return of the gun-boat Glide from up Grand Lake, and says there is no doubt of a force at and above Franklin. This is probably the same that General Cooke refers to. Will inform you of anything further I may [get] from scouts. Either of Captain Washburne's "tin-clads" could go up above Butte-a-la-Rose into the Atchafalaya if you deem it expedient.

N. W. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding District.

AT THE CROSSING, *April 29, 1864—3.15 p. m.*

Colonel [MANTER]:

By 4 p. m. the bridge will be ready for cavalry and infantry to cross. A few minutes' more work at the abutment to make it passable for artillery and train.

Very respectfully,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

AT THE CROSSING, *April 29, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Colonel MANTER:

The wagons are sticking ahead of us. I expect that we may consider the passage ahead as stopped until light, for it is very dark. I would recommend some infantry to be marched up to the head of the column by early daylight.

Very respectfully,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 19. } *Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. S. C. Benham, having reported for duty in compliance with Special Orders, No. 112, paragraph XVI, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, is announced as chief commissary of subsistence for the Department of Arkansas.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.

Capt. URI MANLY,
Assistant Quartermaster, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Send as soon as possible to-night 100 bales cotton to a pine tree about 300 yards southwest of the penitentiary. Let them tell Captain Mason at the penitentiary when they are to go, and he can tell them the exact point. Send as above enough cotton to the penitentiary to complete the quantity there to 200 bales. Captain Mason there can tell the leading teams how many additional bales he wants.

Send 60 bales cotton as above to the white house south of Saint John's Hospital, where you have been hauling to for the last two days, immediately.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post of Little Rock:

COLONEL: Place a detail of 75 men, under officers from some other commands than the colored troops, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, at the service of Captain Richardson, assistant quartermaster.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. CHAPMAN,
Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Detach.:

COLONEL: With the detail of 200 men furnished by Colonel Mitchell, commanding Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, you will proceed to Brownsville and report to Colonel Wood, Twenty-second Ohio, commanding. Say to Colonel Wood that I found it necessary to send your force to secure the passage of the train, as it takes over a bearer of important dispatches. Also say to him that I will be guided by what he telegraphs me of matters transpiring on the road in regard to the return of your command to this place. See that your men are provided with 60 rounds ammunition and two days' subsistence.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN B. PEGRAM,
Comdg. Detach. 106th Illinois Infy., Guard at Post, Tan-Yard:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that immediately upon receipt of this order you fall back with your command upon this place. The general also directs that you keep a sharp lookout in your rear for the enemy. Do not allow yourself to be surprised.

Respectfully,
 SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. A. G.

CONFIDENTIAL.] PINE BLUFF, April 29, 1864—4.30 p. m.
 Brigadier-General WEST,
Little Rock:

Information has come in that about 400 of the enemy crossed to the north side of the Arkansas, 60 miles below here, day before yesterday, with the avowed purpose of interfering with the rail-

road. My command is drawing another day's rations. I think we had better not move to-night. If we are to proceed it will be desirable to start as early as possible in the morning.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Pine Bluff.

It seems morally certain that you will be attacked in the Moro Bottom. Nevertheless, you must go through. Move as soon as you can to-morrow morning. Send a courier to General Steele to-morrow morning, if possible, with a verbal message of your movements; tell him when you expect to be in the Moro Bottom, and that you anticipate an attack there. He will probably send out and take the enemy in rear.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] PINE BLUFF, *April 29, 1864—8.45 p. m.*
Brigadier-General WEST,
Little Rock :

A scout of 60 men left General Steele's forces at Jenkins' Ferry at 1 o'clock to-day. His rear was fighting. A rebel force of about 6,000, with heavy artillery, crossed Pratt's Ferry, on Benton road, to attack Little Rock. It is said they will be there to-morrow. General Steele is out of rations. He left Camden night before last.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Pine Bluff :

Go out as far as you can, with all your command, toward General Steele in the morning, but I may send for Graves' regiment. Are there any boats at Pine Bluff sufficient to bring up the Twelfth Michigan to me? If so, send it up. Answer promptly. Let the train stay at Pine Bluff until you know how matters go in front.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Pine Bluff :

Go out toward Jenkins' Ferry with your force, except Graves'. I will send a boat for him. Tell him to be ready.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., April 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Pine Bluff:

SIR: I send the steamer *Leonora* down for Colonel Graves' regiment, Twelfth Michigan Volunteers. Tell the colonel to get on board as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, April 29, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL J. BRUSH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Clayton cheerfully concluded to accompany me. He sent out 300 of Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry last night with pontoon train. Colonel Clayton, with from 200 to 300 cavalry and two light howitzers, has just gone, and will scout the country. He proposes to be at Mount Elba to-night, with Twentieth-eighth Wisconsin, so as to prepare the bridge. I expect to be ready in two hours, and told Colonel Clayton I would move out 15 miles to-day. The ammunition arrived, but I had determined to take only enough for the expedition, our transportation is so limited. Some of the wagons that came down from the Rock were out of order, and the mules here were not shod, but the quartermaster thinks they will get along well. Soon let you know what stores we can take. It will require thirteen teams to take all the ammunition that came down for General Steele.

C. C. ANDREWS,

Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 29, 1864.

Colonel WOOD,

Commanding, Brownsville:

I have advice that 400 of the enemy crossed the Arkansas the day before yesterday, with the intention of attacking your posts and damaging the railroads. You must be on the alert; let me know if you are so, and how matters progress with you. Inform me promptly.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., April 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEST,

Little Rock:

I have a stockade or block-house at each post on the railroad. I have no horses to mount any men. With one or two companies of cavalry I could find out the movements of the enemy, and be better prepared for defense. Everything is in as good shape as can be

with the force under my command. If I find the danger imminent I will abandon this post and concentrate on the railroad, if I have your permission to do so.

OLIVER WOOD,
Colonel Twenty-second Ohio.

Colonel Wood,
Commanding, Brownsville :

I have no cavalry to send you. You have my permission to do all things with your own men that will tend to the security of the railroad.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel Wood,
Commanding, Brownsville :

Stop the train; send it back here at once with the 200 infantry. I have just learned that I am to be attacked to-morrow. You must look out for yourself.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff :

Send 30 men as guard on the Westmoreland. She is going to Jacksonport for cavalry for you. When they come, use them. General Steele and the rebels are both making for this point; it is a race between them. I may be attacked to-morrow.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding, Jacksonport :

Send by the Westmoreland all the cavalry she can carry to Devall's Bluff, ready for active duty.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Operator at Devall's Bluff will put this dispatch in the hands of the captain of the Westmoreland, to be delivered to the commanding officer, Jacksonport.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HELENA, *April 29, 1864.*

Major CARMICHAEL,

Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry :

SIR: I furnish you the steam-boat Dove, and a colored guard of 40 men, 30 infantry and 10 artillerists. You will take 100 cavalry, with five days' rations and forage, and proceed to the mouth of White River, where you will cross with the commanding officer of the naval station, and make a raid on the island between the mouths of White and Arkansas Rivers. You will make a careful search for enemies, guerrillas, negro stealers, and horse thieves. You will capture or destroy all who are found in arms or giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

You will seize all horses and mules fit for the service found in possession of persons unfriendly to the United States, also all arms and munitions. You will look carefully for boats, and destroy them. This accomplished, you will go to Major Henry's landing, and send a scout from there to Lyconia, to Gillan's. You will send the Dove up to Gillan's, and cause a party of 50 men to land there, and to come down to meet you. When you have got all the men together, you will return to Gillan's and re-embark. In this expedition you are free to alter the plan.

You are also to use your discretion as to landing opposite Island 66 and below, or at 63, and make a raid into Mississippi. The object is the same as on the last raid, to capture rebels in arms, to seize from disloyal persons horses and mules fit for cavalry service, and afford particular protection for refugees into our lines. If you can capture Grant or Packs [?] or Sanders, or any of the persons who have plotted the capture of Island 63, it is desirable. Your especial attention is directed to the capture of rebel mails and the destruction of any small crafts in crossing the river.

Your obedient servant,

BUFORD,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 29, 1864—11 p. m.*

(Received Culpeper, 30th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

General Sherman is urgent that the dismounted cavalry of his command should be sent forward without horses. I telegraph you direct that you may give such instructions as may be necessary. I repeat to you what I have already stated. In presence of secret dangers, which I know to exist and hope soon to circumvent, and the posture of affairs in Arkansas and Louisiana, to leave the department without adequate force would be most hazardous. If the two regiments of infantry sent to garrison Columbus and Paducah were sent back, I could send two or three of the dismounted cavalry regiments to the front. These regiments were eminently qualified by discipline and order for the work, while the lack of these qualities in the cavalry has given rise to frequent disorder and complaints already. Please direct. Rest assured that what I say about secret dangers is well considered and based on facts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In the Field, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 29, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo. :

We need all our troops at the front. Dismounted cavalry can with ease replace infantry in block-houses and as road guards ; same at Memphis and down the river. City police and militia should take care of secret machinations of the enemy in the North. Those are plots calculated to retain there our troops. We should not fall into such a trap. That cavalry is needed at Memphis.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, April 29, 1864.

(Received 30th.)

Major-General SHERMAN :

Your telegram received. You mistake me. I do not speak of stories, threats, and ruses to keep back troops, but of what I know. Our depot must be secured, and the pressing position of affairs in the Southwest demands additional caution. I have telegraphed General Grant that by returning the two regiments of infantry lately sent down to Columbus and Paducah, I could send forward the dismounted cavalry to your command. You may rely on my doing my utmost for you in any way possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

*Major-General.*GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 65. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

It having come to the knowledge of the commanding general that combinations exist in the city of Saint Louis, having for their object to prevent journeymen mechanics, apprentices, and laborers from working in manufacturing establishments, except on terms prescribed to the proprietors thereof, by parties not interested therein, which terms have no relation to the matter of wages to be paid to employés, but to the internal management of such establishments ; and it appearing that, in consequence of such combinations and the practices of those concerned in them, the operations of some establishments where articles are produced which are required for use in the navigation of the Western waters, and in the military, naval, and transport service of the United States, have been broken up, and the production of such articles stopped or suspended, the following order is promulgated. Any violation thereof will be punished as a military offense :

I. No person shall directly or indirectly attempt to deter or prevent any person from working, on such terms as he may agree upon, in any manufacturing establishment where any article is ordinarily made which may be required for use in the navigation of the Western waters, or in the military, naval, or transport service of the United States.

II. No person shall watch around or hang about any such establishment for the purpose of annoying the employés thereof, or learning who are employed therein.

III. No association or combination shall be formed or continue, or meeting be held, having for its object to prescribe to the proprietors of any such establishment whom they shall employ therein, or how they shall conduct the operations thereof.

IV. All employés in such establishments will be protected by military authority against all attempts by any person to interfere with or annoy them in their work, or in consequence of their being engaged in it.

V. The proprietors of every such establishment in the county of Saint Louis will forthwith transmit to the office of the provost-marshal-general the names of all persons who have, since the 15th day of March, 1864, left their employ to engage in any such combination or association as that above referred to, or have been induced to leave by the operations of any such combination or association, or by the individual efforts of any one concerned therein. The places of residence of such persons, so far as known, will be stated, together with a list, by name, of all who have taken an active part in any combination or effort to control the conduct of any such establishment or to prevent persons from working therein.

VI. The post commander, Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, is charged, under the direction of the district commander, with the execution of this order. All persons applying for the aid of the military forces in this connection will report direct to Colonel Baker.

VII. In putting down this attack upon private rights and the military power of the nation by organizations led by bad men, the general confidently relies upon the support and aid of the city authorities, and of all right-minded men.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
In the Field, April 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a map of Arkansas.* The mountains and ridges separating the basins of the various water-courses have been drawn, localities or villages marked down, names added. For instance, Burrowsville, county seat of Searcy County, and Buffalo City, in Marion County. South of White River the mountains are known throughout under the generic name of the Boston Mountains, and extend from west to east, from the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, almost to the mouth of White River, in Eastern Arkansas, where they terminate into a ridge or divide, of no altitude but sufficient to throw off the waters in the basins of both the rivers, Arkansas and White. A peak or spur, a secondary branch, generally bears the name of the main stream running by it; such are the King's River, the Osage Mountains, or sometimes of an early settler, the Gaither Mountain, or, again, a name borrowed from fancy, the Judea, Boat, Pilot, Greenbrier Mountains.

Though the map in many respects is incomplete and even erroneous in the platting of localities, a glance at it will suffice you to

* Not found.

judge of the amount of labor imposed upon my command in foraging and scouting over a country so rugged and so asperous. I was here as early as the 22d of January. From that time 1,000 Federal cavalry have been foraging upon the country on one side, and hundreds of guerrillas on the other. It is exhausted. The country of itself, even with abundance of forage, is enough to kill horses, much more so when there is no forage at all and foragers have to go in large numbers 25 or 30 miles to find forage, and not find any half the time. If there is any forage anywhere it has been concealed by guerrillas in the mountain fastnesses to which no one can find access but they, and where, from the nature of the country and the friendly disposition of the inhabitants, they are comparatively secure. The Union people have all, or almost all, left the country. The remainder is generally hostile, or in tacit, if not open, league with the bushwhackers, and will not disclose the least particular that might lead to any discovery. I have to depend altogether upon my own means of information, and to do so my horses are constantly employed. Very often I send men dismounted in order to give horses rest. There is no grass yet. I am now herding my animals on the wheat fields, and, with so little sustenance and so hard service, they are dying every day. When the leaves put out, unless I can get more horses, it will be next to impossible for my command to remain any longer. At this time, however, the rains have been more than ordinary, the streams are swollen past fording, and White River must have become navigable, for the next two or three months at least, as far up as Buffalo City or shoals, 18 miles from Yellville. With a new remount of horses and supplies of forage and subsistence, that could be shipped to that place from below, I could not only maintain myself here, but put an end to bushwhacking.

By moving part or whole of my command to that place and establishing my headquarters there I would be nearer and would have straight road to the range of McRae's banditti, at Sylamore and Richwoods, where they are said to be 800 or 1,000 strong, but poorly armed. Here I have 600 men, but half of those only are mounted on horses that are at all serviceable. I am compelled to shape my movements upon my means of accomplishment and upon the necessities of my command more than upon its strength. Sixty miles separate me from McRae, and, with the numbers I have and the condition of my horses, it is too far for me to venture an attack upon him without a support that my dismounted men cannot afford.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo. :

GENERAL : The commanding general desires to know if there are any available arms at Jefferson City. If not he desires 1,000 stand State arms to be got ready at once, to be sent to that point for distribution, as General Brown may direct.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,

April 30, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

There are no arms at Jefferson City, but the desired number can be shipped from here at any moment, should the general so direct.

JOHN B. GRAY,

*Adjutant-General of Missouri.*BOONVILLE, Mo., *April 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo. :

A message from General Brown to the mayor of this city, received this afternoon, notifies him of the presence of guerrillas, and calls upon him to arm the loyal citizens. I can raise enough men to defend the city, but we have no arms nor ammunition. Can some be sent us? It is the wish of the loyal citizens that a body of troops sufficient to keep everything quiet in this vicinity be stationed here.

A. H. THOMPSON,

Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SEVENTH KANSAS CAV. VOLS. :

SIR : I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to select from your regiment 100 of the most reliable and trusty men for immediate and important service.

These men will be chosen for their sobriety, trustworthiness, and promptness in obeying orders. They will be fully equipped, well mounted, and ready to take the field at half an hour's notice. They will be excused from all duty that would in the least interfere with their readiness for immediate departure, and will await the orders of the provost-marshal-general.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Rev. J. P. FINDLEY,

Stated Clerk, Westminster College, Fulton, Mo. :

DEAR SIR : Assured by your letter of the 25th that the members of the Presbytery of Missouri, which was to have met at Boonville, are loyal, I am quite satisfied that nothing but a proper understanding of the origin and purposes of the order is necessary to cause it to meet their hearty approval. My respect for your body and for the principles of religious freedom requires that I should give an explanation to you and to the religious public. Loyal church members,

both lay and clerical, called my attention to the facts that many assemblages of ministers and teachers of religion of various denominations were to convene during the spring and summer, in which would doubtless be many persons openly and avowedly hostile to the National and State Governments; that in one, most of them would be open enemies of the Union. They also prayed me to take such measures as that those assemblages should not be used to concoct treason or injure the national cause. What was to be done? If all who claim to meet for religious purposes can do so without question, a convocation from Price's army, under the garb of religion, may assemble with impunity and plot treason in our midst.

If, on the contrary, religious assemblies, really such, are scrutinized with the same freedom as political meetings of unknown or doubtful character, not only would it be necessary to inquire into the ministerial character of its members, but their public and private proceedings must be watched, that treason could not be perpetrated without detection and punishment, which would occasion a most irksome interference with personal privacy and the freedom of religious action. As the general commanding this department, my duty to the country and the people of the State required me to protect them from the machinations of enemies, who, under cover of the freedom of religion, should attempt to conceal plans and counsels opposed to the interests of peace and safety of the State and nation, while as a Christian I feel bound to secure religion from the danger and disgrace of being used as the cloak of malice, and its freedom from a surveillance freely exercised over political meetings.

To fulfill these duties, the provost-marshal-general was instructed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 5, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: In the opinion of the general commanding, the interests of the country require that due protection should be given within the limits of this department to religious convocations and other religious assemblages of persons whose function it is to teach religion and morality to the people. But at the present time he deems it expedient that the members of such assemblages should be required to give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the Government of the United States, as a condition precedent to such privilege of assemblage and protection. The major-general commanding desires that you take such steps as in your judgment will best secure these objects.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Upon these instructions the provost-marshal-general issued the order to which your letter alluded. In that order as now enforced he protects these meetings and dispenses with surveillance of the members or proceedings, on the simple and easy condition that the members will individually assure him of their loyalty in either one of the following ways:

First. By certifying on honor that they have sworn to support the Constitution and Government of the United States and the provisional government of this State, as required by the laws thereof to enable ministers to solemnize marriage, each at the time and place set opposite his name; or,

Second. By taking an oath of the form prescribed in that order.

I am quite sure that upon proper understanding and reflection the friends of religion and its freedom will thank me as much as do the friends of the Union for this order. I regret to say that while I have abundant evidence of their satisfaction, I know of very few who have complained of it who have been remarkable for loyalty. Most of them have been remarkable for their sympathy with the rebellion, and now live in our midst, croaking, fault-finding, and even rejoicing in the nation's struggles and reverses like the impious son of Noah who uncovered and mocked at the nakedness of his father.

It is easy to see that such persons injure the cause of religious freedom as they do that of the country. From what has been said it is manifest that the order, while providing against public danger, protects the freedom and purity of religion on the one hand from disgraceful complicity with treason, and on the other from an irksome surveillance which would otherwise become necessary in times of public danger.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *April 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Commanding:*

Company H, Second Missouri Heavy Artillery, arrived last evening. I would like to send one company of them to Bloomfield. There are two companies here now, and one is all that is necessary here to take care of the guns and works. They would be better at Bloomfield than more cavalry, on account of forage.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Sedalia, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have requested Major-General Rosecrans to order sent to you 1,000 stand of arms and equipments, and that, if consistent, they be double-barreled guns. As soon as the answer is received I will advise you. These arms had better be issued by Lieutenant Becker, upon requisition, in the usual manner. The captains of the citizen guards should make them in duplicate, and in blank, to be filled as the character of the arms and ammunition may require.

It is not expected to give all the members arms, but I wish to distribute them pro rata among the unarmed men, taking into consideration the number they have and the especial wants of exposed localities. I am informed that Brigadier-General Gray makes some objection to furnishing arms, and it is possible that we shall be compelled to wait the arrival of the Governor (though the arrival of the rebels may remove the objections), and obtain his order. I give you these views so that you may be prepared to issue the arms as soon as they arrive, if my recommendation to Major-General Rosecrans is complied with.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Snibar Station, April 29, 1864.

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

I am here with Companies D, F, H, K, and M. and will move forward easterly and southeasterly in two or three bodies immediately, and have established a depot here for supplies, guarded by the dismounted men of Companies M and H. Have ordered Major Smith, with Companies A, B, and E, to Lone Jack, who will arrive there probably to-day. The enemy are probably moving on Lexington or Wellington, and their force is estimated at about 100. The companies all got here by 10 o'clock last night.

THEO. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., April 29, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Lieut. Col. THEO. H. DODD and
Major SMITH,
In the Field, Lone Jack:

The commanding general directs that Major Smith will move with two companies from Lone Jack, and watch for the enemy, from Hickman Mills, or some point south of Independence. Your command is too much in the eastern part of the county. The enemy will double by you to the west or cross the river. He does not intend to attack posts or troops unless compelled to. Your companies are sufficient to watch for him in the vicinity of Lone Jack and protect Pleasant Hill. The First Missouri State Militia are moving from La Fayette County, part of them following the enemy. They have your signals. The enemy are in Federal uniform. These instructions will be observed, if you have no information that renders it necessary to vary from it; if so, report your movements.

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April 29, 1864.*

Col. J. H. MOSS,
Liberty, Mo., via Kansas City, Mo.:

Information shows that the Missouri rebels are returning in squads to reinaugurate the scenes of murder and robbery which have desolated your country during the past three years. I expect from you and the Enrolled Militia under your command such a reception for them as will amply vindicate you all from the charges of disloyalty which have been urged against you at these headquarters. Your first duty is to organize for active operations and to provide means for detecting and promptly repressing any movements threatening the peace and security of your sub-district. Acknowledge receipt of this order, and report to your district commander your condition and dispositions.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

APRIL 29, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Your dispatch received. Keep open full communication with all your posts and with Brown and Guitar. Has Colonel Marsh, assistant provost-marshal-general, arrived? Tell him the general says be careful not to allow the events of the Sandusky trip to be re-enacted.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., April 29, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Two bands of 70 or 80 rebels each are in the Central District, going north. Notify the Enrolled Militia that now is the time when I expect them to justify the confidence reposed in them and put these bushwhackers to the wall. Get ready to aid them there promptly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Northern Missouri:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that your information relative to Jackman is not good; that our information he knows to be reliable; that he knows that Glasgow would have been attacked when it was so reported but for circumstances that occurred outside of this department, and he desires to impress it upon you that it will not do to look at the surface of things and to take it for granted that no storm is brewing, because you cannot yourself hear the thunder. The general commanding desires you to keep your troops well in hand, establishing convenient places of rendezvous, so that when necessary they can be moved promptly, as it is a well-established fact that there are disloyal organizations of a most dangerous character, thoroughly organized and ready on the first favorable opportunity to act on the offensive, in nearly every county.

You should tell loyal league societies that they can best serve the interests of the State by keeping you promptly and fully advised of all rumors of rebel or bushwacker movements, charging them particularly to carefully trace back all such rumors to the source from which they emanated, as the presumption is that the originators or original disseminators of such reports are either participants in or instigators of such movements. The general also desires that you impress it upon the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Paw Paws, &c., that now is their time for showing themselves true and loyal citizens; that they should be active and vigilant, and by the fidelity with which they perform their duties show that they are worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Government.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Saint Charles, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Col. E. B. ALEXANDER,

Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: Your telegram received at 5.30 o'clock, and hence I reply by mail. I cannot enroll in Callaway without troops, and four townships in that county are untouched. With troops they can be finished in a few days. On Tuesday morning, as per arrangement with General Rosecrans, I telegraphed General Fisk. Receiving no reply, I again telegraphed him this morning. No reply. On the 10th instant I expected the enrollment would be done in a week, but the change in district commanders caused the troops in Callaway to be withdrawn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SWITZLER,

Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District, Missouri.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN.,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 30, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General W. S. Rosecrans, commanding department, for his action.

E. B. ALEXANDER,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Mo.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, April 29, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

I received information to-day, which I consider reliable, that there is a force of bushwhackers, say 30, in the vicinity of Papinsville, on the Osage River, 25 miles from Potosi, southeast of this point, near the State line. Potosi is a point where troops should be stationed. It is the route by which the bushwhackers have always entered, being thickly timbered and low, and, so far as I can learn, the citizens are a little mixed as to loyalty. I would consider the border as well protected as is possible had I a company there.

Ball's Mills, in Missouri, is a strong point on the Little Osage, which has always been garrisoned with troops from Fort Scott, but I presume we have none there now. I intend going to Fort Scott on the 1st, to see Colonel Blair as to stations of troops, and will return on the 2d. Could not a company or two of the Sixteenth be sent to Fort Scott for post duty, and Company F, Eleventh, now there, be ordered to report to me? I have had several citizens in this morning from Mine Creek, on the subject of protection: they are evidently getting scared. I make this hasty statement for the information and consideration of the commanding general, and am holding the stage that it may reach you to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

THO. MOONLIGHT,

Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding,

23 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, April 29, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON, -
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola:

CAPTAIN: Since I wrote you this morning I have received a letter from Colonel Hoyt calling for more troops at Olathe. I would like to get Company F, of my regiment, now at Fort Scott, as suggested this morning, and then I would move Company L, Fifth, from Shawneetown to Olathe. If that cannot be done, Company L, Fifth, will have to come to Potosi, and as the discipline and conduct of that company is scarcely up to the mark (according to report), I dislike placing it there on the border. If this latter must be the plan, could you not send a company of the Sixteenth to Olathe for post duty? There can be no danger inland if the border is properly protected; hence I would use the Sixteenth nearer the danger. None of the Sixteenth are under my command yet, as I understand matters.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, April 29, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Department of Kansas:

SIR: Send the guns to Fort Lyon. McLain's independent battery company will meet them there. Captain McLain starts for Leavenworth to-morrow to receipt for artillery ordnance. Ninth Wisconsin Battery is en route from Fort Lyon to Council Grove. As soon as General Mitchell or Colonel Collins relieves my troops at Camp Collins and Camp Sanborn, I will concentrate them on the Arkansas. I desire authority to build military telegraph from here to Fort Lyon. Wire is here and can be had; cost will not be much, and can be done quickly. I then can have headquarters at Lyon. I also desire authority to move with my command over into Northwestern Texas, if for nothing but a raid. Can make the most successful one of the war, in my judgment. If there should be further Indian troubles, which does not seem probable, the militia are armed and can take care of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., April 29, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Department of Kansas:

Can you obtain the authority from the War Department to call out Colorado militia in case of extreme necessity? Our people will be terribly scared with no protection left them. Don't think they will be needed, but by possibility they may.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, April 29, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS,

Denver, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of recent information from department headquarters to the effect that we are threatened with rebel invasion on the southeastern border of this Territory, an event which is likely to necessitate a concentration of the troops in this district at the point threatened, thus withdrawing garrisons from the various stations.

In view of the unprotected state of the southwestern part of the Territory in such a contingency, I would respectfully suggest that you authorize a recruitment of a battery company in the counties of Conejos and Costillo, and such others as in your judgment seem advisable. The recruits could be rationed and otherwise supplied from Fort Garland as fast as enlisted, thus saving to the Government the usually great expenses of enlistments. This company, if raised, would, in my judgment, contribute much to the security of that section of the Territory. If this proposal should meet your favorable notice and action, I would respectfully suggest the appointment as recruiting officer, to be captain of said company when it is raised, First Lieut. George H. Stilwell, First Cavalry of Colorado, who is a good officer and thoroughly competent for the proposed duty.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *April 29, 1864.*

(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

There is no difficulty on any route in reaching the Missouri River from the east. I have only been able to find one man who knows anything personally of the country north of the Platte—between that river and the upper Missouri. Below Fort Benton there is little doubt that the region north of the Black Hills is practicable anywhere, but enough is not known of it to enable me to express an opinion of the best route. General Sully's expedition this summer will probably explore it thoroughly. Until more is known of its detailed topography I cannot recommend any particular route; probably the course of Grand River will be the best.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *April 29, 1864.*

General SIBLEY,

Saint Paul, Minn.:

There is not the slightest danger of the Sixth being ordered away. I have communicated both with General Halleck and Mr. Stanton, and have their assurance that it shall not be done.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 25th instant, relative to the disposition to be made of the Sisseton Sioux should they tender their submission to the Government in compliance with the terms. I have previously instructed special agent Major Brown that they would in such case be required to repair to such point at or near Devil's Lake as might be designated. I have dispatched to him at Fort Abercrombie a copy of your directions, to be communicated as speedily as possible to the bands referred to.

The hesitation on the part of the Sissetons to surrender themselves is, I think, attributable to the fact that some of those who participated in the attack on Fort Abercrombie in September, 1862, are fearful they will be punished, and they have taken advantage of the reports spread by some of the Indians who escaped to the prairies from the Missouri reservation to impress upon the large majority that they would be held as quasi prisoners and badly provided for, if they should submit. Still, I am not without hopes that they will comply with the conditions vouchsafed them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL: Since I wrote you of this date I have received a long and very interesting dispatch from Major Brown, a special agent, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose.* You will perceive that the mass of the Sissetons, as represented by the principal men, are willing to accede to any terms that will give them peace. Your instructions will tend greatly to satisfy them of the friendly intentions of the Government toward those who sincerely desire a restoration of the pacific relations existing before the outbreak of 1862. These bands were the last to be forced into a hostile position, and they were very severely punished in the battle of Big Mound with the forces under my command, and they, in common with the other bands, have undergone great suffering during the past winter in consequence. They seem now to have entirely separated themselves from the disaffected Yanktonais. My previous reports to you as to the junction of these latter with the Tetons and other evil-disposed Sioux on this side of the Missouri are corroborated by Major Brown's scouts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Not found.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 30, 1864*—5.30 p. m.
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My dispatch to you of 6 p. m. yesterday answers the questions asked in your letter of the 29th, just received, except as to extent of the trans-Mississippi division. I would not have it include Pope's department, but would have it include Rosecrans' and Curtis'. An entire failure of the Banks expedition may make operations requiring an increase of force necessary in either of those departments. You see from my dispatch I do not propose removing General Banks, but would not increase his command. If you could not go to take temporary command until present difficulties are cleared up, I think General Steele would be the best man, and General Reynolds to take his place. The great objection to this is taking General Steele from where he is at this time.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1864*—3.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va. :

As some time may elapse before trans-Mississippi affairs are definitely decided upon, had I not better telegraph to Cairo and Little Rock, modifying my telegram of the 27th, to the effect that no troops will be withdrawn from the operations against Shreveport and on Red River, and that those operations will be continued under the direction of the senior officer in command in the field until further orders? It appears that Major-General Hurlbut claims that Special Orders, No. 150, War Department, do not relieve him from command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and that he is still exercising command over General Washburn. Shall I not telegraph him that he is relieved from all command, and will repair to his home in Illinois?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CULPEPER, VA., *April 30, 1864*—6.30 p. m.
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your suggestion to modify orders for troops on Red River so as to leave them to operate there until something definite is settled upon, I think advisable. Please send the order. I wanted General Hurlbut relieved entirely from all connection with the Sixteenth Corps.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *April 30, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General BANKS,
Via Cairo, Ill.,
 Major-General STEELE,
Via Little Rock, Ark.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that orders heretofore given be so modified that no troops be withdrawn from operations against Shreveport and on Red River, and that operations there be continued under the senior officer in command until further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *April 30, 1864.*

Commodore PALMER,
Commanding Fleet at New Orleans:

Since writing my letter to the admiral (or to yourself, as commanding the fleet at New Orleans) I have had an interview with Admiral Porter. He expresses a strong desire that such boats as can be spared may be sent to the Red River. The tin-clads that lately have been sent down can be used to advantage. I hope, myself, that you will send some strong boats. It is not impossible that the navigation of the river may be severely contested. We are in good condition and in the best possible spirits.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: The following instructions, which will not be printed, are furnished by order of the Secretary of War, for your information and guidance, and are to be sent by you to the officers under your command to whom they will apply:

I. Generals commanding armies and army corps in the field will take the proper measures to supply, so far as may be possible, the wants of their troops, in animals and provisions, from the territory through which military operations are conducted. Private property so taken will be receipted and accounted for in accordance with existing orders. Special care will be taken to remove horses, mules, live stock, and all means of transportation from hostile districts infested or liable to be infested by guerrilla bands of rebels.

II. Commanding officers will establish proper regulations, in accordance with the usages and customs of war, for the enforcement of this order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, } H^QRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 31. } *Alexandria, La., April 30, 1864.*

* * * * *

3. The Cavalry Division, under command of Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, will report direct to these headquarters.

* * * * *

9. Brig. Gen. Henry W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will at once proceed to Baton Rouge and relieve Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke from the command of that post.

10. Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in this department, and will at once proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army in person.

11. Col. N. A. M. Dudley is relieved from all duty with the cavalry of this department, and will await in New Orleans the return of his regiment from the North. On its arrival Colonel Dudley will assume command of it.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., April 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Gulf :

SIR : The departure of the greater portion of the available troops from this post has necessitated the withdrawal of all of the artillery from the outer line of works, and its concentration within the interior line of defenses. This course was recommended by General Andrews previous to his departure. The troops are being concentrated in and near the inner works, and the artillery is now in position along that line.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : It is the wish of the major-general commanding that as many beef-cattle be collected in the vicinity of this place as possible. He desires you to direct the officers of your command, when returning from expeditions or from advanced picket duty, to drive in as many cattle as possible without leaving the line of march. All cattle so collected will be turned over to Captain Herbert, commissary of subsistence, at headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BIRGE :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that, in relieving Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke in command of Baton Rouge, you will find that post in a bad condition. The movements of the enemy in that neighborhood have been of late characterized by great boldness. The commanding general hopes that you will clear the country between the Amite and Port Hudson of their presence.

Your attention is also directed to the fact that goods are smuggled through our lines at this point, and that permits are abused. You will please for the present prohibit any goods or supplies leaving Baton Rouge for the interior, and begin it again gradually, when and as you may deem best. The commanding general directs that you will make frequent reports to these headquarters of the condition of affairs at Baton Rouge, and, as far as in your knowledge may lie, at Port Hudson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 14. } *Camp No. 20, in the Field, April 30, 1864.*

I. The march will commence to-morrow morning at 4 a. m., in order as follows :

First. Dismounted cavalry of that division and one regiment of infantry, escorting all the trains, to be designated by Brigadier-General Salomon.

Second. Third Division, Brig. Gen. F. Salomon.

Third. Frontier Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer.

II. All wagons of the command, except those of general headquarters. Five wagons for each division, and such as may be required to carry the ordnance stores remaining after issue. All ambulances will be retained.

All surplus of wagons will be gathered together and destroyed, under direction of the chief quartermaster, to whom, upon his request, division commanders will afford details to accomplish the purpose. The animals for the residue of the transportation and the artillery will be taken of the best that are from the destroyed wagons.

III. The medical director will organize a hospital in which, with supplies and surgical aid, will be left such wounded as may be fatally or dangerously wounded, or so seriously that transportation will result in permanent injury. Others will be taken in the ambulances.

IV. All the commissary supplies will be at once issued equally to the command.

V. Every man of the command will carry 60 rounds of ammunition ; 40 in the boxes, and 20 in the knapsack or haversack.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieut., Second Cav., and A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. L. CHANDLER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: The approach of the enemy and order to form line of battle will be signalized by the firing of three guns from Fort Steele. Upon this signal I would thank you to adopt rigid measures for the security of the prisoners in the penitentiary. If you have cells, put them all or as many as you can in the cells. Instruct the commanding officer there to redouble his vigilance and that of his guard.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. F. COOPER,
Fortieth Iowa:

COLONEL: The approach of the enemy and order to form line of battle will be signalized by the firing of three guns from Fort Steele. Upon hearing this signal, you will form your command on the road west of the cemetery, near Fort Steele.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., April 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment:

COLONEL: You will please send out, starting it at daylight, a scout under the command of Captain Vance, of 50 men, to relieve Captain Bunner. Tell Captain Vance to call here this evening for instructions. The men will take one day's rations.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

Have you any news? Has General Andrews moved, and when? Is Colonel Graves, Twelfth Michigan, ready to embark? Where is Colonel Clayton? Recall him and his command if it has not already been done, or unless General Andrews has given different orders.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *April 30, 1864—7 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WEST :

I sent a scout to General Steele two hours ago to inform him of our situation. The officer who came in from him last night says General Steele does not need re-enforcements and that he wished the commanding officer at Pine Bluff to send to him for re-enforcements if this place was in danger. It has rained heavily all night, and I feel, under all the circumstances, very doubtful about the propriety of going out, the roads being so bad that we cannot get the train to General Steele so soon as he can get here or to Little Rock. Colonel Clayton with a large part of his force is now at Saline, on his way back.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 30, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS :

Your dispatch of 7 a. m. is just received. Remain where you are, subject to General Steele's orders. Send Graves' regiment up by the Leonora. Keep me posted.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Pine Bluff, Ark. :

My pickets are being driven in ; the enemy's strength not known yet. I am told the Leonora will carry a battery as well as Graves' regiment. Send the Fifth Ohio Battery on her, or as much of it as she will carry. Inform General Steele of the state of affairs here for his guidance. Answer.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Pine Bluff, Ark. :

Two stupid scouts have created a false alarm. General Steele's advance is within 3 miles of here. Send up the battery and Graves.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *April 30, 1864.*

Col. OLIVER WOOD,
Commanding, Brownsville :

The general commanding directs me to say to you that by a telegram sent to you last night you were empowered to make such disposition of your force as you deemed proper. If the arrangement is satisfactory to you, it will be satisfactory to the commanding general.

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. 4. G.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 30, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

The general commanding directs me to request you to telegraph him matters at your post. How is the river? The general wishes you to keep him informed of what is going on around you.

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. A. G.

LITTLE ROCK, *April 30, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. I. W. FULLER,
Commanding, Dardanelle:

How are affairs with you? How is the river? The general commanding wishes you to keep him posted on the state of the country around you.

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. A. G.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 30, 1864—1 p. m.*

(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Sherman has stripped his rear to get troops for the field, calculating on his furloughed men yet to return to take their place. His dismounted cavalry will have to be sent as he desires. Send it without delay. Should secret movement in Missouri require a greater force than you now have you will be able to get any amount necessary from the 100-days' men now raising and from the State militia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *April 30, 1864.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va.:

No 100-days' men are being raised in this department. The rebel raids have begun from the south in the Central District. The emergency cannot be met in that way and is a present one. If you order these troops away without replacing [them], disaster will follow. Why should the grand depot be risked and such places as Columbus and Paducah be guarded?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., April 30, 1864.

Col. T. P. HERRICK,
Comdg. Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state, by direction of the major-general commanding, that the 100 men mentioned in my communi-

cation of yesterday are required to be armed with revolvers only. They will be held in readiness, with a proper number of officers for their command, for important service at half an hour's notice, subject to the orders of the provost-marshal-general. They are not required for mounted service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, Mo., *April 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Arms can be placed in safe hands, but not under existing circumstances. No company in service. Citizens are alarmed and excited, many leaving. Think at least one company of cavalry ought to be stationed here.

A. H. THOMPSON,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau:

Send the company of artillery to Bloomfield.
By order of Brigadier General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *April 30, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Col. J. F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia:

Send one squadron to co-operate with the troops in Sedalia County. The guerrillas have been attacked, some killed, and the rest scattered, and at last accounts were heard from in small bodies, moving toward Saline and Pettis Counties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SEDALIA, Mo., *April 30, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I already have five companies in Saline County, including Captain Box's. I sent Company G there to-night with six days' rations.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., April 30, 1864—6.05 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo. :

Have Company G scout in the northwest of Pettis County, toward Dunksburg.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., April 30, 1864.

Samuel McLaren states that he is a discharged soldier from Company C, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and that on the 28th instant he was in company with Lieutenant Couch and others coming from Chapel Hill to Warrensburg, and that on the road, some 15 miles from this place, they saw some horses hitched to a fence around a house. The first time they saw them it was some three-fourths of a mile. They still moved on, until they came up to within half a mile, when some of these men at the house mounted their horses and came toward us. Lieutenant Couch then rode forward to within 50 or 60 yards of them and asked them who they were. Their answer was, "We are Kansas troops." Lieutenant Couch then told them to send one man forward. They refused to do this, but said it was all right for him (Couch) to go on.

They turned and rode to the house, and we started and had got but a short distance when some 15 or 16 of these men rode up and called for us to halt. We all stopped and they rode up to Couch and the others and commenced shooting. They shot the 3 men and Lieutenant Couch. They then threatened to shoot us, but some one said that they would not kill citizens. One of them said to me and John Speck (who is also a discharged soldier), "I am Quantrill," and flashed us with his revolver, saying he would kill all the damned Yankees he could catch, and told us to tell General E. B. Brown that he had 4 of his men in prison and that he would kill all the Yankees he could find, and that he had killed these 4 men for his having Blunt killed; that these 4 men would pay for Blunt. He also stated that he had 150 men in his command. I should think from the amount of men and horses that I saw that there were some 35 or 40 in all at this house. I cannot remember the name of the people that live at the house where they were.

SAMUEL McLAREN,

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., April 30, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Colonel Marsh has not arrived. Guerrillas are driven from the border as far as I can hear. No news from below.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

All quiet in the northwest. The militia are mustering in great numbers. I hope to do the country good service with them by producing large crops of corn, wheat, hemp, and tobacco, and shooting every bushwhacker we can find.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1864,

Capt. W. B. KEMPER,
Company K, Ninth Cavalry, M. S. M., Parkville, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d instant, and to reply that you will, until you receive further orders from these headquarters, make such disposition of your force as may seem best for the interest of the service, remembering to keep your men on the alert and as actively employed as the nature of the service in your vicinity will permit. The general will be pleased with any arrangements that may be made by you having for their object the quiet and order of the country, and the peace, prosperity, and protection of loyal citizens.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1864.

B. W. LEWIS, *Glasgow, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 20th instant, addressed to John D. Penny, Saint Louis, was placed in the hands of General Rosecrans and has been forwarded to me. I have already ordered troops to your section, and you may rest assured that all the means and power in my hands shall be used to put down and keep down the rebels in this district. It is my purpose to visit your county at an early day. I will then be glad to meet yourself and other loyal men. I shall not hesitate to lay hold of wrong with vigor, and desire the co-operation of all good men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1864.

JAMES H. ROBINSON, *Danville, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: I have just returned to my headquarters, after an absence of some days, and find your valued favor of 22d instant and others from you here on my table. I thank you for this information, and shall promptly take steps to put down the villains who would stir up new troubles. We must take off our gloves and hurt

somebody. You may rest assured that such will be the rule. If the Government will meet my demands for force we shall have no trouble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., April 30, 1864.

E. M. SAMUEL, *Liberty, Mo.:*

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of April 21, and to reply that Captain Younger will be permitted to fill up his company to the maximum. The general proposes to visit Liberty as soon as he possibly can, at which time he will be pleased to meet and confer quietly with some of your best and most reliably loyal citizens.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

PAOLA, KANS., *April 30, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Company A, Fifteenth Kansas, is at Pleasant Grove, Woodson County, Kans., and Company G, Fifteenth Kansas, is at Olathe, Kans.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., April 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY:

I answered yesterday, by telegraph, your letter concerning the Sixth Regiment, which will not be withdrawn from Minnesota until the summer campaign is over. I do not understand your dispatch to Colonel Myers about delay in consequence of non-arrival of horses. One thousand have already reached you, and I presume 300 more, at least, will be in Saint Paul by the time this letter reaches you. Let us understand. You were to send 1,600 mounted men to Sully. A large part of this force is to be infantry, who will be mounted mostly, as I understand you, on horses turned in by the First Mounted Rangers (mustered out). About 2,000 horses are to go up to Saint Paul to mount Second Cavalry and Brackett's and Hatch's battalions.

You have now fully 1,000 horses besides those for Brackett. These, with the horses of the late mounted rangers, are nearly all that you need for the force you are to send to the Missouri. A week or so, more or less, is not of importance in remounting Hatch's battalion and the balance of the Second Cavalry. I cannot, therefore, see how a delay of a few days in forwarding the remainder of the horses can in the least affect the sending of the force to Sully. I am thus particular and urgent, general, because it is very essential that your force should reach Sully in time. I cannot endure the idea of

delay, for which the views you present do not, in my judgment, contain any sufficient reason. I have never supposed you would not do everything in your power, but I have a little feared that you are over particular and might possibly occasion delay by adhering to arrangements and to the completion of minute details which, although judicious, are not essential.

In relation of the Sixth Regiment, it is proper for you to bear in mind the following views: Four companies of infantry are to establish the post at Devil's Lake and four companies on James River. Of course, as you send off nearly the whole Eighth Regiment mounted, these companies must come from the Sixth, but as soon as the campaign is over, the four companies of the Sixth at each of these posts are to be replaced by three companies at each post of the Eighth Regiment. Thus six companies of the Eighth will be left to garrison (as infantry) the posts at Devil's Lake and James River, relieving the companies of the Sixth. The other four companies of the Eighth, together with the eight companies of the Sixth, will then return to Minnesota, bringing with them all the horses upon which the infantry was mounted for the campaign. The whole of the Sixth Regiment will then be assembled and sent to its corps on the Potomac, leaving you for your district one regiment of infantry and one regiment and a battalion of cavalry.

Of this force, you will have for Minnesota alone four companies of infantry and six companies of cavalry, a force more than you can use with good result behind the line of your large posts on Devil's Lake and James River. You will understand the necessity of not communicating any part of this information to any person whatever until the proper time comes to give the order. If the companies of the Sixth knew they were not to occupy the quarters at Devil's Lake and James River of course they would work reluctantly and slowly. They must not, therefore, know it until they are relieved by the companies of the Eighth.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,

District of Iowa, Sioux City:

GENERAL: I have received dispatches from Fort Abercrombie, dated 23d instant. My scouts, who had been absent several weeks and visited the region of the James River, report that they had held communication with different Indians from the Missouri camps, and the information they obtained corroborated previous reports as to the hostile disposition of the Yanktonais, who were encamped near the mouth of Heart River, on the north side, to the number of 700 lodges.

They expect to be joined by 250 or 300 lodges of Isanti Sioux, and the disaffected of other bands, and to combine with the Tetons, who, to the number of 1,000 lodges, are between Heart River and Fort Clark. They claim that there will be a concentration of 2,500 lodges to give battle to the troops, should they attempt to penetrate their country, and mean time to attack all steamers attempting to ascend the river or overland parties of emigrants. All accounts agree that

their intended point of junction is near the mouth of Heart River. Some of the Sisseton head men have arrived at Fort Abercrombie, and given their assent to the only terms upon which they will be allowed peace.

Those desirous of a restoration of friendly relations with the Government will number probably 200 or 250 lodges, and they have been directed to go to Devil's Lake, where a place will be assigned them, and where they will receive protection from hostile Indians by the military authorities. I am busily engaged in preparations for the march of the column to join you on Bois Cache or Bordache Creek, and although the season is backward I think the grass will subsist the animals by the 1st of June, when the detachment will move from the designated point on the upper Minnesota River. Brackett's battalion has received my orders to march to Sioux City from Fort Snelling 2d proximo, and will probably reach Sioux City by 15th, as I informed you in a previous dispatch.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

*Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters.....	36	45	130	180	...	...	Alexandria and New Orleans, La.
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClelland):							
Headquarters.....	15	19	35	43	...	...	Alexandria.
First Division and attached troops (Warren).....	238	4,763	6,003	10,160	...	12	Matagorda Island, Tex.
Second Division and attached troops (Herron).....	135	2,873	3,756	7,154	...	10	Brownsville and Brazos Santiago, Tex.
Third Division (Cameron).....	104	2,045	2,333	4,172	...	...	Alexandria.
Fourth Division (Landrum).....	75	1,421	1,784	4,784	...	...	Do.
Artillery Brigade† (Schwartz).....	9	352	390	520	...	18	Do.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps.....	576	11,473	14,357	26,933	...	40	
Nineteenth Army Corps (Franklin):							
Headquarters.....	8	...	8	11	...	...	Alexandria.
First Division (Emory).....	235	5,272	6,302	9,148	...	14	Do.
Second Division (Grover).....	167	4,119	4,907	6,372	...	14	Do.
Artillery Reserve (Closson).....	7	218	235	373	...	11	Do.
Total Nineteenth Army Corps§.....	417	9,609	11,002	15,904	...	42	
Engineer Brigade‡ (Houston).....	58	1,003	1,257	1,452	...	...	Alexandria and Berwick Bay, La.
Corps d'Afrique (detachment).....	88	1,447	1,745	2,034	...	...	Alexandria.
Army of the Tennessee (detachment).....	453	9,221	11,620	17,907	...	14	Do.
Cavalry Division* (Arnold).....	253	5,003	6,210	10,402	...	6	Do.

* For return of troops composing Red River expedition, see Part I, p. 168.

† The Second Brigade at Alexandria and Baton Rouge, La.

‡ Excluding batteries reported with First and Second Divisions in Defenses of New Orleans, and District of Baton Rouge.

§ The Third Division reported in Defenses of New Orleans.

|| The Ninety-fifth Regiment with Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and the Ninety-sixth with First Division of that corps, and so reported with troops in Texas.

¶ The Second Brigade reported in District of Baton Rouge.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Defenses of New Orleans (Reynolds) :							
New Orleans and vicinity *.....	389	9,334	11,331	13,607	4	6	
Ship Island, Miss.....	19	309	451	565			
Total Defenses of New Orleans.....	408	9,643	11,782	14,172	4	6	
District of Baton Rouge (Cooke).....	234	5,317	6,382	8,570		10	
District of La Fourche (Day).....	68	1,579	2,057	2,584		4	
Port Hudson, La. (Ullmann) :							
Corps d'Afrique.....	190	2,815	3,880	5,434		8	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Division (Fonda).....	18	424	621	821			
Total Port Hudson.....	208	3,239	4,501	6,255		8	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Woodbury).....	30	820	1,460	2,100			Key West, Fla.
District of West Florida (Asboth).....	79	1,729	2,142	2,401	127	6	Barancas, Fla.
Grand total.....	2,917	60,161	75,254	110,963	131	136	
Grand total according to the department return for the month of April.†	2,551	53,026	66,637	103,935	139	108	

Abstract from returns of the Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters†.....	16		16	19			In the field.
First (or Cavalry) Division‡ (Carr).....	121	3,808	4,919	6,364			Do.
Second Division (West).....	25	488	780	5,936		12	Little Rock.
Third Division (Salomon).....	139	3,475	4,352	7,360		12	In the field.
Frontier Division¶ (Thayer).....	155	4,149	5,110	7,760		10	Do.
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton).....	28	471	811	1,060		10	Pine Bluff.
Cavalry not brigaded.....	52	1,388	1,722	2,139			
District of Eastern Arkansas (Buford).....	103	2,151	2,820	3,297	7	3	Helena.
District of Northeastern Arkansas (Livingston).....	49	905	1,662	1,996		2	Jacksonport.
District of the Frontier (Judson).....	134	3,459	4,459	6,024		15	Fort Smith.
Grand total.....	822	20,294	26,651	41,955	7	64	
Total according to monthly return.....	782	19,871	25,936	39,591	7	70	
Total according to tri-monthly return for April 30.....	774	18,203	26,087	36,663		36	

* Including the city and troops at Algiers, Bayou Saint John, Bonnet Carre, Camps Chalmette and Parapet, Carrollton, Forts Banks, Jackson, Macomb, Pike, Saint Philip, and Stevens, and Greenville Station, Jefferson City, Kennersville, Lake End, Lakeport, Pass Manchac, and Prectorville.

† Among other discrepancies, does not account for detachment of Army of the Tennessee.

‡ Escort not accounted for.

§ As reported March 31. Headquarters and First and Third Brigades in the field; remainder at Little Rock.

¶ One hundred and eighty-seven officers and 4,219 men absent within the department.

¶ The staff and Third Brigade, as reported April 20.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	25	124	163	205	Saint Louis, Mo.
Benton Barracks (Pile)	16	614	760	900	.....	.....
Jefferson Barracks, &c *	4	268	285	318	Warrensburg, Saint Joseph, Rolla, Saint Louis, Springfield.
District of Central Missouri (Brown)	77	2,557	2,963	4,165	2	6	
District of North Missouri (Fisk†)	32	560	656	828	.....	.....
District of Rolla (Guitart)	64	1,240	1,750	2,133	4	10	
District of Saint Louis (Ewing‡)	327	5,328	7,045	8,340	23	8	
District of Southwest Missouri (Sanborn)	69	1,853	2,332	3,328	4	8	
Alton, Ill. (Copeland)	53	995	1,306	1,541	
Enrolled Missouri Militia §	81	977	1,106	1,628	.....	.....
Grand total	750	14,516	18,306	23,283	33	32	

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	10	10	10	Fort Leavenworth, Denver, Colo. Ter. Omaha, Nebr. Ter. Fort Leavenworth, Paola, Kans.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	27	491	809	1,378	.....	12
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	51	918	1,440	1,638	.....	6
District of North Kansas (Davies)	20	515	684	787	6	4	
District of South Kansas (McKean)	63	1,719	2,042	2,742	.....	4
Grand total ¶	171	3,643	4,985	6,555	6	26	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters	21	21	24	Santa Fé.
Albuquerque (Capt. D. H. Brotherton)	3	101	133	147	.....	4
Fort Bascom (Capt. E. H. Bergmann)	4	157	166	198	.....	.....
Fort Canby (Capt. A. B. Carey)	6	194	265	539	.....	.....
Fort Craig (Maj. C. E. Bennett)	8	252	329	376	4	13	
Fort Marcy (Capt. R. M. Crandal)	2	104	114	132	.....	.....

* Veteran Reserve Corps at Jefferson Barracks and the Marine and Lawson Hospitals.

† Assumed command April 6.

‡ Assigned March 25.

§ Not reported on department return.

¶ Forts Halleck and Laramie transferred to District of Nebraska.

¶ The District of the Frontier transferred to Department of Arkansas, Blunt relinquishing command April 18.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Fort Stanton (Maj. Joseph Smith)...	2	37	87	144	.....	.....
Fort Sumner (Capt. H. B. Bristol)...	5	177	213	247	.....	.....
Fort Union (Lieut. Col. F. P. Abreu)...	14	451	518	557	4	4	
Fort Wingate (Maj. R. Chacon).....	3	162	170	183	.....	.....
Fort Whipple (Maj. E. B. Willis).....	4	120	128	138	.....	.....
Las Valles (Lieut. S. L. Barr).....	1	29	36	47	.....	.....
Los Pinos (Lieut. Charles Speed)...	2	90	103	123	.....	.....
Fort McRae (Capt. H. A. Greene)....	2	87	96	120	.....	.....
Reventon (Capt. J. L. Merriam).....	2	63	70	98	.....	.....
Troops en route.....	13	350	363	363	.....	.....
District of Arizona (Col. G. W. Bowie).							Franklin, Tex.
Fort Bowie (Lieut. B. F. Bayley)...	1	53	55	56	.....	.....
Fort Cummings (Capt. V. Dresher)...	2	41	56	59	.....	.....
Camp Mimbres (Capt. J. H. Whitlock)	2	58	89	150	.....	.....
Las Cruces (Capt. J. S. Thayer)...	5	171	195	248	.....	4	
Franklin (Col. G. W. Bowie).....	15	302	372	465	.....	.....
Tucson (Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Coult).	2	32	40	45	.....	.....
Grand total.....	119	3,031	3,619	4,450	8	25	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Headquarters.....	17	9	26	26	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Wisconsin (T. C. H. Smith)	25	646	769	830	.....	.....	Do.
District of Minnesota (Sibley).....	142	2,872	3,512	3,805	.....	22	Saint Paul.
District of Iowa (Sully).....	58	962	1,370	1,856	5	8	Davenport.
Grand total.....	243	4,489	5,677	6,517	5	30	

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Williams, Baton Rouge, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,

Chief of Artillery, Department of the Gulf :

SIR: I have the honor to state that I arrived at this point April 12, 1864, with my command, where I disembarked, by order of Brigadier-General Cooke. My command musters, present and absent, 1,654. There are some recruits not included, say 75, at Indianapolis. Company L, as you know, is in Texas. I have at this post an aggregate of 1,178. I would request of you that Companies A and G be sent to Alexandria to take charge of guns there and return the men belonging to Companies H, I, and K, now here. It is of the greatest importance that these detachments be returned to their companies in order to perfect our regimental organization. Company A numbers 10 officers and 121 men ; Company G, 5 officers and 144 men.

By special orders of General Banks I have been compelled to be equipped as infantry. The guns furnished us are of the poorest description, being Austrian rifles, .54 caliber, many without bayonets, and those with bayonets without bayonet scabbards. The locks are very defective. I am now under orders to move outside the fortifications with Companies A, B, F, G, H, and K, and relieve regiments ordered to the front. C, D, E, and M garrison the fort. Company I is doing provost duty. We still have a recruiting party in Indiana. Six of the companies are filled to the maximum, and from information received from the recruiting party the regiment only lacks 75 to 100 men of being filled to the maximum number, 1,824. Now, general, if our former services and the number of recruits we have furnished merits any reward, I beg that you will use your effort to equip us as artillery at the earliest possible time.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. KEITH,
Colonel First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Commanding Fort.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 1, 1864.

Major-General McCLEARNAND,
Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The major-general commanding directs that the troops forming the line of defense for this place will stand at arms from a half an hour before daylight till half an hour after daylight, and from that time till 8'clock a. m. they will be ready at a moment's notice to meet an attack of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Col. W. J. Landram, commanding Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, whose left rests on the upper side of the Opelousas road, reports that there are no troops in position connecting with him on the other side of that road. The line of defense at this moment, therefore, extends, in point of fact, only from Bayou Rapides, on the right, round to the Opelousas road, on the left, and embraces none but troops of this command in the first line. In view of the threatened attack of the enemy, I would respectfully request that the detachment of 500 men sent across the river yesterday morning from the Thirteenth Corps be ordered back.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Alexandria, May 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

In answer to your communication of to-night, I am directed to inform you that a brigade of General A. J. Smith's command is posted on the Opelousas road, about 4 miles from this place, at the fork of the Opelousas and Bayou Robert road, and will give all the necessary support to your left flank. It is the opinion of the commanding general that the dispositions already made will be sufficient without calling in any working party from across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I desire to send out a train of fifty wagons 7 or 8 miles on the Opelousas road, with a guard, to obtain forage. If the major-general commanding the department does not consider this measure safe, I ask permission to send a reconnoitering party to see whether the enemy are in that direction or not.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
 No. 23. }

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

I. The Twenty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry is authorized to have inscribed on its colors the following names of battles, in accordance with paragraph 11, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, 1863:

Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Atchafalaya.

II. The following are the dates at which the above-named actions took place:

Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862.

Vicksburg, Miss., invested May 18, 1863; assaulted May 19-22, 1863; surrendered July 4, 1863.

Yazoo City, Miss., July 13, 14, 1863.

Atchafalaya, La., September 7, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClelland:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, {
 No. 94. }

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

* * * * *

II. All orders heretofore given in regard to outpost duty are countermanded after 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

* * * * *

IV. Commanding officers of Second Brigade, First Division, and of Third and Fourth Divisions will each make a daily detail of 3 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 65 privates for grand guard, the whole to be posted in a continuous line, under direction of Captain Carnahan, acting aide-de-camp, from Bayou Rapides, on the right, round to the Opelousas road, on the left; this arrangement to take effect from 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

* * * * *

IX. There being reason to expect an attack from the enemy, and the major-general commanding being seriously ill, Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, the next officer in rank present in the field, is temporarily appointed chief of staff, and will direct what is needful to be done in his name.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

[Col. W. J. LANDRAM:]

COLONEL: Late and reliable reports go to show that the enemy are not in force in our front. The forage train and escort will therefore go out as already ordered, except that the hour of starting will be 5 instead of 8 a. m. The letter (just received) of which I send a copy probably means that an additional force will be sent from some other command. If that force does not appear by 6 o'clock, you will then send your entire First Brigade as escort. Battery A, First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, four guns, will be sent to you in the morning.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,

Commanding Second Brigade, First Division:

GENERAL: Let your brigade remain as at present. The general expects to get permission to-day to withdraw it to the fortified line.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORAGE TRAIN ESCORT:

SIR: The train will be formed in two divisions of twenty-five wagons each. An advance guard, 60 strong, will be detached from

the escort, and will march 400 yards in front of the train, with a few men still in advance and on the right and left of the road, to prevent surprise. A rear guard of the same strength will march in a similar manner in rear of the train. The remainder of the escort will march in the center of the train between the two divisions, ready to support either the front or rear guard, and will keep flankers out on each side 300 or 400 yards from the road.

The wagons of the train will not be allowed to separate on any pretense. When a part stop for forage, the others must wait till these are loaded, when the whole will move on together. A sufficient number of soldiers from the escort will be detailed to load the wagons rapidly.

If attacked, or if it is found necessary to remain out over night, the train will be parked, and every possible effort made to defend it. The teamsters will be shot on the spot if they do not obey orders or attempt to run away.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to detail one brigade of your command to act as escort to a wagon train to be sent out to-morrow morning on the Opelousas road. The wagons are directed to be drawn out on the road by 5 a. m. Brigadier-General Dwight, chief of staff, desires to see the commanding officer of the brigade at these headquarters to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to direct one brigade of your command to take position at the fork of the Cheneyville and Bayou Robert road. The road forks about 4 miles from Alexandria. Good camping-ground can be found on the bayou in the angle between the roads. The brigade should move at once. Inclosed you will find a rough map* of the position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Not found.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
 No. 32. } *Alexandria, La., May 1, 1864.*
 * * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith will return with his command to-night to his old camp on this side of the river, reporting to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding detachment of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps.

* * * * *
 By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 1, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pine Bluff :

Please send my dispatch of this day to General Steele's headquarters by first opportunity.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 1, 1864.*

Lieut. GEORGE O. SOKALSKI,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas,
In the Field, via Pine Bluff :

General West has ordered General Andrews to escort 30,000 rations to General Steele. The large force of the enemy has been heard from approaching this place, but we have not heard from as far south as Benton. A reconnaissance is started to-day for Benton. I think this place should be re-enforced, as the command is not large and consists partly of dispirited detachments. The road I came on is very bad ; it had been little used, and crosses many small swampy creeks.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post of Little Rock :

The general commanding directs that you cause to be detailed from Lieutenant-Colonel Black's command a scout of 1 commissioned officer and 50 men, mounted, with two days' rations, to be in readiness to move as soon as possible. The officer detailed to command the scout will, as soon as his men are ready, report at these headquarters for instructions. Captain Vance, [Seventh] Missouri Cavalry, is suggested as a suitable officer to be detailed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infy., A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK,
Commanding Cavalry Detachment :

General Carr's advance is at the bridge on Pine Bluff road and cannot cross until the bridge is replaced. You will cause to be detailed at once 1 commissioned officer and 50 men, mounted, to proceed to and replace the bridge. The officer who goes in command of the detail will report at these headquarters for instructions immediately.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. R. West :

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infy., A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division :

CAPTAIN : Lieutenant-Colonel Black, commanding cavalry detachment, informs me that he cannot furnish the mounted party which General Carr directed me to send out on the upper Pine Bluff road to-morrow morning. I am consequently unable to furnish that force. For the outpost ordered 4 miles out on the Benton road, I have supplied a cavalry picket of 20, the last mounted men of my personal escort. Please let me know the further orders of General Carr in the first-named matter.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post, Little Rock :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs that you cause Lieutenant-Colonel Black, commanding cavalry detachments, to report immediately to these headquarters the number of effective men he can mount for scout duty in the morning. The general desires all possible dispatch in having this report made out and forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infy., A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post, Little Rock :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs that you cause to be detailed from the cavalry detachment of your command 2 commissioned officers and 50 men, mounted, with two days' rations, to go out on the upper Pine Bluff road to-morrow morning. The detail

will be in their saddles at 5 a. m., and the officer who goes in command will report at these headquarters at that time to-morrow morning for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infy., A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON, *Comdg. Post, Little Rock, Ark. :*

COLONEL: The commanding general instructs me to say to you that you will cause Capt. Benjamin B. Pegram, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, and 80 men from same regiment, to be sent out to the tan-yard to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. They will remain there until otherwise ordered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infy., A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 1, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Col. G. M. MITCHELL, *Comdg. Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry :*

Have 200 men of your regiment, with 40 rounds ammunition and one day's rations, ready to march in one hour from this time. Place the detachment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, and send that officer to these headquarters for orders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Pine Bluff :*

If you will observe paragraph 438, Regulations of 1863, it may save confusion. General Kimball will be at Pine Bluff to-night, on his way to Tennessee.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 1, 1864—10 a. m.*

General ANDREWS, *Pine Bluff :*

The following order is communicated to you, supposing that there are no orders from General Steele that conflict with it. If there are, let me know :

With two regiments of infantry, the Eleventh Ohio Battery (Sands'), and 300 of Clayton's cavalry, move out without delay to General Steele with 30,000 rations. Colonel Clayton will remain at Pine Bluff.

The good news of General Steele's successful fight is most welcome.*

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* See Part I, p. 667.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Pine Bluff, Ark.*

General Steele's order for you to remain at Pine Bluff must hold good until we can hear further.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST, *Comdg., Little Rock, Ark.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 5 a. m. this day I received a telegram from Little Rock, per steamer Sir William Wallace, of which the following is a true copy:

LITTLE ROCK, April 29, 1864.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Commanding, Jacksonport:

Send by the Westmoreland all the cavalry she can carry to Devall's Bluff, ready for active duty.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

And that in consequence thereof I immediately ordered all the serviceable horses of this command to be saddled and ready to move at once. The steamer Sir William Wallace could only take 56 horses and men, and was promptly dispatched. The steamer Raymond arrived at 12 m. and reported other boats coming, and that the whole command of this district was ordered down the river, which looked probable from the fact of additional boats to the one named in the telegram above being sent, though no additional instructions were received by me. I put 96 horses and men on the Raymond, all she could carry on board, and now have 150 more awaiting the arrival of further transportation.

I will have left here about 800 effective men and at Batesville 500, a few sick in each command. I have at Jacksonport two very fine 3-inch Parrott rifled pieces, with all necessary equipments to move the same. I am ready and anxious to bring my command into service against the enemy as a whole, and have to state that the detachments First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry and Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, sent by the transports this day, are made up of details from all the squadrons of their respective regiments, being the serviceable horses of each squadron and regiment.

I trust that this fact will lead to their speedy return if the remainder of this command does not follow soon, as these two regiments (Eleventh Missouri and First Nebraska Cavalry) will be badly mutilated by having these men reported on detached service, leaving, as it will, fragments here. On a pinch, for short service I could mount possibly 300 more men in these two regiments if desired. The enemy is 1,500 strong, and threatening me from the east side of Cache River. I state this for the information of the commanding general. I should be pleased to take my whole force to Little Rock and return it here when the necessity had passed. I can turn out 1,600 good fighting men. The First Nebraska is a veteran regiment and often tried.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Col. 1st Regt. Nebr. Cav. Vet. Vols., Comdg. Dist. N. E. Ark.

CULPEPER, VA., *May 1, 1864*—10 a. m.
(Received 11.35 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Have you sent any troops from your department at any time in obedience to orders from me? The troops which you are detaining, without authority and in violation of orders, are a part of the garrison for keeping open the Mississippi. With the troops belonging to your department proper, with other commanders interposing between you and all organized forces of the enemy, I do not understand your threat of disaster as a consequence of permitting veterans to return to where they belong, unless it means that you must do as you please or be held in no way responsible. You can bring troops from places where you have more than is necessary to hold your depots safely.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 1, 1864—8.30 p. m.
(Received 12.40 a. m., 2d.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Culpeper, Va.:

Your telegram received. By your orders I have sent away the only two regiments of infantry I have at this post, one of which is put in garrison at Columbus, the other at Paducah. By your telegraphic order I armed the dismounted cavalry and put them on guard duty here in place of the infantry sent away. No further order of yours came to me until yesterday. I telegraphed to say that if these guards are sent away and not replaced the 8,000 armed secret-society men, whose intended raising has been postponed, but the preparation for which rebel cavalry from the South were already beginning, would seize that opportunity, burn our depot, and do us irreparable damage. This matter of the secret society must be kept perfectly secret until I can secure names and evidence which will enable me to seize and convict the ringleaders and crush the organization, which is widespread. If you think it safe after my statement of these facts to risk sending off these troops without bringing some disciplined infantry to take their place, your orders will be obeyed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MAY 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Shall the dismounted cavalry be sent forward without arms? They had none when they came here, and Colonel Callender has not yet received cavalry arms to supply them all.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., May 1, 1864

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding Cavalry Bureau, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Sherman (by telegraph) to direct that all the cavalry regiments at Saint Louis belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps be sent forward without any delay to Memphis. He is of the opinion that until they obtain horses they can be of good service as garrisons, and that the horses can follow as soon as practicable. You will please cause the necessary orders to be given and have the men, both those now at Saint Louis and those who may arrive, forwarded with all possible dispatch. I again urge the controlling necessity for pushing forward horses as soon as practicable.

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,
S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

[Indorsement.]

WEST DIVISION, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Rosecrans. The Third Michigan is of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING:

Please ask Colonel Cole, chief of artillery, which company of his regiment, Second [Missouri] Artillery, he prefers should be sent to Bloomfield, Company C, Captain Fuchs, or Company H, Captain Montgomery. Company H has lately arrived here. Company C has been here a long time. It is not material to us, and he may have a preference. Please answer immediately, as they are to start in the morning.

J. B. ROGERS,
Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1, 1864.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Three boats passed up; two of them this morning. Report no trouble on river. Your adjutant here reports advice from Lexington; no guerrillas near there.

Can we go down?

A. DONNELLY,
Captain of Steamer Paragon.

PLEASANT HILL, May 1, 1864.

(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg :

Arrived here at 3 o'clock. Rebels scattered in small squads all through the country. Report is that other bands are moving up. All the troops had left below. I have ordered Major Pritchard back with three squadrons, with orders to scout thoroughly the Grand and prevent other bands from crossing. Have not been able to hear from Dodd as to the disposition of the balance of the regiment.

J. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

NEOSHO, MO., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,

Commanding Southwest District of Missouri :

GENERAL : I have the honor to inform you that I have information that there are some 800 to 1,200 rebels on Grand River, near Gilstrop's Ferry. I am inclined to believe the report. The report came from a woman, who says she saw 60 of the rebels. She saw Stand Watie and talked with him, so she says. She says Stand Watie has 400 men. Colonel Pickens has 300, and the balance belong to Cooper. She also says they were looking for Quantrill to join them with 600 men. She says that they intend to attack the train that is now on its way from Fort Scott. She says that they calculate to take my command in out of the wet, but they will have a good time in doing it. I have a small fort very near completed. I can whip a thousand if attacked. I will ascertain the truth of the report. I have sent Captain Ruark, with 20 men, with instructions to go to Gilstrop's Ferry, or near enough to ascertain the truth of the report. When he returns I will report to you immediately.

General, I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,

Major, Comdg. Detachment Eighth Cavalry, M. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., May 1, 1864.

Maj. F. S. BOND,

Aide-de-Camp, Department Headquarters, Saint Louis :

MAJOR : I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 29th ultimo, and assure you that I am not unmindful of the dangers that are but slumbering beneath the apparently peaceful surface of affairs in this State. From a close personal inspection of the condition of things in this district, and from the most reliable information I can gather, I reached the conclusion that we must expect and prepare for trouble. Rebellion in Missouri "is not dead, but sleepeth." The successive reverses that have followed our arms at the front within the past few weeks have partially roused the slumbering monster, and with a decided reverse to our arms in Virginia and Georgia we may confidently expect a full-grown growl from every jungle in the State.

I desire to impress upon the general commanding the imperative and immediate necessity of more troops in this district. I have less than 500 men for duty. During the spring and summer months of last year, when the rebels were disarmed, there were five regiments (nearly 6,000 men) stationed in this district. At this time every rebel in North Missouri is armed cap-a-pie. There are double the number of fire-arms and ten times the quantity of ammunition in the possession of out-and-out disloyalists in North Missouri than at any previous time during the rebellion. I believe that with decided success with our armies in the field the great mass of Missouri rebels would be passively loyal and quiet, but with reverses look out for a storm. Let us be prepared for the worst.

The militia of the district have already rendered much valuable service, for which they have not been paid. Delay in payment has caused much discontent among men who have been taken from their farms and workshops for months. I would be glad if they could receive the early attention of the proper authorities. I very much need about 2,000 reliable U. S. volunteers, troops who do not know the people, and consequently will not enter into all the neighborhood quarrels and personal animosities that disturb the people. I will thank you, major, to bring this matter before the general commanding at the earliest moment. Rebels are drifting through the lines and crossing the river to this side daily. More than one-half of the amnestied Confederates would be easier taken care of if in front of us openly in arms against the Union. I have succeeded in producing a much better state of feeling in the Northwest. It was a good move, the establishing my wigwam among the tribe of Paw Paws. The enrollment has been very thorough in this district.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *May 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN DONIPHAN,
Weston, Mo. :

COLONEL: The villains of whom you write committed three murders in the lower part of this county this morning, and they left for Platte County. We are pursuing them with 100 men from Saint Joe and some militia from the neighborhood of the murders. I hope some of our detachments will find them and visit swift and sure destruction upon them. I have advised all the outposts, and they are on the alert.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *May 1, 1864.*

Maj. E. G. Ross,
Lawrence, Kans. :

Get ready with Company E and two howitzers to make tour along Santa Fé trail to Fort Larned.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., May 1, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Fort Scott, Kans. :

Company A, Sixteenth [Kansas], will be at Osawatomie to-morrow, but not armed yet. If no other arrangement is made I will send you Company H from here in course of the week. Mean time arrange with Colonel Blair for a small force, taken from both brigades, if necessary, to hold Potosi until relieved. I think Olathe is better provided than almost any other point. Company F and part of Company G, Fifteenth [Kansas], are there now, and the full company will be soon, so that Colonel Hoyt will have the same force as before Major Haas left.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

PAOLA, KANS., May 1, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans. :

You can bring Captain Kendall's company to Fort Scott if you choose. You can arm them better if you do. You know what troops you have along your own border ; make your own disposition of them. I think it important just now that a company should be at Potosi, and if you can spare F send it there to report to Colonel Moonlight.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., May 1, 1864.

General CURTIS :

Is it not possible to get, say, 500 cavalry arms for use on the border ? I have plenty of infantry arms, but they are not suitable for scouting. There are in this district about 3,000 men. I should like to have, say, 500 for mounted service. I have received accounts of Quantrill and a request from Captain Dunlap, Fort Riley, and shall be on the alert. I send inclosed orders to-day all over my district. Excuse nervousness ; I slept none last night. I refer you to Major Hunt as to necessity for cavalry arms here. There are a couple of deserters here from rebel army ; came a week ago ; say Quantrill is at Fort Washita, on Red River. I do not think he is in Missouri, but some body is. I fear for some of our trains on the road west, but if one is captured it will take traveling to escape with it.

Your obedient servant,

S. N. WOOD.

P. S.—I see the old Missouri Sixth is doing good service in Louisiana. Captains Breese and DeGress both wounded at Pleasant Hill.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH DIST., KANSAS STATE MIL.,
No. 3. } *Council Grove, Kans., April 25, 1864.*

I. In answer to many inquiries, it is hereby ordered that all regimental or company organizations, together with the officers of the same, organized under the old law, be recognized as such.

25 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

II. No vacancy will be filled in any regiment or company for any officer not provided for in the new law.

III. There will be no election in any company for the office of lieutenant so long as two lieutenants remain in the company. The ensign will act as fifth or color sergeant, and no election will be had for the fifth sergeant until the office of ensign shall become vacant.

IV. Regimental surgeons will examine all persons applying for exemption from military duty, on account of disability, on the payment of a fee of \$2, and will give a certificate showing the nature of the disability and opinion as to fitness or ability of applicant to perform military duty.

V. Where any company becomes reduced below the required number (32 rank and file) the officer commanding regiment will disband such company and allow its members to enroll in some other company.

VI. All official communications must be sent through company and regimental and brigade headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood, commanding:

H. C. AKIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIFTH DIST., KANSAS STATE MIL.,
No. 4. } *Council Grove, May 1, 1864.*

I wish to call your attention to the following alarming news :

FORT SCOTT, April 27, 1864.

Seventy men, supposed to be rebels, from their dress, horses, and accouterments, passed north, 30 miles east of this place, day before yesterday, heading toward Boonville, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28, 1864.

Eighty guerrillas crossed Grand River, near Dayton, Bates County, this morning at 3 o'clock, going toward Rose Hill. The commanding officer at Fort Riley asks that a sufficient force of your command be kept on the alert to guard against surprise, and that you keep these headquarters posted as to any apparent demonstrations from bushwhackers or Confederate troops that may reach you.

The indications from Washington are that the entire militia force of the country will be called into active service, and whilst I do not wish to raise any unnecessary alarm, or to take men more than is necessary from their usual occupations, yet the "first duty of the citizen is to his country." There is no use to raise crops unless we can enjoy them. It is therefore ordered :

I. That the entire militia in this district hold themselves in readiness for active service in the field.

II. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, companies, and squads will be active and efficient in their duties, will not only see that their commands are properly organized, armed and equipped, but will be constantly on the alert and keep these headquarters thoroughly posted as to all movements of the enemy, and, if necessary, act instantly. Do not wait for orders, but report all of your acts immediately, if necessary, by special messenger.

III. Report immediately the number and kind of arms you have on hand, and amount of ammunition. Caution your men, and be very careful not to waste ammunition. If any of your command are unarmed, report the fact at once. I can supply rifled muskets, at least, to all exposed places.

IV. The commanding officer of each company unarmed in Lyon, Morris, Chase, Butler, and Marion Counties will immediately, through regimental commanders make requisition for arms, and detail a team to go to Topeka for the same.

V. Commanding officers of companies must be more thorough at their monthly drill, and require each man to be present, unless sick, or enter complaint, and have them fined or imprisoned according to law.

VI. Commanding officers of companies, within five days after each muster, will report to regimental headquarters the officers by name and number of men present for duty, and all absentees by name, with reasons of absence. The regimental commander will immediately send an abstract of the same to these headquarters.

Persons refusing to enroll on account of "conscientious scruples" will be reported to me before other proceedings are had.

VII. The new militia law having been printed and distributed there can be no excuse from officers for neglect of duty, and they will be held to a strict accountability.

VIII. Keep a strict watch over all suspicious characters, aid the civil officers, put down brawls, arrest thieves, and, above all, kill bushwhackers and guerrillas. This part of Kansas must be protected. The regular forces are needed in the field, and we must rely upon ourselves and each other.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood, commanding:

H. C. AKIN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 1, 1864.

Maj. J. DOWNING,
Junction, Colo. Ter.:

Lieutenant Eayre is out on the Republican with two howitzers and 100 men. Have ordered Company B to report to you, leaving only enough to take care of things at Collins. If route is clear, and in your judgment there is no more danger, you will gradually withdraw your forces, keeping a sharp eye on things as you do it. No howitzers mounted. I find Kennedy is commissioned second lieutenant. Dick failed.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 12. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., May 1, 1864.*

I. The Apaches of Arizona have been hostile ever since we have occupied that Territory, and now that the Navajo war is drawing to a successful termination, an earnest effort must be made not only to punish them for their continued murders, accompanied, as many of those murders have been, by burnings at the stake and by tortures of the most atrocious character, but either by their removal to a reservation or by the utter extermination of their men, to insure a lasting peace and a security of life to all those who go to that country to search for the precious metals.

II. The plan of operations against these Apaches may, in general terms, be indicated as follows: Col. Edwin A. Rigg, First Infantry, California Volunteers, with a force of 500 infantry and cavalry, will establish a post upon the Gila River, near the confluence of the Rio de Sauz (the exact site to be selected by Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, U. S. Army), and here Colonel Rigg will have his depot of supplies. From this post, which is in a central position, the troops, in such parties with regard to strength as Colonel Rigg may indicate, will march in every direction to points where the enemy may be found.

III. The transportation, when the troops do not carry their food in their haversacks, which they can do and must do on all scouts of seven days and less, will be pack-mules. In the field, meat and bread and sugar and coffee and salt, alone of all the rations, will be carried. One blanket apiece will be as much bedding as the men will be permitted to have when, on scout. To be encumbered with more is not to find Indians.

IV. All Apache Indians in that Territory are hostile, and all Apache men large enough to bear arms who may be encountered in Arizona will be slain wherever met, unless they give themselves up as prisoners. No women or children will be harmed; these will be taken prisoners.

V. Simultaneous with these operations of the force under Colonel Rigg, detachments will be sent northwardly from Tucson, through by the Cañada del Oro and the San Pedro, below the Arivaypa; from Fort Bowie, southwardly through the Chiricahua Mountains; from Fort Whipple, southeastwardly and across the Salinas; from Fort Canby, southwardly by western end of Mogollon Mountains; from Fort Wingate, southwardly toward the Sierra Blanca and the head of the Gila; and from Forts Craig and McRae, westwardly to the country around the head of the Mimbres and southwardly toward Pinos Altos, and toward Cooke's Cañon. From Fort Cummings scouts will be sent to scour over the country to the southward; from the camp on the Mimbres the troops will scour the country in and around the Burro Mountains, and northwestwardly from those mountains, and toward the Florida Mountains. The size of these different parties will be as large as can be spared from the posts whence they start; their transportation, subsistence, and their instructions are the same as those given for the guidance of the central force under Colonel Rigg. They will all take the field on the 25th instant, and, if possible, remain out for sixty days; when full reports will be sent to department headquarters of the operations, day by day, and their results, of each party; when all parties except the central force under Colonel Rigg will await further orders, and will "repair up" and be ready to take the field again at a day's notice.

VI. The Governor of Arizona has been requested to have parties of miners out at the same time, and arrangements are making to get four parties of 50 each, of Pima and Maricopa Indians, to whom we have given arms and ammunition, to move when we move, each over different ground, against their hereditary enemies, the Apaches.

The Governor of Chihuahua and the Governor of Sonora have been informed of these contemplated movements, and have been notified that the Apaches will doubtless run into their respective states when thus menaced by our forces. They have each been

requested to put a few hundred of their militia into the field against this common enemy, and have been granted authority to come over the line into our territory in pursuit of Apaches, when, where, and as far as they please. Thus the war against these bands of ruthless murderers will be a general war, and it is hoped that it may be productive of beneficial and lasting results. Every party, in energy, perseverance, resolution, and self-denial, must strive to outdo all other parties. Dependence must be placed on the gallantry of small numbers against any odds. This covering of so much ground by detachments of determined men, moving simultaneously from so many different points, must produce a moral effect upon the Indians which it is hoped will convince them of the folly long to hold out against us.

VII. The following is the organization of the central force, which is to move out from Las Cruces, N. Mex., by detachments, the first detachment to start on or before the 15th instant, viz:

Col. Edwin A. Rigg, commanding.

Maj. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers.

Maj. Thomas J. Blakeney, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Surg. Edward J. Whitney, U. S. Volunteers.

Surg. John H. Prentiss, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

First Lieut. William A. Thompson, First Infantry, California Volunteers, adjutant.

Second Lieut. Sidney R. De Long, First Infantry, California Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence.

Companies C and E, First Cavalry, California Volunteers.

Companies D and H, First Infantry, California Volunteers.

Companies A, C, and E, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers.

Company I, First Infantry, New Mexican Volunteers.

VIII. The chiefs of the quartermaster, medical, subsistence, and ordnance departments will furnish Colonel Rigg with such means of transportation and supplies as may be necessary to give this order, so far as it relates to his command, immediate and practical effect.

IX. The field and staff officers named in the seventh paragraph of this order will report to Colonel Rigg without delay, at Las Cruces, N. Mex.

X. Colonel Rigg will at once make estimates for what supplies and funds he may need.

XI. Company A, First Infantry, New Mexican Volunteers, will take post at Fort Bowie.

XII. The post to be established on the Gila River by Colonel Rigg will be known as Fort Goodwin, in honor of the first Governor of Arizona.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Aide-de-Camp.

CULPEPER, VA., May 2, 1864—7.30 p. m.

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Has anything definite been done in regard to affairs west of the Mississippi?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Commanding U. S. Army*:

GENERAL: You told me to write you fully with regard to affairs in this department. I may write too freely, but where great and vital interests are at stake you must excuse me if I am very free. Knowing that your time is very precious, I shall briefly state the conclusions to which I have arrived:

First. The Department of the Gulf is one great mass of corruption. Cotton and politics, instead of the war, appear to have engrossed the army. The vital interests of the contest are laid aside, and we are amused with sham State governments, which are a complete laughing-stock to the people, and the lives of our men are sacrificed in the interests of cotton speculators.

Second. The vicious trade regulations, or the vicious administration of them, have filled the enemy's country with all kinds of goods except military supplies, and these they have been smart enough to capture. If this course is continued we cannot look for a speedy termination of the war.

Third. The best interests of the service require that General McPherson, or some other competent commander, should be sent immediately here. Port Hudson and Natchez are both threatened, and unless prompt action is immediately taken we shall lose the navigation of the Mississippi. General Banks has treated me with great politeness and kindness, and I regret greatly to say anything prejudicial to him as a soldier or a gentleman, but a strong sense of an important duty compels me to speak. The most intelligent of the officers of the army and navy will, I think, fully concur in all I have said. General Banks has not certainly the confidence of his army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. HUNTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 2, 1864.

Colonel CHANDLER, *Chief Quartermaster*:

COLONEL: By direction of the major-general commanding, you will furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, acting military engineer, with 20 mule teams complete and 100 oxen, to assist in the building of the dam now in course of construction across the Red River. You will also furnish Captain Stein with 1 horse and equipments complete, for temporary use while engaged on the dam.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER, *Chief Quartermaster*:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you have 100 wagons ready to leave here by 9 a. m. to-morrow, for the purpose of procuring forage. The rebels will be driven from the point where the fodder you spoke of is stored.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. First Div., Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you assume command of the Nineteenth Army Corps. He desires that as little change as possible be made in corps and division staffs.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 47. } *Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.*

Pursuant to orders from department headquarters, the undersigned has the honor to assume command of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Capt. Frederic Speed is announced as the assistant adjutant-general of the corps. The other staff officers will remain as heretofore announced.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 103. } *Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General Emory having assumed command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. W. McMillan will assume command of the First Division.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McCLERNAND:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you advance with your infantry on the Bayou Rapides road, and drive the enemy from your front. You are at liberty to use both sides of the bayou if you see fit. The commanding general desires that you will use as little artillery as possible, and that you lose as little time as possible in skirmishing. He desires that you will drive the enemy beyond the 12-mile bridge. Those of the enemy who are driven to your left should be captured. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith is directed to support you with his command, and for that purpose will move at the same time with you by the Opelousas road and cross-road into the Bayou Rapides road. Please state the earliest hour at which you will be ready to move, and move promptly at the hour, so that there may be no confusion in regard to General Smith.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

Copy respectfully furnished for the information and guidance of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. General Smith will move at an early hour, which will be indicated, with his whole command, with the excep-

tion of the advanced brigade, which will remain in its present position. A guide will be furnished. Copies to General Arnold and Admiral Porter.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL COMMANDING U. S. FORCES,
Bayou Rapides Road :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that when this communication reaches you you halt your command and establish your line and pickets in an advantageous position, and, further, that General Mower be directed to return with his command to his former position. He further directs that you will make no disposition which will interfere with the withdrawal of your whole force within the line of defenses if you shall be attacked at any time by a superior force of the enemy. This is essential, even to the point of your withdrawing your whole command to a point nearer our lines than you now occupy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 36. } *Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.*

This command will move at the hour indicated, 1 p. m. this day, to attack the enemy on the Shreveport road, in the following order, viz : First, Second Brigade ; second, Second Ohio Battery ; third, First Missouri Battery ;* fourth, First Brigade.

No wagons but those containing ammunition will be taken along, and officers as well as the men will carry two days' rations in haversacks, and only such blankets upon their persons as will be necessary for one night's bivouac. Sixty rounds of ammunition will be carried by the men upon their persons. The camps will be left under guard of convalescents until our return.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron :

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 2, 1864.

The troops of this command will move forward on the Bayou Rapides road at 1 o'clock this p. m., and drive the enemy from the front and beyond 12-mile bridge. General Smith is to move by the Opelousas road at the same time. The men will carry two days' rations of bread and coffee.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand :

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

Commanding officers of Second Brigade, First Division, and of Third and Fourth Divisions will take ammunition in wagons enough to make 100 rounds to the man, including that in cartridge-boxes.

* Battery A, First Missouri Light Artillery.

MAY 2, 1864—4.20.

General McCLEARNAND :

The troops are bivouacked just in front of Lawler's first line on the 28th. Not a man has been hurt. I have been on the skirmish line for an hour past, and do not think the enemy are in force equal to ours.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

By direction of the major-general commanding, you will detail twenty-five 6-mule teams, under charge of a reliable officer, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, acting military engineer, at the dam now building, punctually at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-Colonels Bailey and Chandler.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BIRGE,
Commanding, Baton Rouge :

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of to-day, informing me that you had assumed command of the District of Baton Rouge.

Our information as to the force and movements of the enemy is uncertain. He has been encamped at Whitaker Springs and beyond Clinton. He is variously estimated from 200 to 800. There is a force on the right side of the river, and they have had means for crossing at Morgan's Ferry, Tunica Bend, and at a point some 4 miles this side of Baton Rouge. Until within a few days they had pickets on the Clinton plank road. Our information last week was that an attack on Baton Rouge was intended, but that the force expected at Clinton did not arrive.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY IN THE FIELD,
No. —. } *Camp 22, May 2, 1864.*

I. The command will march to-morrow at 6 a. m., in the following order :

First. Third Division, Seventh Army Corps : (1) Advance guard, (2) pioneer corps, (3) three cannons captured from the enemy, escorted by one company of the Second Kansas Volunteers, African

descent, and one company of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; (4) prisoners captured from the enemy, (5) First Brigade, (6) detachment of Second Brigade, (7) Third Brigade.

Second. Frontier Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer.

Third. Detachment dismounted cavalry.

Fourth. Train with sick and wounded and brigade and division trains.

Fifth. Rear guard furnished by Brigadier-General Thayer.

II. All horses and mules led or mounted by sick or wounded will march with the train.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 2, 1864.

JOHN W. MOORE, Esq.,

Chf. Clk. House of Representatives, Little Rock, Ark. :

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of yesterday, notifying me that you were instructed unanimously by the members of the House of Representatives of Arkansas to tender their services as soldiers in case the same should be needed ; also that you were directed to express their willingness to be placed upon any duty that I might deem best. It would be superfluous on my part to express an acknowledgment of the patriotism of this offer. The people of Arkansas and the people of the Union know that the legislative representatives of that State stand ready at all times to maintain her constitution and that of the United States as well upon the field of battle as in the forum, and should occasion for the former service arise, the enemies of our country will realize the earnestness of the determination of that body to uphold, even with their lives, freedom throughout Arkansas. Now that all danger has passed, it only remains for me to express my sincere thanks for the confidence in my efforts for the defense of their capital which the members have honored me with expressing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 2, 1864..

Capt. L. BUNNER,

Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Comdg. Scout :

CAPTAIN : The general commanding instructs me to say to you that immediately upon receipt of this you will move out on the upper Pine Bluff road. Separate your command at the point where General Carr's command came into it on the night of 30th April, 1864. Send the larger part of your detail on that road, at least as far as a mill, 20 miles from here, where that road strikes the Jenkins' Ferry road. The smaller part will go some distance toward Pine Bluff. Should any scouts join you on the road, give them all the aid you can to enable them to strike off and communicate with General Steele.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 2, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post, Little Rock:

COLONEL: The general commanding instructs me to say to you that Lieutenant-Colonel Black's cavalry force, under your command, is found to be badly organized and very inefficient, and directs that you take immediate steps to organize and make it effective. Vigorous measures will be used to accomplish this object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. A. G.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 2, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,
Commanding Post, Little Rock, Ark.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you cause 500 infantry, under command of Col. G. M. Mitchell, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, with two days' rations, to be ready to march at 3 o'clock this p. m. The general also directs that as soon as the section of Fifth Ohio Battery coming up the river reports here, you require it to march by these headquarters and report to him for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, A. A. A. G.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

What does the fleet consist of? Do they bring troops? How many boats are there? I will release the Emma if this fleet gives me enough transportation, and your answer will decide the point.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL,
Pine Bluff, Ark.:

The Emma No. 2 is ordered released. See Andrews. General Steele, at 9 p. m. last night, was 15 miles this side of Jenkins' Ferry, having destroyed that crossing. We are sending out a train of supplies to him to Bayou Fourche to-night. Let me know where you locate. Good-bye. Regards to your military family.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL,

Pine Bluff:

We have no news of General Steele, except through Pine Bluff. My opinion is that the enemy will follow him and either attack this or Pine Bluff. The Emma may be needed to transport troops. Had you not better come up here on the boat that brings the sick and go by way of White River? I have telegraphed Andrews about the defenses of Pine Bluff. Please give him the benefit of your counsel.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,

Pine Bluff:

What force, artillery, infantry, and cavalry, are sufficient, in your opinion, to defend Pine Bluff against 6,000 of the enemy of the same arms?

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,

Pine Bluff, Ark.:

General Steele arrived here this afternoon, and is satisfied that his army was safe, the enemy not having crossed the Saline. The firing heard might have been an affair with Fagan's force, which is supposed to be on this side of the Saline. Send me a field return of your command by first opportunity.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2, 1864.

Colonel WOOD,

Commanding, Brownsville:

What is your effective strength, and how is it disposed of at present?

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 2, 1864.

Colonel WOOD,

Brownsville:

I may want to bring all your force here within the next twenty-four hours. Have them all in hand, so that they can be moved at an hour's notice. Meanwhile relax no vigilance against attacks.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 2, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg, Ark.:

How are matters at Dardanelle? I have it in contemplation to withdraw the force from there to you. The enemy is in large force south of the Arkansas. Have the supplies for Fort Smith, which were landed at Dardanelle, been taken away yet?

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 2, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Dardanelle:

Send all stores intended for Fort Smith to that point without delay. Retain enough Enfield rifles for the detachment without arms, and send the remainder to Fort Smith. Remain in person at Dardanelle. Press the first steam-boat bound down, and be ready to withdraw the Dardanelle force to Lewisburg. Await orders to do so, unless meanwhile you are threatened by too large a force of the enemy. In that event you have authority to withdraw without further orders.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 2, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Dardanelle, Ark.:

The order to press a boat for the removal of the force from Dardanelle to Lewisburg is hereby countermanded. General Steele arrived here this afternoon. The enemy were successfully repulsed at Jenkins' Ferry on Saturday, and showed no disposition to cross the Saline in pursuit. As Dardanelle is not likely to be threatened by any large force, allow matters there to remain in statu quo, except the forwarding of stores to Fort Smith. You can move personally as you see proper.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST AT BATESVILLE,
May 2, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Northeastern Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that everything is quiet at this post. Certain intelligence which I deem perfectly reliable has reached me that about 150 rebels are now encamped on Blue Mountain, waiting for the river to fall, in order that they may be enabled to cross over to this side. I am watching them closely, and constantly patrolling the road up White River. I shall need commissary stores here as soon as they can be sent. I have enough on hand

to last ten days longer. I am using forage very carefully, with a view of keeping some in cases of emergency. Horses are getting 10 pounds per day, and mules 8. I have discovered about 100 bushels of corn hid out, which I shall get in case I need it.

I am truly sorry to announce the severe illness of Captain Pound. I am very much afraid it will prove fatal. This will deprive me of my provost-marshal, and whilst I have made a temporary appointment of Captain Robertson to the place, I would respectfully request that some officer from the Eleventh may be sent here to replace him. I have not heard from up Black River as yet, but expect my messenger home to-night. I am trying to keep informed of all things occurring within 20 miles of this post. A party of scouts yesterday captured a member of Marmaduke's command. I have not yet examined him, but from the statements made by the officer who captured him, I shall probably send him down to you for proper examination. By the way, what is to be done with prisoners here? Shall I send them under proper guard to Jacksonport or keep them here?

I have not been able to decide what shall be the amount of the tax to be placed on the merchants here; trade is rather dull. Please ask the colonel for his opinion on the matter. I am also engaged in building a new ferry-boat for White River, 45 feet long by 10 wide; this is necessary. Please ask the colonel as to his opinion in relation to the forwarding of the necessary amount of arms to arm Captain Berry's independent company. The arms can be retained in the armory under my own personal supervision, and I am convinced that the men will fight for the defense of their homes. Messrs. Campbell, Harpham, Morris, Berry, and all are anxious that this should be done, and so am I. All my troops are concentrated, so that I can handle them, and you may rest assured that without artillery the enemy cannot dislodge me. I should be much pleased to have a visit from some of you as soon as possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. STEPHENS,

Lieut. Col. Eleventh Cav., Missouri Volunteers.

HDQRS. SQUADRON M, ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY,
Camp Sherman, near Jacksonport, Ark., May 2, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northeastern Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions received from district headquarters I left camp at Jacksonport at 9 a. m. on the 26th day of April, with a command consisting of 2 lieutenants and 50 men, provided with three days' rations, for the purpose of pressing horses and mules. I was especially directed to proceed to Stafford's farm, distant from this place about 20 miles in a northeasterly direction. I proceeded to carry out my instructions, making a circuitous march of about 40 miles, reaching the place designated on the following day at about 7 p. m., having pressed all the horses and mules that I could find on the route. It had been previously reported to me that there was quite a number of horses at this place, which report, however, proved to be incorrect, as I found but one, which I took.

I remained at this place over night, and started upon my return the following morning. After having marched about 2 miles I struck a fresh horse trail and followed it until I overhauled and captured a rebel soldier, who was on his way to join McRae. I also got upon a trail of 5 or 6 men, but did not succeed in taking any of them, as they scattered in all directions, taking to the swamps, where I was unable to follow. One of them, however, in his flight dropped his musket, which I secured. I afterward sent out several small detachments in different directions, with instructions to press all serviceable horses and mules, and to report to me at sundown at a Mrs. Green's place, distant about 15 miles north from here, at which place I camped until morning. Left camp about 7 a. m. next day, and reported here about 3 p. m., having taken during the time I was absent (nearly four days) 19 horses and 7 mules. Immediately after my arrival in camp 2 of the horses were returned to their owners, by order of the colonel commanding the district; the balance I turned over to our regimental quartermaster.

I desire to make especial mention of the officer next in command to me, Lieutenant Bainum, Company C, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and of the efficient aid that he afforded me in the peculiar business in which we were engaged, and take pleasure in bearing testimony as to his gentlemanly and soldierly conduct while under my command. I also have to report with regret Sergt. Lewis Coon and Corpl. Samuel Gentry, both of Squadron A, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, who were guilty of conduct so unbecoming soldiers in our army that I was obliged to bring them into camp under arrest. I have already preferred charges against them. I also captured 1 Colt revolver, 1 shotgun, and the aforementioned musket.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WEBER,

Captain Company M, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that General Orders, No. 160, series of 1862, in regard to the issue of tents, be strictly adhered to. Where troops refuse to accept shelter-tents, they will receive none of any kind. All common, wall, Sibley, or other tents issued to troops under your command in violation of Orders, No. 160, will be returned, and any quartermaster who shall hereafter violate that order will be arrested and tried by court-martial.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Yes; send the regiment without arms; they can be armed as infantry in Memphis and help defend the front and places whilst the expedition is absent in the interior.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

What do you think of sending one company of the colored troops to Bloomfield? It should be re-enforced.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 2, 1864.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Your telegram received. You will not send any of the colored troops to Bloomfield. It appears from your dispatch that there is a necessity that Bloomfield should be immediately re-enforced. You will therefore send Company C, Second Missouri Artillery, at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I know of no immediate or pressing necessity for re-enforcing Bloomfield, but the commanding officer at that post asks for re-enforcements. He says he has not sufficient force to do the necessary scouting and garrison the place.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

Have you any orders as to which company of the Second Missouri Artillery shall go to Bloomfield?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Colonel ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

You may detain the battery until further orders. There is a prospect of its being ordered up here soon to be fitted out for the field.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

GENERAL: As your late telegram says, I think there is immediate necessity for re-enforcing Bloomfield. I inclose the within telegram* from commanding officer, which will more fully explain the object in re-enforcing that place. You will observe we do not apprehend any present danger there, or even remote, but that we may be able to keep out reconnoitering parties far enough to prevent any possible surprise to that post or any other. I have more troops here than are really necessary. I would send cavalry there, but, in complying with your request to furnish Colonel Myers all the transportation we could possibly spare, we cut it down to the lowest possible limits and cannot forage them. Captain Hipple informs me that it will tax his teams to their utmost to feed those already there and at Dallas. I write and send you this to explain why I telegraphed you Bloomfield should be re-enforced, and to assure you that it is not that we apprehend attack, but so we can so distribute our forces to do the most we can to protect the country and do our duty. We do not believe in the rumors of large rebel force below us, nor do we fear them, but still we must guard against all possible chance of surprise and at the same time protect the country from guerrillas.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, the general commanding Saint Louis District directs that you at once send out scouting parties, from the various posts under your command, into the neighborhoods where disloyal citizens reside, for the purpose of distributing the President's amnesty proclamation of December 8, 1863. It is desired that this proclamation should be so thoroughly disseminated in such numbers throughout the infected districts that it cannot be suppressed.

Every effort will be made to accomplish this work. The commanding officer at Pilot Knob will send out as many of the Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry as can be spared from their other duties, into the southwest portion of this district and the northern part of Arkansas, for this object. Reports will be made to these headquarters at least twice a month of the scouts sent out and with what success.

The proclamations were forwarded April 27, 1864 (800 copies).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Hiller to Rogers, April 28, p. 322.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 2, 1864.

(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Major Pritchard, Second Colorado Cavalry, started south with three squadrons. I have sent out two scouting parties, one of 15 men south and east, following Grand, one of 12 north and west. Have not heard from Colonel Dodd yet where the balance of the troops are.

J. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 2, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Just received the following dispatch from Colonel Dodd, from Independence :

COLONEL : Major Smith arrived last evening with three companies. Have ordered him with two companies to Hickman Mills to scout in that vicinity. He has been scouting in La Fayette County. Captain Moses arrived at Snibar Station last evening, where he will remain until further orders, and scout in the direction of Sibley. Will you be here this day ? I shall leave for Independence in an hour.

J. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 2, 1864.

(Received 11.20 a. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,

Warrensburg, Mo. :

Have ordered Major Smith with two companies to Hickman Mills as directed by you. Two companies are scouting at Snibar. Major Smith arrived here last night, having scouted on the La Fayette County line and from Lone Jack to this place ; found no guerrillas. I have sent out scout in the direction of Sibley. Colonel Ford has ordered Major Pritchard from Lone Jack to Grand River. Any instructions ?

T. H. DODD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 2, 1864.

(Received 10.05 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Colonel Ford absent. I shall order out three companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia to-day that were mustered April 30, 1864. Arms will be issued to them from the infantry arms we have here in store. Many men in volunteer guards are exempt. Propose to have the Enrolled Missouri Militia take their place. Does Brigadier-General Brown approve of this ?

By order of Colonel Ford :

EDWD. L. BERTHOUD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 2, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant BERTHOUD,
Kansas City, Mo. :

There is no necessity for ordering out the Enrolled Missouri Militia, nor will they be armed. Colonel Ford is at Pleasant Hill.

By order Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City, Mo. :

Have you any intelligence of rebels crossing the Missouri River ?
Has there been any attack on your outposts ?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding, Springfield :

GENERAL : The enemy has 300 men, of Brown's and Palmer's command, about Cane Hill and Rhea's Mills. Adair and Stand Watie are reported, with 325 men, west of Bentonville. Pickler is said to be near Cincinnati, with probably 75 men. Raleigh and Scrugs are cutting wire about Cross Hollow, with about 30 men each. I have a dismounted squadron there to waylay them. Pleasanton had about 150 men not long ago east of War Eagle. About 100 men are robbing the country near Huntsville. Captain King attacked them a few days ago ; wounded 2, drowned 2 in the river, and took 8 prisoners. One of Adair's spies came in yesterday ; was followed in by Lieutenant Rowe. He had a good horse, shotgun, 3 revolvers ; left them all near town before he came in. He was killed near one of my pickets at 10 last night. I learn Major Cosgrove is to be at Bentonville to-day. Please let me know, as I wish to make a diversion toward Cane Hill in his favor.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri :

Major Cosgrove, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, left Friday morning with 80 men, with directions to open communication with Fayetteville, and arrived at Cross Hollow last night, and opened communication with Fayetteville, and the wires have remained up during the day. Major Cosgrove has to-day moved to Bentonville, Ark., and expected to have an engagement this afternoon with Brown and Holmes' command. Colonel Harrison, com-

manding at Fayetteville, dispatches that 300 of the enemy, under Brown and Holmes, are at Cane Hill; 325, under Stand Watie and Adair, a short distance west of Bentonville; Pickler, with 75 men, near Cincinnati; Pleasanton, with 150 men, east of War Eagle; 100 guerrillas in the vicinity of Huntsville. My opinion is that this force is all overestimated, but Major Cosgrove will find out and report who and what it is.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Chaplain FRED. H. WINES,
Springfield, Mo.:

The general commanding directs that you will see that subsistence is furnished to all destitute refugees until they can be started to and transported to Rolla, Mo. Refugees, like other people, must eat or starve. They need subsistence every day, and it is the policy of the Government to give every day to such as cannot obtain food for themselves. When we send them forward to Rolla our obligations do not cease until they are delivered at that post.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Chaplain FRED. H. WINES,
Springfield, Mo.:

Your communication is received. I do not see that you make out a case in which rations should not be issued. These people say they have nothing to eat. You do not say they have. This is the only question, I think, for to-day. The policy of the Government is not to starve people, and not allow any portion of its population to starve itself or commit suicide in any other way, the population of the country being its wealth and power. You will therefore hereafter, in all cases where parties are out of food and without means to supply themselves with it, issue refugee rations to them until they can be sent away or some other disposition made of them.

You will not consult their wishes or desires in regard to being moved, but when the interests of the Government, which ordinarily will coincide with the true interest of the parties, requires that these refugees be removed to a post on a railroad or river, order them to proceed on a day designated by you, and a quartermaster's train having furnished them sufficient rations to last them to their place of destination. No parties, however, should be sent away who are likely to be producers in this section this year, or who will probably be able to support themselves within sixty or ninety days.

With the above suggestions, which I desire to apply generally, I hope you will be able to manage your department with less trouble to me and headquarters. It has been almost as much trouble to me for the past week as if I was managing the matter alone and without any officer to attend to it.

When parties apply for assistance, then, let the simple question be, "Have they got food, or can they get it themselves?" If not, then issue to them. Then consider the question, what disposition can be made of them that will be most for the interest of the Government; then act upon your conclusions upon that matter. Acting impartially in this way, I ought to have no grounds to interfere with or modify your action. Rations will, of course, be issued to these parties unless you know they have food or can get it.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Macon, Mo.:

Where is Major Leonard, and have you any further intelligence from the river counties, or of the threatened approach of Jackman and confederates?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Liberty, Mo., May 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

Inclosed you will find a telegram* from General Rosecrans, in regard to rebel operations in prospect. I presume you are in full possession of whatever information General Rosecrans may have in relation to this matter. So far as my sub-district is concerned, we as yet have no signs of trouble. Our anxiety and apprehension for the future rest almost entirely upon the movements of the rebels on the south side of the river. If Quantrill or Shelby should come up with a considerable force, and reach the river in Jackson or La Fayette, we will doubtless have raids into Clay and Ray and perhaps Clinton and Platte, by detachments from the main body of rebel troops.

These detachments will find in each of these counties a few men of lawless character ready to join them, and perhaps who are already in concert with them. The movements of such men are very secret and very rapid, and if you have information, through General Rosecrans or from any other source, of the advance of any considerable rebel force heading toward Lexington, Kansas City, or the State of Kansas (which latter is the most probable of the three), you had better increase your force by sending another company to this county to be stationed at Missouri City, and a company in Ray County to be stationed at or near a place called Albany. These are the important points, and if occupied by efficient troops will, in my opinion, give security to the four counties of Ray, Clay, Clinton, and Platte.

In regard to the uprising of bands of guerrillas among the citizens in the counties above named, you need not have any apprehension. The great mass of the people will be active in their efforts to crush out any movements of this character on the part of the few

* See p. 351.

lawless characters who might be disposed to inaugurate them in their midst, but the people have no control over the outlawed bands, composed of stragglers from the commands of Quantrill and Shelby, and when they come in they gather up all the lawless element in the country and add it to their forces. There is one other feature in the border troubles with which you should be familiar. We never have rebel bushwhackers and thieves infesting the border counties in Missouri, without having their allies and confederates from Kansas, in the shape of Red Legs, &c.

In other words, these plunderers are all in partnership, and by a joint-stock operation they successfully robbed and desolated some four or five counties south of the river, and would like very much to do the same thing on the north side. This letter will be handed you by Lieutenant Rhea, of Captain Younger's company, now on duty. The condition of the company is not as good as I would desire, from the fact that a number of good and efficient men have paid out within the last few days, &c., all of which will be more fully explained to you by Lieutenant Rhea, whom you will find to be a man of good sense, and with whom you can talk freely about matters appertaining to this sub-district.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES H. MOSS,
Colonel, &c.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *May 2, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS :

SIR : The undersigned citizens of Lawrence, having reliable information that Maj. E. G. Ross is under orders to leave our city at any time, would respectfully represent that with his presence and his experienced men in our midst and for our protection there is a feeling of security and safety pervading the whole community. Your petitioners would further represent that, learning that our dependence for that safety is about to be removed, the most intense anxiety and excitement prevails, [and we] feel that unless something can be done to allay this excitement utter demoralization must be the result. Therefore we earnestly request your honor to rescind the order to Major Ross and assure us of your protection through him.

R. W. LUDINGTON,
Mayor,
JOSEPH CRACKLIN,
Marshal,

[And 196 others.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 2, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON :

If occasion requires, will call out militia. Hope Governor will have them organized. Arms and ammunition ready. Started the movement to upper Arkansas. Keep communication by mail and messengers with Denver. Keep me posted as to progress. Fort Lyon is not best place to rendezvous. I think favorably of Hickory Rogers' ranch, above. May move you further down the Arkansas during the summer campaign.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MURRAY AND KELLEY'S AMERICAN RANCH,
May 2, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District :

COLONEL: Since my last we have been busily engaged scouting, &c., endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. Yesterday we took an Indian prisoner, whom I at first ordered shot, but upon learning from one of my men that he was half Sioux and had received his annuities from Government with the Sioux, I concluded to spare him if he would lead me to a Cheyenne camp or give me information of their whereabouts, which he has consented to do, and we are about starting in pursuit. Besides, all concurred that if I killed him it would involve us with the Sioux, which, as I understand, the policy is to avoid a war with them. If, though, I obeyed my own impulse, I would kill him. Should he attempt to escape will settle him.

We have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining rations, which has delayed us several days, as some mistake was made by the sergeant at Camp Sanborn, and only about three days' rations sent us. This, hereafter, I will try to correct, though the delay has improved our horses wonderfully, as they were almost played out. We will be gone about five days, as I wish to know what there is north of us.

I have not heard anything yet of Company B, and will not wait for them, but upon my return will immediately start after the Indians with them. Your telegram informed me that two guns of the battery and Company B were coming down, though Captain McLain passed here. He said he knew nothing of it. Our movements here may appear slow to you, but I can assure you that none have been idle, and with so small a command and so large a country to march in it requires time to accomplish much, unless we could go on to the Republican or North Platte, when I would be compelled to leave the road unprotected, which, in case of any depredation, would create more alarm and do the Territory more damage than ten times the trouble in some other quarter. I will leave a small detachment of 10 men at the Junction and about the same number, under Lieutenant Chase, at this ranch, which will make some show of force and probably keep everything safe until my return. If anything occurs, and I am able, will send you the news.

Hoping this will prove satisfactory, I remain, yours, &c.,

J. DOWNING,
Major, First Cavalry of Colorado.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 23d ultimo was received this morning, and I have the honor to reply as follows:

In explanation of my dispatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, I beg leave to state that at the time it was sent only about 700 horses had been received here and no intelligence could be obtained as to the remainder. The number of horses left here was but 750, instead of 1,000, as you supposed. A large sale of unserviceable animals having been made last fall, of the 750 only about 600 could be relied on

for cavalry service. Of the force to be dispatched, Brackett's battalion required upward of 400; the eight companies of cavalry, 800; the Eighth Regiment, at least 720, and the two sections of the battery a few, say, 20, making 1,940 horses, besides about 40 for the scouts.

All these 1,980 animals are indispensable for the expedition, and I have therefore just cause to be alarmed lest delay should be occasioned by the non-arrival of the remainder. Since then other shipments have been received, so that I am relieved of my anxiety on that score. Nine hundred and eighty-five have reached Fort Snelling, and a telegraphic dispatch has been received by Captain Carling that 280 more are on the way from La Crosse. The other horses will doubtless arrive in time.

You doubtless understood that the arrangement between General Sully and myself contemplated the departure of my portion of the force on 1st June and the junction with him on 20th of that month on Bordache Creek. From the very backward character of the spring I have no reason to believe that the grass will be sufficiently advanced to subsist the animals before that time. If it should prove otherwise, so much the better, for the column will be prepared to march as soon as the season will permit. The directions with regard to the disposition of the Sixth Regiment will, of course, be complied with. The companies destined for the posts at James River and Devil's Lake will be dispatched, the former to their destination and the latter to the Cheyenne, as soon as possible after the departure of the main column. I repeat my previous assurance that none but insurmountable obstacles will delay the march of the column at the appointed time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., May 2, 1864.

Maj. A. B. BRACKETT,

Commanding Brackett's Battalion, Fort Snelling:

MAJOR: You will take up your line of march for Sioux City, Iowa, this day, with your command, and proceed with all practicable expedition, so as to reach that point by 15th instant, if possible. Upon your arrival you will at once report for orders to Brigadier-General Sully, commanding the District of Iowa. Your route will be by way of Spirit Lake, where you will find forage for your horses, and also at points between there and Sioux City.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

CULPEPER, VA., May 3, 1864—12.30 p. m.

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

This army moves to-morrow morning. Will occupy Germanna, Ely's, and Culpeper Mine Fords by daylight the morning of the 4th. I will have to leave affairs west entirely with you. General Banks

now proposes to keep A. J. Smith's force altogether, so as to give him sufficient strength to operate against Mobile. It is now too late for Smith's force to return to be of any use in the spring campaign, but I do think it is a waste of strength to trust General Banks with a large command or an important expedition.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Culpeper, Va. :

Your last instructions in regard to trans-Mississippi matters were telegraphed to Cairo, and were sent by General Brayman down the river on May 1. The President has seen your telegrams, but has said nothing to me on the subject since I last wrote you. I will write to you immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,

Culpeper :

GENERAL : I inclose herewith a copy of my last telegram* to Generals Banks and Steele, in pursuance of your orders. In regard to changes in commanders west of the Mississippi, or the superseding of General Banks by placing Steele, Reynolds, or some other officer in general command, the Secretary of War has copies of all your telegrams, and I believe they have all been read by the President. I have not, however, heard him say anything on the subject since his reply, which I sent you, to your first telegram immediately after the news of Banks' defeat. General Banks is a personal friend of the President, and has strong political supporters in and out of Congress. There will undoubtedly be a very strong opposition to his being removed or superseded, and I think the President will hesitate to act unless he has a definite request from you to do so, as a military necessity, you designating his superior or superior in command. On receiving such a formal request (not a mere suggestion) I believe, as I wrote you some days ago, he would act immediately. I have no authority for saying this, but give it simply as my own opinion, formed from the last two years' experience, and the reason, I think, is very obvious. To do an act which will give offense to a large number of his political friends the President will require some evidence in a positive form to show the military necessity of that act. In other words, he must have something in a definite shape to fall back upon as his justification. You will perceive that the press in New Orleans and in the Eastern States are already beginning to open in General Banks' favor. The administration would be immediately attacked for his removal. Do not understand me as advocating his retention in command. On the contrary, I expressed to the President months ago my own opinion of General Banks' want of military capacity. Whatever order you may ask for on this sub-

* See p. 358.

ject I will do my best to have issued. The reason of my telegram in regard to the Twenty-second New York Cavalry was that the Ordnance Department had four conflicting requisitions—first, to arm the regiment as cavalry; second, as infantry; third, then to leave them their cavalry arms; and, fourth, to send them infantry arms—and the matter was referred to me for decision. I did not know that they had been dismounted. All is now right and the last requisition will be filled.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1864—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

General Grant has decided to leave General Smith's command with that of Banks', on Red River. General Steele wishes supplies sent to Camden, up the Washita River. Can you not arrange to have this done, the transports being protected by gun-boats?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Best-informed steam-boat men say that when Red River is navigable the Washita is also navigable; that there is usually more water in Washita than Red River. The lower Mississippi is rising, which will have a decided effect on the navigation of Red River and Washita, both of which are believed to have a good stage of water now. Gun-boats will draw more water than transports. From what point should the supplies be taken, and in what will the supplies consist? Should the complete ration of commissary stores be sent? Is it necessary to send any forage, presuming there is corn in the country? What number of men are there to supply? General Banks has already here four boats to carry supplies up the Red River. Shall they now be diverted and sent up the Washita? His messenger arrived only two days ago, after twelve days' passage from Grand Ecore, and gives me no definite information. A sufficient number of boats can be obtained at this and other points. Will start no boats from here to Red River until I hear from you.

ROBERT ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3, 1864.

Admiral PORTER, *Red River, La.:*

DEAR ADMIRAL: I received your long and interesting letter from Grand Ecore, and read it with painful interest.* I cannot comprehend why Banks, after his second fight, when the fact is undoubted he had checked the enemy and had his front open, did not push on to meet you at Coushatta. It would then have had all the moral

* See April 16, p. 169.

effect of a victory, and his losses, though heavy, would have been less felt. But the whole movement was too slow, much slower than the case called for. You will remember what stress we laid upon that point, and I had the general's positive assurance that there should be no delay. The only fear was the depth of water at Alexandria, and if there [was] any danger, then the expedition was to stop at Alexandria, for our object was simply to close that flank and prepare to throw that force against Mobile. But now the case is different, and Banks is forced to whip Dick Taylor, cost what it may, and we are compelled to fight here a force that might be kept at Mobile. Of course I am gratified to know I was not mistaken in the character of the officers and men that I contributed to the expedition. I knew that A. J. Smith and Mower were good soldiers, and that T. Kilby Smith was a courteous gentleman, with whom you would be pleased to associate.

The newspapers in New Orleans gave Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith full and timely notice of the character of the expedition, and the slow movement of the troops gave time for drawing troops to counteract it. I wish to God we had not a single newspaper in the country to puff up men and act the spies to all our movements. It is all I can do to puzzle them here. I would here give 10,000 of my best men to stop the system of espionage carried on in our camps and published for the use of the enemy, but nominally to gratify the people. Why is it that our people (shrewd, honest, and reasonably practical) will persevere in thwarting all plans, however well devised? I am so troubled by this cause at times that I would gladly get out, but this campaign must be fought out, and I must play my part, let the result be what it may. I have my old antagonist before me, and in a very few days we must fight. I think I have now a good army, and if Johnston don't fall back and draw me in deeper and deeper into their country I am confident I can whip him.

I am going on without regard to the command of A. J. Smith, which I take it for granted must remain up Red River for the present, unless you have high water in all May. You cannot expect it this year. Small boats navigate the Red up as far as Shreveport all June and July, but the big boats cannot venture above Alexandria later than May. I would advise, unless the water is high now, to get your heavy boats below the rapids at once. Alexandria is a better place to hold than Natchitoches, but I cannot pretend to advise at this distance. I think Steele was at Camden at the time of your fight, and take it for granted he returned to Arkansas or shaped his course for Grand Ecoré. My latest news from you is about April 20. If you see General A. J. Smith tell him he must report more fully. I have no official reports from him at all.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER,

Commanding, Alexandria:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to detail 300 men of Colonel Dickey's command to report at the dam on this

side of the river, to Lieutenant-Colonel Pearsall, at daylight to-morrow morning. This detail is to be permanent, and the men will carry their camp and garrison equipage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Emory.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to direct Nickerson's brigade, with one four-gun battery, to be at once got ready to move on board of transports. General Nickerson will carry ten days' rations and forage. Brigadier-General Dwight, chief of staff, desires to see General Nickerson at these headquarters as soon as he has given the necessary orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. S. NICKERSON,

Comdg. First Brig., Second Div., 19th Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you proceed with your command to Fort De Russy, and that you take possession of and occupy that fort. If you find the enemy there you will drive him from it. At a point known as Wilson's Farm, 24 miles below Alexandria, the enemy has shown some artillery. You will, if possible, on your way down the river, reconnoiter this position and drive the enemy from it. You will consider the holding of Fort De Russy as the principal object, but you will also endeavor, as far as possible, to keep the banks of the river free from the enemy. This might be done by sending detachments on gun-boats to such points as may be infested. You will endeavor to obtain as much information as possible regarding the enemy, and report fully and direct to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOWER,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Capt. R. T. Dunham, of the staff of the commanding general, has just come in, and has reported that you are falling back to a position which you can hold. The commanding general

desires that you will continue to do so if, in your judgment, it is practicable. A train of 150 wagons will be immediately sent out for the purpose of procuring forage, to be followed in the morning by another. You will have to send back, if necessary, for rations. If it should become necessary for you to fall back, you will please send an officer to warn and turn back the train in your rear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The commanding general desires that your position at the bayou shall be held, if possible, until all forage in rear of it is drawn into town. He requests that you will report in writing to these headquarters any information concerning the enemy which you may obtain.

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOWER,

Commanding Division:

A forage train of 100 wagons leaves at once to load at Governor Moore's plantation. The general wishes you to cover the loading of this train and return to your old camp when it returns. If, however, you find you can hold the position at Governor Moore's without danger, he wishes you to do so, in order that trains may be sent out during to-day and to-morrow to bring in as much corn as possible. If you determine to remain, please communicate to these headquarters and send requisitions for rations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,

Alexandria, La., May 3, 1864.

Capt. OLIVER MATTHEWS,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Please inform me what outpost duty you have for Col. L. F. Hubbard to-morrow. For your information I have to state that Colonel Hubbard is now 7 miles to the front, on the Opelousas road, in command of his brigade, and cannot be relieved to-morrow morning without great injury to the service.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,

Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

EMERSON:

Make the same detail, substituting the name of the next colonel on the roster of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. Make it for the major to-night, at once.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding, on the Bayou Rapides Road:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of last night I have the honor to inform you that General Mower with his command has been ordered to the Opelousas road. It is the wish of the commanding general that you hold your present position, without advancing and without falling back on the line of defense unless absolutely compelled to. The commanding general approves of your dispositions of yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 3, 1864.

Capt. BYRON O. CARR,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to notify you that it will be unnecessary to use, for purpose of fortification, any of the cotton now at the steam-boat landing; also that at the landing near Dr. Ayer's saw-mill. There is also some surplus at the penitentiary, and still a few scattering bales at the works. Captain Hadley, commanding Fort Steele, has charge of that at the penitentiary and at the works. He has instructions to turn it over to you when sent for. Please release all the cotton at the various points named above.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 3, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL T. BRUSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I proceeded, on the 2d instant, to the intersection of the Jenkins' Ferry road and the road by which General Carr's command returned to this place, a distance of 34 miles, by upper Pine Bluff and road running west to Jenkins' Ferry road, arriving there at 5.30 p. m. The rear of General Steele's army had left the point at 8 a. m., moving toward Little Rock, by way of Jenkins' Ferry and Benton road. Some four hours afterward about 200 of the enemy's cavalry followed him.

I left the point above named at 7.20 p. m., camping some 20 miles from Little Rock, on the same road I went down on. The road, excepting a few bridges, has never been worked or improved, and, before an army could move over it, would require more bridging, and if the weather should be wet, considerable corduroying. A citizen living near the intersection of the roads above named told me

that he heard that the enemy were in force on the opposite side of Saline River, near Pratt's Ferry, but said he could not vouch for the truth of the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. BUNNER,
Captain, Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, May 3, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted to headquarters Department of Arkansas, for the information of the commanding general.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, May 3, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieut. SAMUEL T. BRUSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock :

The ambulances we sent on Saturday to Marks' Mills with supplies for the wounded made a safe trip, returning this afternoon with 18 of our wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Drake. They have started upon the Leonora. The Confederate surgeon in charge said it was a settled rule of action of the Confederates to show no quarter to colored men in our military service. They put this in practice at Marks' Mills. A party of Colonel Clayton's scouts to-day recaptured and brought in 130 mules which had been sent from Jenkins' Ferry.

We have to-day finished an important earth-work for four guns, which commands the approach on the west side of the town, and yesterday and to-day have cut a great deal of underbrush, so that the enemy in case of attack will need to approach over an extensive surface exposed. The information brought by our scouts tends to show that there is no enemy this side of the Saline. We do not now apprehend an attack. I desire you to bear in mind that my own command here is only about 1,300. I think it due to Colonel Clayton, who in everything has cheerfully and ably co-operated with me, to retain command here. He is able to repel any ordinary force, and unless there is danger to apprehend, more than he and I are aware of, I, of course, with my command, will expect to leave.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., May 3, 1864.

Lieutenant HUBBARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

One of my best men sends me word that he killed a man last night at Brown's Mill, who said that Brown, Cooper, and Adair were concentrating on Spavinaw for an attack on Neosho or some point in Missouri. I sent a dispatch to Major Cosgrove last night. He went to Bentonville, and found Cooper in town with 200 or more men.

Major Cosgrove had gone in the direction of Maysville. The rebels have had 2 spies in here within a week that I know of. Your blanks came to hand to-day. We are just sending out a force of 100 men to Cane Hill.

H. M. KIDDER,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Batesville, Ark., May 3, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jacksonport, Ark. :

CAPTAIN : All is still quiet here. I have reliable intelligence that a force of about 150 men are now at Blue Mountain. I shall watch them closely. Cannot the colonel give me the authority to employ scouts? If so, I can keep myself informed of everything going on. I received news from Pocahontas last night by my messenger. He informs me that McRae has fallen back to Crowley's Ridge. Freeman is 9 miles east of that point. The company under the rebel Captain Ford crossed at Powhatan, as you stated, some 40 strong. I shall try and bag them. Two men, named Adams and Pruitt, notorious men in this community, came in and surrendered themselves yesterday. I shall send them down to you by the first boat. Let me hear from you, and for God's sake send me a boat with some provisions. My troops are provisioned to the 10th. I have been forced to stop issuing to refugees from want of provisions. Some of them are actually starving and the soldiers share with them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Lieut. Col. 11th Cav., Missouri Vols., Comdg. Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., May 3, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT :

All of Sherman's dismounted cavalry, save those on guard duty for the city, have been ordered down the river. For your information, I report that three parties of from 100 to 300 rebel cavalry are reported moving toward Missouri in the southwest. There are two or three rebel organizations in Illinois. Quantrill, with 800, is between the Illinois and Mississippi, below Quincy. Todd was discovered making arrangements for the raid, and captured near Independence. I hope to bring these conspirators and raiders to grief, but must remind you of the importance of this depot, with its steamboats and two large prisons well stocked with desperadoes. I await your final orders on my telegram of the 2d.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CULPEPER, VA., May 3, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

The troops you were ordered to return to the department where they belong are needed there. I do not want you to endanger the depots by sending them away before you can replace them from

other posts of your command, but with the force at your disposal it does seem to me my orders might have been obeyed without all the correspondence which has ensued.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

One of my scouts, [who] followed rebels, thinks they are now camped in neighborhood of Big Muddy, on county line between Henry and Cass, at Mrs. Wilson's. High water prevented scout from reaching rebel camp. Have you force convenient to scour that country ?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY STATION,
Alton, Ill., May 3, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I have received intimations that the removal to Saint Louis of the infantry regiment on duty here, the Tenth Kansas, is expected soon to take place. How much or whether there is any ground for such a report I know not, but if such removal is really contemplated at present by the major-general commanding the department, I would most respectfully beg leave to remonstrate against it. I should be unwilling to answer for the safe-keeping of the prisoners confined here with no troops but the cavalry to guard them.

There is no doubt some good material in the cavalry companies, but it is raw material and has yet to be molded to be put in shape. The men were only mustered into service in February, as I am advised, and are without discipline or drill ; and, besides, the interior prison guards should be composed of infantry armed with musket and bayonet. It is true that a portion of the cavalry might be thus armed if we had the arms, but it will be in time, I apprehend, to give due consideration to that question after receiving official advice of the necessity of doing so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. COPELAND,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General COPELAND,
Alton, Ill. :

The general commanding directs that you have 50 picked men secretly got ready, armed with revolvers, to be sent out to-night on the Terre Haute road by an extra train. You will place an officer in the telegraph office, in citizens' clothes, and allow no dispatches to

be sent without his approval. An officer will be sent up to-night to take charge of the expedition. The greatest secrecy alone will insure the success of the expedition.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

Messrs. HILL, FINCH, AND PARKER,
Committee of Machinists and Blacksmiths:

GENTLEMEN: Having informed me of the promptitude and willingness with which the members of your association yield to the public necessity, forbidding further contest with the proprietors of shops having Government contracts, &c., you desire to know if I think the public interests would be injured by your going elsewhere for work. I think an amicable and friendly understanding between yourselves and the capitalists, in which they would give you satisfactory assurance of their intention to deal with you and treat you in the spirit of justice and liberality, would be best for all parties and for the public interests.

I should therefore feel obliged, as a public servant, and out of regard for the just interests of this city and of all concerned, that you should take this course, and go to work as usual, and I should be very much disappointed if pursuing this course you are not met in a corresponding spirit by your former employer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
New Madrid:

Send one company of the Second Missouri Artillery to Cape Girardeau.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

The company of Second Missouri Artillery will not go to Bloomfield. If it has started order it back. It will soon be ordered here.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo. :

COLONEL: The two companies of the Second Missouri Artillery have been ordered to Saint Louis. One company of the same regiment has been ordered up from New Madrid, to take the place of one in charge of the guns in the fortifications. You will put Company A, Eighteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, on duty there and have them drilled, disciplined, and instructed in the duties of soldiers. Troops will be sent from here to re-enforce Bloomfield in the course of a few days.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing :

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 3, 1864.

General BROWN,
Jefferson City, Mo. :

Come to town. Have you got the guerrilla Todd? If so, the general commanding desires you to see that he is sent here, without chance of escape, or otherwise better disposed of.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 3, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo. :

Order issued yesterday concentrating your command at Pleasant Hill; await its receipt. The command will retain its camp and garrison equipage until shelter-tents are furnished. Forward requisitions to Capt. T. S. Case, chief quartermaster. No necessity for station quartermasters at Independence and Harrisonville.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 3, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Independence:

I have information of the two bands of guerrillas, about 130, on Horse Creek, Cedar County, making their way north. They will probably follow Quantrill's trail. Make such disposition of your force as will most likely intercept them before reaching the Sni Hills.

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *May 3, 1864.*

(Received 9 p. m.)

General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

The following dispatch was just received from Captain Kingsbury, at Johnstown, dated May 3:

It is reported that Marchbanks is near Pleasant Gap with a force of 60 to 100 men. I start immediately to that point with all the force that can be spared. I am promised some men from Germantown.

E. P. ELMER,

Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS,

Snibar Station, May 3, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD, *Commanding Fourth Sub-District:*

COLONEL: Yours of the 2d instant is just received, and in reply would state that you have been misinformed in regard to the forage at Lieutenant Gooding's old camp. We are moving it as fast as possible. Have kept it guarded and shall continue to do so until all is got in here. A detachment of 20 men of Captain Elmer's company have just come in here. The sergeant in charge informs me that he struck fresh tracks near Pleasant Hill, and followed them to the timber about 4 miles from here, southeast, and there was every indication that they were trying to lead our men into the brush. He came in here for re-enforcements, coming by the prairie from there in. They have gone out again. I shall take out 30 men on foot this afternoon and scour the headwaters of the Snibar thoroughly. I am perfectly satisfied that we must fight them at their own game and beat them, if you do so at all.

Some were reported north and northeast of here yesterday, and I started Lieutenant Gooding with 25 men, taking 30 myself, went in pursuit, found many signs and tracks, but saw none; returned to camp at night. I inclose an abstract of our forces here, as you requested.*

We must have more horses; it is absolutely necessary, with the heavy scouting duty we are doing. We are constantly on the alert. Lieutenant Gooding and myself have been constantly in the saddle since last Wednesday, and the men lie on their arms at all times. I keep up a heavy guard in and about camp, but have no pickets out, for the reason that we could not spare men from scouting and other duty to picket all the roads and exposed points in and about this neighborhood. I am not alarmed about their attacking our camp; we keep them too busy to do it.

Will you please send any instructions you may have for me, waiting which, I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOSES, JR.,

Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

NEOSHO, Mo., *May 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,

Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. Ozias Ruark has returned from Grand River. He thinks that there are not more

than 150 rebels down in that section. They range from Gilstrop's Ferry to Spavinaw, in Arkansas. They do not stay in a body, but are scattered through the county in small bands. He captured an Indian, who, I suppose, belongs to Stand Watie's command. He says Quantrill has gone north with 300 men. He says they went through in detachments of 30 or 40 men. They passed west of this 20 miles, according to his statement. There may be some truth in the statement, for there have been some rebels [who] went north by way of Baxter's Springs. I intend making a scout down southwest in a few days. I have not had the amount of scouting done that I would like to have done, owing to the bad condition of the horses of the command, caused by the scarcity of forage, but grass will be [up] in a few days, so horses will do well on [it] by not riding hard. I intend to keep the most of my command continually on the scout, moving some 10 or 15 miles a day, which will give ample time for grazing.

General, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,

Major, Comdg. Detach. 8th Cav., Missouri State Militia.

—.—.—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis, Mo. :

Can it be possible that Quantrill is near the mouth of Des Moines River, within a few miles of Keokuk? Disposition of troops has been made as ordered. I will go to the northeast to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

—.—.—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,

Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

Please give me your latest information touching movements of Quantrill or other guerrilla chieftains said to be moving toward the Missouri River.

CLINTON B. FISK,

Brigadier-General.

—.—.—
FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,

Saint Joseph :

Quantrill crossed the Arkansas on the 22d ultimo, but was driven back. A party of about 80, under Dick Yeager, are in Henry or Cass County; probably camped last night at Mrs. Wilson's, on Big Muddy, near county line between Henry and Cass. Have so telegraphed to General Rosecrans. Keep me posted if you get intelligence.

S. R. CURTIS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1864.

Col. J. H. MOSS,
Commanding Sub-District, Liberty, Mo. :

COLONEL : I am in receipt of your communication of 2d instant, inclosing telegram from General Rosecrans. I am not in possession of additional information relating to rebel and bushwhacking movements, excepting a dispatch from the general that Quantrill was about to make a raid from the Des Moines River. I can hardly credit this report, but think General Rosecrans believes it. I have not been apprehensive of trouble in your sub-district if the south side of the Missouri should be well cared for. I regard your conclusion as sound, and shall so advise General Rosecrans. I have not the troops to place another company in your sub-district. You must call out enough of the right kind of militia to care well for your bailiwick. General Rosecrans' telegraphic order to you covers the whole ground. I will write you more fully to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1864.

Col. A. J. BARR,
51st Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia, Richmond, Mo. :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs me to say that he has taken measures to have the company at Richmond filled up at once ; also that he may want others from your regiment if the prediction of the people is fulfilled, and the guerrillas appear with the coming of the leaves. Nothing but the most active of measures will rid the State of them this season.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Macon City, Mo. :

I have the following order from General Rosecrans, received by telegraph and transmitted to you by telegraph this day. I now communicate the same by letter :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK :

Secretly take about 100 picked men of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, divided into squads of 20, and put them after Jackman's band. Your troops must go at this work with great secrecy, and persist and kill the robbers. Disguised only, they can learn nothing. They are spotted and reported from the time they start, and instead of entrapping are themselves deceived. They must do better.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

You will see from the above telegram that General Rosecrans has such information as leads him to have no doubt of Jackman's presence in the neighborhood heretofore indicated. Let Major Leonard promptly execute General Rosecrans' order to the letter, bag and kill the brigand. Let 100 picked men render good service to the country by crushing this first guerrilla movement of the season. Major Leonard will have full power to press into service any man, horse, mule, or gun that will aid him. Secrecy, vigilance, and determination will give us a success.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 3, 1864.

Maj. E. T. ENSIGN,
Ninth Iowa Cavalry:

MAJOR: You will proceed with the two companies under your command, by the steam-boat furnished for the purpose and now at the levee, to Hannibal, Mo., at which point you will disembark your command under cover of night, and leave the vicinity of the town with the utmost secrecy and dispatch. You will take especial pains to prevent the members of your command from becoming known. You will take the road to Palmyra, and move to the immediate vicinity of that point. You will establish your headquarters, report your position by telegraph to General Fisk, commanding the district, under whose immediate orders you are to act.

Your special motive is to destroy the bands of guerrillas supposed to be collecting in small squads in that vicinity—the whole force, when collected, supposed to be from Quantrill's band. The general commanding desires me to say that your duties are of a delicate and responsible nature, requiring you to exercise great energy, vigilance, and care in their performance. He will confidently rely upon you and the officers under your command to see that your men are held well in hand, kept in good discipline, and that no peaceable inhabitants shall suffer from their presence. At the same time he expects of you that, in the exercise of a sound judgment and discretion, you will act with the utmost rigor of the laws of war in all your dealings with undoubted guerrillas. Should you not find General Fisk at Hannibal telegraph him at Saint Joseph.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, May 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

DEAR GENERAL: In view of the threatened condition of the southern portion of our State by raiders, the defenseless state of affairs here at the capital, the great necessity of preserving the archives of the State, the fact that we are without any sort of militia protection,

and believing that we are justly entitled thereto, I suggest that if you can, without detriment to the public service, send us one company of troops, you will receive the grateful acknowledgment of our citizens.

Very respectfully,

W. W. H. LAWRENCE.

[Indorsement.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 7, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General McKean, who will do the very best he can in view of other pressing necessities.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN :

A scout reports rebels may be camped at Mrs. Wilson's, in neighborhood of Big Muddy, on county line between Henry and Cass. Troops sent from Aubrey and Coldwater Grove might find them. My information comes from a spy, who followed the trail down from Fort Scott, and is now at Trading Post. If you send troops report immediately.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *May 3, 1864.*

General CURTIS :

The party of rebels you mention were the same as reported before, and the scout thinks they may be at a point about 15 miles from Harrisonville (Mo.) Station, while our own troops are from 30 to 35 off, and would have to go easterly from the Missouri troops. I have seen the scout, and he has not been near the point yet, but surmised from other circumstances. Arrangements have been made for an expedition, as you direct, but it will not start until you decide whether we had better go so near the Missouri troops without a mutual understanding.

THOMAS J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN,
Paola :

I have informed General Rosecrans of supposed rebel camp. Better send out a spy or scouts before sending troops. Use your discretion. Much depends on the foundation of the report. A mere conjecture should not have much attention. The scout should give the whole reason of his conjecture.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., May 3, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,

Mound City, Kans. :

General Curtis directs troops to be sent on South Fork Grand River, near Elk Creek, to hunt for a camp of rebels supposed to be there. I suggest that Captain Thompson, with his company and part of Captain Simpson's, go down. Captain Simpson will wait here to carry to Captain Thompson any instructions you may give. I must say I have but little faith in the thing.

THOS. J. McKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Riley, Kans., May 3, 1864.

Lieut. D. J. CRAIGIE,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., District of North Kansas :

SIR : I have the honor to report that, in addition to the usual drill, there has been considerable activity at this post since Saturday last, at which time I received information from district headquarters that a considerable body of rebels, supposed to be commanded by Quantrill and on their way to Central Kansas, had crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Smith. I immediately sent out three good, reliable men in the direction from which I thought it possible they might approach this post, if that were their design, with directions to keep a close watch of the resident sympathizers, as I felt sure that more could be gathered by shrewd men, who were well acquainted in the different localities into which I sent them, than in any other way. I also keep the approach to the post well picketed at night. I have furnished such arms as were at hand to Captain Booth, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, stationed at this post, taking his memorandum receipt. These arms are of various kinds, cavalry and infantry, and are unfit to issue to either except in case of emergency. I shall continue to use all diligence. The letter containing the intelligence above referred to, and marked at district headquarters to be forwarded with all possible dispatch, was four days coming from Fort Leavenworth, and that was much sooner than my mail matter usually reaches me, as it is frequently six, seven, and even as much as nine days on the way. I do not know where the difficulty is.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

O. F. DUNLAP,

Captain, Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., May 3, 1864.

Capt. E. B. MURPHY,

Company A, Seventh Iowa Cavalry :

You will proceed with your command to Dakota, Nebr. Ter. On your arrival at that post you will make your headquarters at that post, distributing Company A at important points within supporting distance of that post. Company B, on account of being acquainted with the country, will be sent above, occupying such points as may

be deemed best suited to exert a controlling influence over the Indians. The policy should be to prevent disturbance arising between the various Indian tribes, and great care should be taken to prevent soldiers or other parties from committing outrages upon the Indians. The shooting of Indians for trivial or supposed offenses by soldiers must not be allowed under any circumstances, and every effort used to allay any ill-feeling that may exist. You will make frequent reports to these headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn. :

GENERAL : I inclose an extract from a letter to General Sully, for your information. You will perceive the arrangements to be made to relieve the companies of the Sixth Regiment at Devil's Lake and on James River as soon as the summer campaign is over. One more company of cavalry you must send to each post (Devil's Lake and James River) at the proper time. Orders should be sent; when you hear of the close of Sully's operations or of the movement from the Missouri of the troops for the post at Devil's Lake, for the companies of the Sixth Regiment to return to Saint Paul as soon as the companies of the Eighth reach there. These orders should not be sent till the last moment, for the reasons stated to you in a former communication on the subject. Same orders to be sent in time to the companies of the Sixth at the post on James River.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 3, 1864.

General A. SULLY,
Commanding, &c., Sioux City, Iowa :

GENERAL : I send inclosed letter* from General Sibley, with report of Major Brown, in charge of scouts on Cheyenne River and Coteau des Prairies. You will see that most of the Minnesota Sioux have surrendered and will be located at Devil's Lake, near the military post. Major Brown's report corroborates the concentration of the Yanktonais, Uncpapa, Blackfeet, and other Teton Sioux on the upper Missouri, where I earnestly hope you will find them ready for battle. A few details about the final disposition of the forces sent you from Minnesota I desire to give you here. General Sibley will send the whole of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry (mounted), eight companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and Brackett's battalion of cavalry, numbering in all about 1,000

*See p. 356.

men. At the conclusion of your field operations, or as long before as you think judicious, I wish these forces to be distributed as follows :

Four companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, with three companies of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry (mounted), I wish sent to the post at Devil's Lake. They can go from Long Lake in charge of a train of supplies, if you think it necessary, as it probably will be. The remaining four companies of Second Minnesota Cavalry and the remaining companies of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry (mounted) will proceed to post on James River, where the cavalry companies and three of the infantry companies will take post, the remaining infantry companies repairing to Camp Pope, on the Minnesota, to report by letter to General Sibley. Brackett's cavalry is assigned to your district, and will be disposed of at your discretion. It is possible that you will find it judicious to use the force herein ordered to the post on James River to escort provision trains to the post on Devil's Lake. If so, they can proceed from there down James River to their station. The other company of cavalry for each of the posts (James River and Devil's Lake) will be sent from Minnesota.

As six companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry are sent to your district, I was obliged to send the colonel of the regiment with them: He is (like Colonel Nelson) a poor soldier, though otherwise a clever, respectable man. Have no hesitation in selecting the very best officers, without regard to rank, to command the posts at Long Lake and on the Yellowstone, sending officers senior to them down the river to points where they will be less dangerous. Communicate frequently with me, as I desire to be kept advised of your movements and progress constantly.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 4, 1864.

Admiral FARRAGUT, or

OFFICER COMMANDING THE FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS :

On the 30th of April I sent information of the situation of the fleet, and asked the assistance of your gun-boats for the maintenance of our communication on Red River. No material change in the condition of affairs has occurred. We have commenced the construction of a dam across Red River, with every prospect of successful termination, which we hope will release the fleet. It will occupy ten days in its construction. Our communications are of great importance in the mean time. I beg that there may be no delay in the movements of your boats, as their co-operation will be very important. The army is in the best condition and spirits. It is not impossible that some portion of the enemy's forces may occupy the west bank of the Mississippi. All steamers ought to be prohibited from touching at any exposed point on that side, and the lower river should be thoroughly patrolled. We look for the concentration of the whole rebel force west of the Mississippi at this point. Our information concurs with this expectation, and the magnitude of the stake at issue is such that it is impossible to believe that the enemy will fail to capture or destroy this fleet if it be in his power.

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: The commanding general desires to know when you can furnish a gun-boat to accompany a transport down and up the Red River on a foraging trip. The question of forage is becoming a serious one, and we must use every exertion to procure a supply. Soldiers and one or two wagons will accompany the transport to drive the enemy from the banks of the river and collect the forage. The commanding general hopes that, besides obtaining corn, the expedition will do something toward keeping the river open, or at least driving muskets from its banks. He respectfully suggests that any boat which you would use as a patrolling boat could very effectually perform the two duties at the same time.

Very respectfully, I am, admiral, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,

Off Alexandria, La., May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Department of the Gulf, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date has been received, and as far as I can prevent the destruction of property with the small boats that I have I will do so, but if boats start off without convoy I can't help their getting into trouble. In a few days I hope to be able to remove all these difficulties. There are but 300 or 400 men at Wilson's and Smith's who are firing on the boats, and who will continue to do so until they are molested themselves, and the corn and forage at the above-mentioned places which they subsist on is taken away from them for our own use. There are some thousands of bushels.

I have given orders to a gun-boat here to lie below the transports and prevent them from leaving without a convoy. I have also given orders to the commander at mouth of Red River and Fort De Russy to permit no boats to come up without convoy. My impression is that the enemy are quietly getting artillery below to cut off the transports, and Wilson's plantation is not the only place where they will be molested. I think a strong force posted in that neighborhood for a time would be of great service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: In reply to your communication of to-day to the commanding general, I have the honor to inform you that a brigade, with artillery, has been directed to proceed to Fort De Russy, to

occupy and hold that fort. On their way down the river they will stop at Wilson's and Smith's farms and endeavor to drive the enemy from that point and take away or destroy such forage and subsistence as may be found there. General Nickerson, commanding the brigade, has also been directed to endeavor to keep the banks of the river free from the enemy. It was suggested to him that this might be done by sending detachments on gun-boats to such points as might be infested.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER,

Chief Quartermaster, in the Field:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires me to inform you that the train sent out on the Opelousas road for forage has returned, simply because the quartermaster in charge did not deem it safe for the train to stay out. The commanding general does not think that the quartermaster is a proper person to decide whether the train should remain out or not, and he desires you to direct the train to at once go out again and load with forage, unless the officer in charge receives orders from General Mower, commanding on the Opelousas road, to return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH,

Chief Commissary, &c.:

COLONEL: Your letter of April 20, and accompanying statement, was received yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Woodruff has made me a statement this morning, showing we feed a little over 39,000 rations daily, and that we have an average of twenty-one days' rations from May 1 on hand. He tells me that he has called on you for twenty days' rations for 40,000 men. I desire that you will make that thirty days for the same number. You will see the necessity of these rations being forwarded as soon as possible, because the enemy are infesting the river more and more every day and will soon have artillery at every point where it can be withdrawn. No boat with rations should proceed beyond the mouth of Red River except under convoy. Your suggestion as to Lieutenant-Colonel _____ has been followed. There was but one question about it before General Franklin left, and that was that it was difficult to remove him from General Franklin. We are held inactive by the navy; that we cannot abandon, and events and delays cannot be foreseen.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 115. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 4, 1864.

* * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. John McNeil, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, will without delay proceed to Alexandria, La., and report to the headquarters Department of the Gulf, in the field, for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

7. The Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, just arrived from the North on the steam-boat Maria Denning, will proceed without delay to Port Hudson, where it will be reported to the commanding officer for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks :

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General NICKERSON,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy is not supposed to be over 400 or 500 strong at Wilson's and Smith's farms, where you have been directed to land and drive the enemy away, on your way down the river. They are supported by grain, &c., stored in the neighborhood. So much of this as you are not able to take away with you you will destroy.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs that at 6 a. m. tomorrow you feel the enemy in your front strongly, by advancing at least 2,000 infantry, supported by such force as you may deem necessary. You will, if possible, drive the enemy back to Graham's plantation. This movement is in connection with other movements. You can move against the enemy with confidence and firmness, for he is not in great force in your front. It is expected you will be prompt.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 4, 1864.

* * * * *

III. Commanding officers Third and Fourth Divisions will each cause a road to be made from their present positions to their intrenched lines near town. The roads should be distinct from the Bayou Rapides road and from each other, and each one should have two or more crossings, practicable for artillery, at all hedges, ditches, and bayous.

IV. Regimental commanders will at once make a careful inspection of the ammunition in their possession and in the hands of the men, and will destroy all that is found unserviceable; after which they will draw enough to give each man 40 rounds in his cartridge-box, if they have not enough already, examining the new ammunition as they issue it and destroying any that may be unserviceable.

* * * * *

XII. Commanding officer Fourth Division will occupy the Winn road line to-morrow morning, when the Second Brigade, First Division, and Third Division advance, and will furnish details for grand guard for the whole line during the absence of those troops.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the gun-boat Saint Clair, under whose convoy the transport is to sail to-morrow morning, is 4 miles below Alexandria. The accompanying communication from Admiral Porter is an order to her commanding officer to convoy the transport. The commanding general desires that you will modify the instructions to the commanding officer of the regiment which you have detailed, so as to direct him, as soon as embarked, to proceed down the river to the Saint Clair and deliver the inclosed order to the commanding officer. If stopped on the way on account of not having a convoy, he will show the order of Admiral Porter and explain its contents.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail one brigade as a working party to continue the advanced line of rifle-pits from the Opelousas road to the railroad, and to build a lunette at such point as may be designated by Major Elfield, engi-

neer officer, who will be on the ground as early as possible after breakfast to-morrow morning, and will take with them all the working tools they may have or that you can obtain in your command.

You will also detail one regiment of infantry to go on board a transport which will be designated to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, for the purpose of going down the river in company with the gun-boat Saint Clair, to procure forage from such places on the river as may be designated by the commanding officer. The regiment will take with it two wagons and two days' rations. The commanding officer will be expected to report himself in readiness to the commanding officer of the Saint Clair promptly at 6 o'clock, or to Admiral Porter for directions as to where to find the Saint Clair.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send two regiments of infantry, under a good officer, to drive in the enemy's pickets between the Bayou Rapides and Red River, at daylight to-morrow morning. The object of this movement is to enable us to advance our cavalry pickets on a line with the pickets of the Thirteenth Army Corps, or to the narrowest point between Red River and Bayou Rapides. General Arnold has been directed to advance his pickets and informed of the purport of the instructions given you. You will take the two regiments from Sharpe's brigade of Grover's division.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

The movement to be prompt and firm; the enemy is not in force on that front.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKETT,

Off Alexandria, La., May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th Army Corps, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: I have been so engaged during my return to this place that I have not had the time to express to you the high appreciation I have of the services of that excellent and gallant officer, Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, who with a detachment of 2,000 men accompanied the transports in the expedition to Springfield Landing. In that expedition we accomplished, under the most difficult circumstances, all that was required of us, and with a persevering enemy opposing us at almost every bend in the river, returned to Grand Ecore, very much against our will, without the loss of a particle of the material of war with which we started.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the manner in which General Smith managed his part of the expedition, doing everything in his

power to make it successful, and co-operating in a way to give me the most entire satisfaction. It reminded me of the olden time when the gallant soldiers of the Department of the Tennessee, guarded by the gun-boats, were pushing their way victoriously up the ever-to-be-remembered Arkansas River. We did not return this time with the same success, yet we went through scenes that tried men's mettle, and the associations of those exciting days will no doubt long be remembered by both of us. Nearly 100 miles in the rear of our army when we heard of its retreat back to Grand Ecore, and with a successful and indomitable foe ready to harass us at every step, everything was conducted as quietly as if we were still on our way to meet the enemy. We never realized until we returned to Grand Ecore that our army had returned discomfited to that place.

We reached Springfield Landing, the place appointed to communicate with our forces under General Banks, the troops were all landed, and in another hour would have been on the march to Springfield, hoping to greet our friends as conquerors. Our disappointment was great when informed by a courier that our army had returned to Grand Ecore, and that all our perseverance and energy had been thrown away. The fire of the enemy was exceedingly annoying on our return, but the soldiers treated it with indifference, exposing themselves on all occasions and returning the fire with interest when fired into by the rebels. On the afternoon of the 12th April we were attacked at a bad bend in the river by a force of 2,500 men, with two field pieces, under the rebel general Green, backed by a larger force of 5,000, with three field pieces.

The enemy attacked the rear of the transports, where there were two gun-boats, one or two transports, and the Hastings, with General Smith on board, bringing up the rear. The enemy came in certain of victory, but the gun-boats and the Hastings, Rob Roy, and one other opened on them vigorously, and after an hour and a half of hard fighting, in which the fragile transports were much cut up, the enemy retreated in confusion, with the loss of their best general (Green), about 20 officers, and 400 or 500 men. In this action General Smith bore a conspicuous part, and by his annoyance of the enemy helped much to secure a victory, so important to us from the death of the rebel general Green, their most popular leader. From that time we were not so much molested, the 5,000 men in reserve concluding it best to let us alone.

At Campti some of the boats got aground, and anticipating further annoyance I pushed on, and, as you know, requested you to send help to our exposed soldiers, which you promptly did. I regret that the help did not arrive quite in time to save a few lives, the enemy opening their batteries on the boats shortly after I left, which attack, I am informed, was coolly met and the rebels driven away. I hope it may be my good fortune to be associated with General Smith on some occasion where our exertions will meet with a better reward. Though we cannot lay claim to any great success, we can safely say that we accomplished all that was required of us. I hope you will commend this gallant officer to General Sherman, who delights to know those under his command who do their duty faithfully and gallantly.

With much respect, general, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment 16th and 17th Army Corps :

SIR : I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the right of our line is in force beyond Winn's plantation, and that our pickets are about 2 miles farther on the same road, and, if your left is all right, that in going beyond the pickets it will be necessary for you to look out for your own right.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Will you please to send me word how much forage there is immediately inside your lines that can be loaded to-night ? We need forage greatly. The train came back to-day nearly empty. I want to start another train at once.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Moore's Plantation, May 4, 1864—11.20 a m.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff :

Unless you send me some cavalry, that we may know what we have to contend with, I had better retire to my boats. What is cavalry for but to reconnoiter in front of our lines ?

I must order up Colonel Lynch, commanding my First Brigade, and he must be replaced by other troops. The force of the enemy is variously estimated, occupying the south side of Bayou Robert.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you send 1,200 cavalry to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, at 6 a. m. to-morrow. You will please send a competent officer to assume command of this cavalry, as well as that already with General Smith. The cavalry is to be present with General Smith at 6 a. m., to leave the camp early.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that the 1,200 cavalry called for is exclusive of the 500 now with General A. J. Smith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 O. MATTHEWS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 22d, 23d, and 26th instant. The major-general commanding approved decidedly of the substitution of the Twenty-fourth Indiana for the First Indiana Artillery as a regiment to be sent to the front. He is anxious that all available infantry shall reach here as soon as possible, which he is glad to see you appreciate. He would also be glad to have more cavalry, well mounted, in the front, but does not deem it advisable to send horses up the Red River on transports while there is so much musketry firing from the banks. This fire has been, in a great degree, harmless; but it might not be so, crowded with horses. He desires, therefore, to concentrate at the mouth of Red River and on the opposite bank from this town all the mounted cavalry available for active service, and that they shall march here by the roads nearest that bank of the river. He does not, however, deem it advisable to march a less force than 1,500 cavalry in this manner.

There are at Brownsville, New Orleans and vicinity, Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and Donaldsonville over 2,500 cavalry, mounted and dismounted. The cavalry at Brownsville (dismounted) has been ordered to New Orleans. The commanding general has directed Colonel Holabird, chief quartermaster, to take all available horses in New Orleans and within his reach fit for cavalry use, and to purchase in all markets that he can reach—Saint Louis, Chicago, &c. The horses taken in New Orleans will be paid for at Government rates, and use wise discretion as to what shall be taken. It is the object of the commanding general by these means to obtain 3,000 horses. A great number of horses from this army will be sent to New Orleans. Many of them will be sold. The greater be got in condition for reissue. By these means the commanding general sees that the horses taken will be resupplied, and nursing obtained in private hands soon perfectly. Those taken, while he trusts that the care of the public will be so good as to soon furnish remounts from those sent to the public stables.

He desires never to find the cavalry again so dismounted while in the front, without the means of remounts. Soon, then, as 1,500 mounted men or more can be concentrated at the mouth of Red River the commanding general expects to know of a cavalry re-en-

forcement being on its way to him. Your attention is called to the fact that there are many officers and employés of the Government riding in carriages in the city of New Orleans. Numbers of horses are thus used which might be available. The commanding general desires that these carriages be taken away from persons not entitled to them and the horses turned over for cavalry use. It is believed that there are many officers of the quartermaster's department who use horses in the manner above indicated. It is the wish of the commanding general that all officers be kept strictly within the regulation allowance as to horses, and use them as saddle horses, according to the intention of Army Regulations.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General BIRGE,
Commanding, Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: In compliance with the former instructions given to General Cooke, you will report to these headquarters daily any news of importance in your district.

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. W. BIRGE,
Commanding, Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant. Colonel Fonda, whom I sent out toward Jackson and Clinton with a force of cavalry, did not succeed in opening a communication with Colonel Sheldon. The enemy is in some force at and near Bayou Sara. They crossed the Atchafalaya in considerable force on the night of the 2d, pointing toward Bayou Sara. Telegraph line is down between here and mouth of Red River, as well as toward Baton Rouge.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., May 4, 1864.

Capt. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Gulf, New Orleans:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that the telegraph lines between here and Baton Rouge and mouth of Red River were cut on the night of the 2d. We may be able to repair the line below in

a day or two. With my small amount of cavalry I cannot venture at present to send out an escort to protect a party to repair it above. Captain Ratcliffe has a rebel force at or near mouth of Red River, and on the night of the 2d, 600 rebels, with two pieces of artillery, crossed the Atchafalaya at Morgan's Ferry. I sent out a small detachment of cavalry yesterday to reconnoiter in co-operation with Brigadier-General Birge, from Baton Rouge. The information obtained, not entirely reliable, is that General Scott has some 2,000 men at and near Clinton and a detachment near Bayou Sara, and that he is slightly fortifying the former place. More cavalry is greatly needed at this post.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Commanding, Port Hudson :

The Thirty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, 900 strong, is ordered to report to you. They leave at 4 o'clock, on the Maria Denning.

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT JACKSON, LA., *May 4, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Gulf, Alexandria, La. :

Field Orders, No. 27, Department of the Gulf, April 26, were received this day. I will turn over my command here immediately and proceed this afternoon to New Orleans, en route to your headquarters. But I am pained to inform the general commanding that I fear of failing to report as early as he desires, but you may be assured I will do my best consistent with the necessary condition of being fit for duty on arriving there. Unexpectedly to me my thigh has shrunk during the past month to such an extent as to render my artificial limb, constructed with great care, almost useless until it can be altered in size. Consequently I have had to leave it off for some days past.

Further, I have had no opportunity at this station to practice riding, nor indeed to use a horse in any way. But in New Orleans I will make an effort to remedy these temporary defects as soon as possible, and, God willing, will soon be with you. I now regret that I did not apply to the general on my arrival in New Orleans for a temporary position suitable for horse exercise, but I was not at that time fully aware of the want of facilities at this post. But my brief sojourn here has been of great importance to the service, and I am gratified in being able to report the ordnance in good condition and well and promptly served, except the mortars, in respect whereof time has been wanting to serve them, a matter, however, of not so much importance in comparison to the guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1864—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky. :

I have no information as to what particular supplies General Steele has or what he may want. On reaching the Washita he asked that supplies be sent to him that way. Whether or not that is practicable or the best route, the quartermaster's department in the West can best decide. I have heard nothing of General Steele's command since April 20, at Camden. I presumed that you had communication with his quartermasters, and would know his wants. I have no instructions to give about it, and telegraphed simply to inform you what Steele said, and that the expedition would not be recalled, as General Grant at one time contemplated.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c. :

GENERAL : It is my opinion that no further operations can be carried on against Red River with the line of the Arkansas as a base of supplies. If Banks has failed to take Shreveport I think the Ouachita should be held by us before any combined movement like the last should be attempted again. It would be utterly impossible to obtain forage or any other supplies in any part of the country that I have been over during my recent expedition. The Ouachita is next to White in this State for purposes of navigation, and if held by our gun-boats it would deprive the rebels of one of their most fruitful sources of supplies and break up a very extensive contraband trade on the Mississippi. Citizens at Camden spoke openly of this business, and gave it as their opinion that many of our Government officials were interested in it. During the absence of the principal part of the troops from the Arkansas the guerrillas have organized quite extensively and will do a good deal of mischief in different parts of the State, especially in the District of the Frontier, if they are not speedily dispersed. I do not like to scatter my troops again until I hear from headquarters and know if any special work is laid out for me, or whether I am still expected to reach Red River soon. If citizens report truly, Kirby Smith's troops will cross the Saline as soon as the water is low enough. They say Banks has taken Shreveport. If this be true I shall expect a visit from them. It is reported they have 30,000.

Very respectfully, general,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DET. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARK.,
No. 13. } *Little Rock, Ark., May 4, 1864.*

The headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps being now located at Little Rock, Ark., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the troops along and north of the Arkansas River. The com-

mander of the post of Little Rock and all other commanders within the detachment of the Seventh Army Corps will henceforth communicate direct with department headquarters.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LITTLE ROCK, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General ANDREWS, *Pine Bluff:*

It is undoubtedly due to Colonel Clayton that he should not be superseded. You will therefore, for the present; retain command of what is left of the force which you took from here. General Steele requires me to retain my old command for a few days, but you will understand the impropriety of my making any movement of troops unless to meet threatened attacks. As your troops, and I believe yourself, still belong to the Second Division, I presume that you will all soon be ordered to rejoin it.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CO. M, ELEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY VOLS.,
Camp Sherman, near Jacksonport, Ark., May 4, 1864.

Lieut. EDWARD M. HEATON,
Adjutant Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers,
Camp Sherman, near Jacksonport, Ark.:

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions from regimental headquarters, left Camp Sherman, near Jacksonport, 4.30 p. m. May 3, with 1 lieutenant and 50 men, provided with three days' rations. My orders were to reconnoiter the country lying between Village Creek and Cache, and endeavor to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the enemy. I marched on the first evening until 8 p. m. due north (having made 15 miles), when I bivouacked for the night on Dowell's farm. Next morning about 6 o'clock took up line of march in an easterly direction, with the intention of crossing Village Creek at a ford 2 miles above Perkins' Mill, but on arriving in that vicinity I found the country so completely inundated that it was impossible to cross my command or even to proceed any farther.

After consulting with the lieutenant I deemed it expedient to return to camp, at which place I arrived about 3.30 o'clock this p. m., having made in all about 45 miles. From information that I gained of the different citizens on my route I am impressed with the belief that there is no enemy in force between Village Creek and Cache, and, furthermore, know from my own personal observation, made on my last expedition, that there is not enough forage in that section of country to subsist a command of 50 men for two days.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WEBER,
Captain Company M, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Vols.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Sherman, May 4, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the colonel commanding the district.

WM. D. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Captain Weber, through regimental headquarters. Why was not the order received by Captain Weber obeyed? What use is 15 miles' reconnaissance to a cavalry force? The same officer will be again sent out, to proceed up the country between Cache and Village Creeks, a distance of not less than 60 miles, visiting a locality known as the "Promised Land," where Reyes is reported to be, and return by way of Black River, taking sufficient rations to last during the expedition. He will gather any information possible in regard to the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. The colonel commanding trusts that a ditch full of water will not stop an energetic officer from obeying his orders.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, commanding district :

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Sherman, May 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the information that Captain Weber has been ordered by his immediate commanding officer to march at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow, with instructions in consonance with the desire of the colonel commanding the district. As Captain Weber marched before under instructions from these headquarters, in obedience to orders from district headquarters, if any censure is applicable in this case it should fall upon the colonel commanding the Eleventh. Captain Weber stated on his return that Village Creek and the environs were entirely inundated, and that it covered a width of at least 3 miles. If such was the case, and Captain W. is a truthful man, it would have been certainly imprudent for him to have attempted the passage of this ditch, with his horses in the condition they were and are, without any great end to be accomplished. As before stated, Captain Weber marches at the time specified, and will perhaps be able to make a more satisfactory report on his return.*

WM. D. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 4, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Colonel Phillips telegraphs from Fort Gibson, April 30, Colonel Adair's command is in small parties in the northwest corner of Arkansas, at the head of Flint, at Maysville, and below Pineville. Quantrill, with some 60 men, is still near Kansas or Missouri. Part of his command ran out, as formerly telegraphed. Arkansas River slowly falling. I also have news from Hickman Mills, of this morning, via Oxford and Olathe, saying a body of guerrillas, about

* See Part I, p. 910.

130 strong, in two parties, are moving up from Pleasant Gap, Bates County, Mo. A portion of these will no doubt follow the trail of those that came up last week. This last comes from H. H. Jones, lieutenant commanding at Oxford. This movement of rebel troops into Western Arkansas and Missouri is creating much anxiety in Kansas. Please inform me as to what is doing to catch them in their old nests near Lexington.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., May 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS' ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry is en route for Saint Louis.
JNO. L. BEVERIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Comdg. Officer Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo. :

GENERAL: Your telegram, relative to sending the two companies of Second Missouri Artillery stationed here to Saint Louis and sending re-enforcements from Saint Louis to Bloomfield, received. The colored troops stationed here are drilling daily and learning their duties fast. I think they will soon be quite soldierly. If you send re-enforcements to Bloomfield, if possible, let them be infantry, on account of scarcity of forage and transportation. We have cut the latter down, so we have barely enough to supply our present wants. One company of infantry at Bloomfield, I should think, would be enough, but of this you can judge as well as I.

The light battery (G) sent here from Pilot Knob recently is a very disorderly company, and shows a great lack of discipline, but we have drawn the reins tight on them, and hope to soon be able to report reform. The captain has commenced a severe course with them, and I assist him all I can, and have no doubt that they will soon become soldiers. We have never had the least word of censure for the colored recruits here. They are remarkably quiet and orderly, and seem to take pleasure in trying to learn and perform their duties.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo. :

I am directed by the major-general commanding to communicate with you, and inform you that he is anxious to hear from you upon certain matters relative to which he gave you verbal instructions when you were at these headquarters last.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

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INDEPENDENCE, MO., May 4, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Please forward this dispatch to department headquarters if it meets your approval:*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

My sub-district is full of bushwhackers. Report says other large bands are moving up. I have nearly 400 men without horses, and over three counties full of brush to guard. Is there no way that I can get horses?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., May 4, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg:

Major Pritchard is at Harrisonville and south of there with four squadrons of cavalry. Sent express to Major Smith last night to move to Pleasant Hill. He has three squadrons ready to strike in any direction, provided the enemy succeed in passing Major Pritchard.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Major Fitch, with 100 men, were to attack Cane Hill at sunrise this morning. I learn since they left that 300 rebels were encamped last evening at Prairie Grove. If this is true he could not fail to meet them at about daybreak this morning. He will move northwest for two days. I think the detention of five companies of my regiment at Fort Smith and Clarksville is a great imposition on this country. You know how it cripples me. Do try and get Colonel Judson to send them back, and great good will be gained.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Harrison telegraphs that a force of 300 rebels camped at Prairie Grove last night, but does not state whose force it was or which way it was moving.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Forwarded by General Brown.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Major Burch, commanding at Neosho, dispatches on the 1st instant that Colonels Stand Watie, Cooper, and Pickler are at Gilstrap's Ferry, on the Grand River, west of Neosho, with from 800 to 1,200 men, and that they had stated that they expected Quantrill to join them shortly, and that they designed to attack the trains from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, and also to capture our troops at Neosho.

Colonel Adair was at Bentonville yesterday with 200 men, and is reported to have stated that he designed to move on Neosho. I have 150 effective men at Neosho, and 80 more in the field south of there, under Major Cosgrove, with orders to move to Neosho if he found more force than he could fight successfully in the field. I will order another squadron there to-day, and then wait developments. If a whole regiment, mounted, could be thrown into the field on the border now it would result in great advantages. I have not a regiment well mounted, and cannot leave the trains that have to be escorted.

There is plenty of grass on the border now.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo. :

Keep yourself well posted up. Have short and rapid means of communicating with your posts. Tell me what you are doing for horse-feed and the pasturing of animals.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Commanding at Fayetteville :

Major Burch dispatches from Neosho the 1st instant that Stand Watie, Cooper, and Pickler were at Gilstrap's Ferry, on Grand River, with 800 men. If this is so the force remaining about you is light. Their design, he says, is to capture the trains from Fort Scott to Fort Smith; also to attack him. If this information is correct the movement of some of your command up along the border would be well.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cassville, Mo. :

The enemy came into Bentonville yesterday with about 200 men. You will keep up communication with Captain Ray, at Gadfly, and if the enemy advance toward Cassville, concentrate all the forces you can, and citizens, and hold your position.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cassville, Mo. :

Organize the able-bodied men in and about Cassville into a company or companies of home guards, so that they may assist in defending the place, if attacked.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS,
Comdg. South of White River, via Cassville :

There is a large force at present on the western border, numbering 1,200 or 1,500 men, from the best information I have. The Enrolled Militia from Arkansas have not yet reported. I have been relying upon their arrival for three or four days. Sixty men of Captain Moore's company leave to-morrow for your headquarters with a train, and I have ordered Major Murphy with his command out to Cassville at once. See that these troops are now sent out with the utmost promptness, and if the enemy at any time becomes too strong in your front, fall back to Berryville or a position that you can hold, and communicate with me. Have Major Murphy out to Cassville in three or four days if possible. It is very important for the State and district that the force on the border be increased at once.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Colonel ALLEN,
Commanding at Mount Vernon :

COLONEL: Major Burch informs me that there is quite a heavy force of rebels, from 800 to 1,200 men, at Gilstrop's Ferry, on Grand River. Major Cosgrove is in the southwest with 80 men, and I have sent another company to Neosho. If this force attempts to advance into the State, you will concentrate what force you can and join the

forces west and attack the enemy with our forces combined, at the earliest time possible. You will, if you deem it necessary to prevent an advance, call out the militia for fifteen days' service, and have them hold positions while the other force is moving out operating in the field. Communicate as often as possible with Major Burch, and forward any information of importance to me as speedily as possible. This force is Stand Watie's, Cooper's, &c., and I do not think they intend to invade the State, but we must be ready for them. Do not act till you have communicated with Major Burch and get full information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT, E. M. M.,
Mount Vernon, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Lieut. W. D. HUBBARD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Springfield, Mo. :

Captain Roberts returned this evening from a scout between Carthage and Lamar, and brings information of the rebel Jackman, with about 125 mounted men, making his way north; he passed west of Carthage and Lamar. Captain Roberts had not a sufficient force to follow after him, having but 20 men. I will start on Friday morning, with all the available force I can get, west and southwest of here.

I also received a communication from Captain Rohrer, stationed at Carthage, stating that he was pressed and was expecting an attack immediately, asking for re-enforcements. I immediately sent him 25 men from Company C, stationed at Cave Spring. Captain Rohrer states that his information is that there are about from 80 to 125, and that he is being threatened hourly by them. I think he will be able with the re-enforcement sent him to whip them. There should be one more company sent to Carthage, as one company of 50 men is not sufficient at that place. I have no company at this time to send them, unless Company I is relieved at the Mountain Store, in Texas County. I intend going with this scout myself, and on my return I will give you the particulars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 4, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,

Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

Brown is advised and alive to the business of taking care of all rebels who come to his district. Colonel Moss and General Fisk are alive in the northwest. I think we shall be able to disperse them or destroy them. I don't know what aid they expect from the country.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General,

PAOLA, KANS., May 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. HOYT,
Olathe, Kans. :

Notify commander at Aubrey and have company at Shawnee Mission ready to re-enforce Oxford or Aubrey ; if necessary, to send into Missouri. Major Anderson, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, left here to take command at Aubrey to-day. Do you know how the troops are posted in Missouri ?

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., May 4, 1864.

Capt. J. L. THOMPSON :
Co. B, 15th Kans. Vol. Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans. :

CAPTAIN : You will probably receive orders from Colonel Moonlight soon to organize an expedition from your company and the company at Rockville to go into Missouri, between the Grand River and the Marais des Cygnes River, to the neighborhood of Hope's and Wilson's, near the mouth of Elk Creek, south of Dayton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., May 4, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Mound City, Kans. :

The troops should be sent from Rockville and Coldwater Grove, I think, and go down between Grand River and the Marais des Cygnes. Elk Creek empties into Grand River nearly opposite Dayton. I would rather not send unless you could go to Rockville and see Captain Thompson first. Answer.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, KANS., May 4, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Mound City, Kans. :

Organize the expedition from Coldwater Grove and Rockville yourself. Captain Thompson had better probably take command. Lieutenant Murphy is sick.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

PAOLA, KANS., May 4, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Mound City, Kans. :

On your suggestion, Captain Thompson will be instructed from here not to move on your order until he hears further from you.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, Kans., May 4, 1864.

Capt. J. L. THOMPSON,

Co. B, 15th Kansas Vol. Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans. :

CAPTAIN : Colonel Moonlight sent you orders by the patrol from Mound City to-day to organize an expedition to go into Missouri, but from information received since the order was sent it is deemed best for you not to go at present. Hence you will not move as directed by the order from Colonel Moonlight until you hear further from him.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean :

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACKEY'S SALT LICK, C. N., *May 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS :

It is certain that Quantrill, with over 80 men, has gone north. He crossed the Arkansas River west of Fort Gibson on the 21st. His destination was Kansas and Missouri. If pressed too hard it was his intention to disband his men, that they may make their escape out of the country across the plains to the gold mines and other places. He was driven out of Texas by the rebels for indiscriminate murder and robbery. I am water-bound, and cannot tell when I will get to Leavenworth.

JAS. G. BLUNT,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,

Denver, Colo. Ter., May 4, 1864.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE,

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C. :

Rumored that Colorado will be taken from Department of Kansas and put in Department of New Mexico. See about it quick. If so, stop it. Don't fail. Answer how it is.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel, Commanding District of Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to transmit for your information copy of a letter* from General Sibley, covering a report from Major Brown, stationed on the Minnesota frontier. From that report you will perceive that 200 lodges (about 600 warriors) of the Sissetons and other bands of Minnesota Sioux have surrendered to the U. S. forces. I have instructed General Sibley in the event of this surrender to locate the Indians at Devil's Lake, near the military post

* See p. 356.

to be established there. I have simply promised them protection from hostile Indians and to furnish them with the necessary seed-corn to open their farms. No treaty has been made with them, nor shall I permit the treaty they have violated to be renewed without orders from the War Department. The Indians are very glad of the opportunity to be at peace with the whites, and will keep it, under the surveillance of the military authorities, without any money or other considerations and without expense to the United States.

Their lands have been in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake, on the upper Minnesota River, which they cheerfully abandon for the location at Devil's Lake and the assurance of not being longer at war with the whites. Any consideration which the Government decides to make them for these surrendered lands will be matter for after examination, and in the disposition of such consideration I refer you for my opinion to my letter of February 6 to the Secretary of War.* Under no circumstances should money or goods be given the Indians, except in the manner and under the circumstances indicated in that letter, if it is expected to maintain peace with them. The lands they occupy at Devil's Lake are claimed by the hostile Yanktonais, who, with the remainder of the Minnesota Sioux and with the Teton Sioux from the south side of the Missouri, are now assembled on the banks of that river to give battle to General Sully, to obstruct the navigation of the river, and to resist the passage of emigrants across the upper plains. All Indians are therefore far removed from the frontiers of Minnesota, and hostilities are transferred entirely to the immediate banks of the Missouri River.

As soon as the season permits, General Sully will move against these combined bands with force sufficient to beat them easily, and he will then endeavor, and I trust with entire success, to locate them near the large posts to be established on the Missouri and James Rivers and at Devil's Lake, in the manner and under the conditions herein designated for the Sissetons now assembling at the latter place. They will have the entire range of the buffalo region and can support themselves, as they have always been able to do, without treaties and without expense to the Government. Under the immediate supervision of these military posts I do not apprehend any further Indian troubles, unless by giving them money and goods they are again made a temptation to white traders and gamblers.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee :

GENERAL : In addition to the number of Indians from the Missouri reservation taken by a detachment of troops, as stated in my dispatch of 6th ultimo, I have the honor to report that another party of cavalry, on the 28th ultimo, while scouting some miles from Fort Ridgely, fell in with and captured 2 Sioux men, 2 women, and 5 children, stragglers also from the reservation, being recognized as a

* See Part II, p. 259,

portion of those who were conveyed by steamer to that point last year at the expense of the Government. There is reason to fear that these people will be followed by others, unless prompt measures are taken to retain them at their new home. I have ordered the prisoners to be kept under military surveillance near Fort Ridgely until I can receive your instructions as to the disposition to be made of them.

In addition to the number mentioned, there are now nearly 90 Sioux men, women, and children at Fort Snelling, who surrendered themselves to Major Hatch at Pembina. The men are in close confinement, some of them having actively participated in the massacres of 1862, and I propose as soon as practicable to try them by a military commission. Some of the men are probably innocent. The presence of so many women and children in the custody of the military authorities of this district is exceedingly embarrassing, and I respectfully request that orders be given to me as soon as practicable which will relieve me from the charge of these people. I know of no agent of the Indian Department here to whom they can be turned over, and it would be unsafe to permit them to roam about the country. They state, as a reason for their return to their old ground, that they were in a starving condition when they left the reservation, and have subsisted themselves by hunting on the way.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, May 5, 1864—midnight.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy:

The Eastport, sunk by a torpedo on the 15th April, was raised and after great toil removed down the river 52 miles, where, finding her immovably fixed on a bed of logs, she was blown up on the 26th, 60 miles above Alexandria, which our army has already reached. Guns and stores saved. Cricket (flag-ship), Hindman, Juliet, and two pump-boats were with her. We were attacked by 1,500 infantry as train was about being fired. Enemy attempted to board Cricket, but was driven off after short engagement. Their loss unknown; ours, 4 wounded. Eastport was then fired by Captain Phelps and reduced to a complete wreck. Laid by her two hours, then proceeded down river; 10 miles below were opened on by a battery of 15, 24, and 12 [pounders], supported by large infantry force.

Cricket passed battery with loss of 25 killed, 13 wounded, out of a crew of 50. Was struck 38 times (shot and shell) in four minutes, besides heavy musketry. The one pump-boat exploded in boiler, drifted under battery, and abandoned by crew. Juliet, in tow of another pump-boat, was disabled and backed up out of fire, covered by the Hindman. Cricket grounded below and set on fire by explosion of ammunition. Fire extinguished without serious damage. Hindman and Juliet repaired damages during night and next day. With remaining pump-boat passed battery about 11 a. m.; Hindman badly cut up; Juliet completely riddled; 2 killed in Hindman, 15 killed and wounded in Juliet. Pump-boat disabled in engine; abandoned and fired. Fleet above Alexandria numbers eight iron and two light clads. Three feet on falls; 7 required.

Army threatens to evacuate Alexandria, in which case the loss of these vessels becomes unavoidable. Army has lost all confidence in its chief and is becoming demoralized by his incompetency, converting substantial success into disgraceful retreat. We have there 30,000 excellent troops, splendidly equipped. It only requires a good leader to secure a glorious victory. General A. J. Smith has saved the army from destruction. Let me beg you, as you value the honor of the country and the safety of the splendid fleet above Alexandria, to use all your influence to arrest this shameful retreat, and to have a general sent who will command confidence. Not a moment is to be lost. Shall leave in the 3 a. m. train of 6th for Washington with dispatches, but time is so important an element that I take the liberty of communicating fully by telegraph, hoping that measures will immediately be taken to save the country from the greatest disgrace and disaster of the war. The fleet has stood nobly by the army, but has been shamefully requited. I always except the corps under General A. J. Smith, but his efforts to assist were nullified by imperative orders.

G. H. HEAP.

Approved :

PENNOCK,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL: Brigadier-General Nickerson, who left yesterday in transports for Fort De Russy, with orders to stop on his way down and drive the enemy from their position at Wilson's and Smith's farms, has been stopped by gun-boat No. 10, for not having a convoy. The major-general commanding is anxious that he should be permitted to proceed, and requests that you will send orders to the commanding officers of the gun-boats below to allow him to pass, inasmuch as he has artillery on board and is prepared to land at any point where he may find the enemy.

Very respectfully, I am, admiral, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. G. CHANDLER,
Chief Quartermaster :

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the forces on the Opelousas and Bayou Rapides roads will advance at daylight to-morrow morning. They have been ordered to proceed far enough to cover some forage. Instructions have been also given to prevent the destruction of any forage that may be found, and that it be not used by the forces in the front, but kept for the trains to

collect that you send out. The general wishes you to send trains on these roads to-morrow morning to secure all the corn, &c., possible upon and in the country between the roads mentioned. Please give this your personal attention.

I am, colonel, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. G. CHANDLER, *Chief Quartermaster, &c. :*

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that General Lawler is out on the Bayou Rapides road as far as Graham's plantation, and that by sending wagons in that direction you will probably be able to procure forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. N. LIEBER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Gulf :

MAJOR: Being detailed as commandant of the outposts, I have the honor to make the following report: The entire line of pickets, running from the Red River on the right to the same river on the left, I found well posted and vigilant in their duties. The cavalry vedettes in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps infantry pickets should be advanced farther, as I found some of them within 100 yards of the line. The hedges and trees in front of the lines on the right between the river and Bayou Rapides should be cut down, as the observation is very poor, and they afford shelter for the enemy. I would also recommend that the forces, the working parties, and all on the other side at Pineville be placed under the command of some one officer, as in case of an attack it will be very necessary to avoid confusion among the many different details. I think the other arrangements already made on that side will be sufficient for the protection of all working parties.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. BEAL,
Col., Comdg. 1st Brig., 1st Div., 19th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

General ARNOLD :

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say to you that General McClernand's infantry is advanced on the Bayou Rapides road and General Smith's force to a greater distance on the Opelousas road. He directs that you instruct your cavalry to observe the country between the two forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,

Chief of Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs me to communicate for your information and guidance the following extract from the report of Col. George L. Beal, on duty yesterday as commander of outposts :

The cavalry vedettes in front of the Thirteenth Army Corps infantry pickets should be advanced farther, as I found some of them within 100 yards of the line.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

G. N. LIEBER,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,

Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL : In reply to your communication, just received, I have the honor to inform you that the major-general commanding desires that you will advance the cavalry between the Red River and Bayou Rapides, and establish a good line of cavalry pickets at the point indicated in Colonel Smith's communication. So much of the cavalry force now there as may not be needed for this purpose will be withdrawn.

Very respectfully, general, yours, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,

*Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.*NEW ORLEANS, LA., *May 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : I forward to-day an amended report* of the action of the Cavalry Division in the late actions near Mansfield. I presume this report will develop explanations of my action regarding the train of the division possibly new to you. In justice to myself I have to request a careful perusal of the report and its consideration at your hands. Further, as the people and the press of the country are doing me an injustice, as I think, in charging the blame of its loss upon me, I respectfully ask permission to publish my report, or such portions of it as bear upon the loss of the train.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,

Commanding Post :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that no details be made from Colonel Dickey's command of colored troops which

* See Part I, p. 453.

will not leave at least 250 men in his camp. He has been ordered to take possession of the line now held by Colonel Smith, and throw up a defensive work there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Colonel DICKEY,

Commanding Brigade U. S. Infantry (Colored):

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you advance your command to the line now held by Colonel Smith with two regiments of infantry, being the narrowest point between Red River and the Bayou Rapides. You will take up position there and throw up a defensive work along the line. As soon as you have taken up this new position you will report by letter to these headquarters the fact that you have done so, and any other facts in relation to the position which you may deem of importance.

Very respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Orders have been sent to the officers making details from your command to make no detail which will not leave at least 250 men in your camp. You will fill no details in excess of this.

Respectfully,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM H. DICKEY,

Commanding Colored Troops:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to communicate for your information the following extract from the report of Col. George L. Beal, on duty as commandant of outposts yesterday:

The hedges and trees in front of the line on the right, between the river and Bayou Rapides, should be cut down, as the observation is very poor, and they afford shelter for the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

G. N. LIEBER,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,

Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to send one regiment of your command to the north side of Red River to cover the building of the dam. The commanding officer should be

instructed to establish his pickets at least 1 mile out, with its reserve at the usual distance in rear. The commanding general desires you to relieve this regiment every two days by a full regiment till further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Emory.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to inform you that the order directing you to send a regiment of your command to cover the building of the dam is revoked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy for General Emory's information.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to collect as many engineer tools (picks and spades) as are not in actual use in your command and send them to the brigade of the Nineteenth Corps, now building a line of works between the Opelousas road and the railroad. They will be returned to you as soon as the work is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Emory.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff :

GENERAL: The movement of the detachment of my command this morning on the Bayou Rapides road, and of General A. J. Smith's command on the Opelousas road, must, according to the imperfect map before me, increase the distance between them in proportion to their advance. By the time this dispatch reaches you the detachment of my command will probably have reached a point on the

Bayou Rapides road 7 miles from Alexandria, and probably 12 miles from General Smith. Does not the Fort Jesup road traverse this gap? At all events, ought not a cavalry force to be thrown forward to watch between Smith's command and my detachment?

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 5, 1864—3.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is this moment received. Captain Garber left the advance at 2 o'clock, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Graham's, its destination. Doubtless, therefore, the detachment has fully performed the duty upon which they were sent. I will dispatch a courier with all possible haste, directing the officer in immediate command carefully, but expeditiously, to return and bring with him all available forage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—A courier this moment arrives, bringing a report from General Lawler that he drove the enemy step by step from his position of this morning to and beyond Graham's plantation; our forces now rest at that place. The enemy left his killed and wounded behind, who, together with a few prisoners, have fallen into our hands.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER, *Chief of Staff*:

GENERAL: Herewith you will find a communication from department headquarters. Upon its receipt you and the command with you will return to your positions of this morning, moving expeditiously, observing every precaution against surprise, and bringing with you all the forage you can. Learning from Major Marsh, about 12 o'clock to-day, that there was a gap several miles between you and Smith, I ventured to suggest to the general commanding the importance of throwing forward a body of cavalry to make observations on your left. The cavalry, however, being much dispersed and worn, may not reach your left or any point between you and Smith for an indefinite time to come.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Major-General McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move General Lawler at daylight in the morning to cover forage in your front.

You are directed to move forward to a distance that will leave in your rear some forage that can be got by trains from here. He directs that such forage be not used by your command, but preserved to be collected by the trains. He also desires you to move in such manner as will prevent from destruction any forage that is in the line of your advance. Please report as you advance as frequently as convenient of your progress.

I am, general, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of to-night, respecting forage and the measures necessary to be taken to obtain it, is received, and will be made the basis of appropriate orders in that behalf. It is proper to state that as a considerable portion of the detachment under General Lawler's command is not yet returned it may be impossible to put him and the command I design to assign to him in motion so early as daylight in the morning. It will be done, however, rest assured, at the earliest practicable moment. But allow me, general, to urge the importance of your ordering a good regiment of cavalry to report to General Lawler without delay as an important auxiliary in the business with which he is to be charged.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

General LAWLER:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith an authenticated copy of a dispatch* just received at these headquarters from headquarters of the Department of the Gulf. The dispatch seems to contemplate two things, among others: First, that you with your command immediately take such a position as may be proper for the purpose of covering forage in our front; second, that all of my command shall move forward far enough to leave some forage in our rear that may be got by trains from Alexandria independently of our own.

Other objects contemplated in the second, third, and fourth paragraphs of the dispatch will be understood and observed without further comment.

The exigency prompting the dispatch is briefly but forcibly expressed in the postscript to the same by General Dwight. You will take with you General Cameron's division, and Colonel Landram with his division will follow so soon as you have taken position, and

* See Dwight to McClelland, May 5, p. 455.

inform me what position relative to yours it is desirable for him to take. I will ask that a regiment of cavalry be ordered to report to you. Give all diligence to the execution of this order, and report progress at short intervals.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Cameron.)

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Expedition:

GENERAL: I will be out to camp in the morning. You will report to me at the earliest practicable period concerning your expedition of to-day, and all that pertains to it. I expect, however, to see you before it is completed.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: For several days I have been very sick, yet in view of the armed demonstrations mean time ordered by the general commanding the department, I did not feel at liberty to withdraw my headquarters from the body of my forces; but now, since the successful issue of those demonstrations, I will, in compliance with the urgent entreaty of my physician, take a house in town for two or three days, still keeping up official communications with my command, if there be no objection. I trust the exemption from personal interviews in camp for three or four days will suffice to restore my health.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general accepts with pleasure the suggestion contained in your letter regarding the change of your headquarters to town. He wishes me to say that any arrangements

you see proper to make about the business of your command will be entirely satisfactory. He regrets very much the state of your health, and trusts you will have a speedy and permanent recovery.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Permit me to add my own personal good wishes.

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to turn over one of your boats to Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster in the field, to transport the troops from the Silver Wave down the river. She will be returned to you as soon as she has performed this duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you order Colonel Gooding with his command to return and to report to Brigadier-General Arnold, chief of cavalry, at daylight in the morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *May 5, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Ullmann informs me that the enemy is in some force at and near Bayou Sara, and that a considerable force crossed the Atchafalaya on the night of the 2d. Two regiments of Thirteenth Corps under orders for Alexandria are still here. Shall I send them up first boat?

Respectfully,

H. W. BIRGE,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF PLAQUEMINE,

Plaquemine, La., May 5, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. DURGIN, Jr., A. A. G.:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have information from various sources that the enemy intend making an attack on this place. Much of the information I have received I do not consider

reliable, and probably you are better informed than I am of the force of the enemy in our rear. I am told that the Second and Fourth Louisiana Cavalry have crossed the Bayou Pigeon. Many of the inhabitants of the town are anxious to leave, and it is the general impression that there will be an attack upon the place.

I have, as you will see by my tri-monthly report, about 450 effective men.

The fort is not yet completed, but is progressing as rapidly as possible, and I have made requisition on the planters and citizens for men and teams for the purpose of hurrying up the work. I have eight guns mounted, seven 32-pounders en barbette, and one 30-pounder Parrott siege gun on the levee side. However, we are very much exposed, as the levee itself will afford protection for the enemy. Until the work is complete a few flanking guns would be indispensable in case of an attack in force. I have the honor to request, if in your opinion it is advisable, that you will send me a section of light artillery for a few weeks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD G. SHAW.

Maj. 14th Rhode Island Heavy Arty. (Colored), Comdg. Post.

POST ARANSAS, TEX., May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. S. ROBERTS :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated May 2, 1864, directing that I proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to cross my command to some point on Saint Joseph's Island which would enable me to hold communication with the forces under command of Major Matthews, &c. I inclose to you an order from Major-General Herron, by which you will see that between the two orders I am placed in a very delicate position. Having been assigned to his command and within his department, I must be governed by orders emanating from him. Permit me to state that I could not take the artillery from here for want of transportation. I could probably land the guns on Saint Joseph's Island with a favorable wind, but I have neither artillery horses nor harness—two 20-pounder Parrotts, one 18-pounder smooth-bore, one 20-pounder smooth-bore, and one 24-pounder howitzer, five in all, mounted, on very heavy carriages, and all in position.

I have the honor to report that I keep a constant scout both by land and water as far up as Cedar Bayou, and I have personally examined the reefs on this side on Aransas Bay. I am convinced that no force can cross over to any point on Saint Joseph's Island, either on foot or on horse, and I am assured by those thoroughly acquainted with the bay (bay pilots and boatmen) that such crossing can be effected only at Oyster Shell Reef, guarded by Major Matthews' command. I have sent scouts on the mainland as far up as Lamar, and I am assured by reliable men that there is no organized force in that vicinity. I have scouts out continually, watching about 70 miles of the coast, ranging from the crossing to Padre Island, from the mainland 5 miles below Flower Bluffs to Lamar, thus guarding any movements attempted by the enemy on either Corpus Christi Bay or Aransas Bay.

Colonel Ford has a force of about 800 in front of my position, but on the mainland and about 50 miles back from the bay of Corpus

Christi. His scouts are seen occasionally at Flower Bluffs and Corpus Christi. What he may attempt I cannot say, but I keep a close watch on him, and do not anticipate any trouble from him. I keep a continual picket at Corpus Christi Pass of mounted men, and I am not apprehensive of any surprise or an attempt to do so. I shall use every means in my power to co-operate with Major Matthews, and render him any assistance I can consistent with my orders. I shall continue a vigilant watch, so as to anticipate any attempt the enemy may make by way of Aransas Bay or Saint Joseph's Island, by which either my own or Major Matthews' command would be affected, and if I gain any intelligence from the mainland in any manner affecting his command, I shall communicate it without delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, Commanding Post Aransas, Tex.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
No. 23. } *Brownsville, Tex., April 8, 1864.*

I. The Twentieth Iowa Infantry, having been reassigned to this command, is hereby made a part of the First Brigade, and will be at once taken up on all returns and reports in accordance therewith.

II. Col. William McE. Dye is hereby assigned to the command of the First Brigade, and will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Hudnutt, who will turn over all books and papers relating to the brigade to Colonel Dye, and assume command of his regiment.

III. Hereafter no sutlers will establish depots or stores for the sale of goods outside of the lines of the command to which they are attached without special authority from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Herron :

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Eleventh Missouri Cav. Vols., Comdg. Post, Batesville, Ark. :

COLONEL : I am directed by the colonel commanding to reply as follows to your communication of the 3d instant, which came to hand last night : With regard to scouts, the best that you can find are in the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers. The men being under your control, you can send them out on such special duty whenever, in your opinion, the exigencies of the service require it.

As soon as a boat arrives (and we are in hourly expectation of one) thirty days' rations will be forwarded to your command. Forage will also be sent in sufficient quantity to subsist the animals of your command for thirty days at least.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., May 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have just received an urgent petition from the citizens of Texas County, asking that the Government will furnish the destitute families of the county with seed-corn. There are 576 families resident in the county; 300 of the number are entirely destitute and unable to procure seed. Six hundred bushels of corn will enable them to plant 18 acres to the family, and greatly relieve these suffering and helpless families. If anything is done it should be done at once, as the season is already advanced. I therefore ask the major-general commanding for authority to send the quantity of corn above named to Houston, to be distributed, under proper restrictions, for the purpose above mentioned.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 5, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

Lieutenant Gooding with 36 men reported this evening, having followed trail of bushwhackers to within 6 miles of this place. He will start for Rose Hill to-morrow. Nothing further from Kingsbury.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., May 5, 1864.
(Received 3.05 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your order concentrating troops at Pleasant Hill just received. I would respectfully recommend that no change be made at present. The troops in this sub-district are stationed as follows: Company A, Hickman Mills; Company B, Kansas City; F and D, at Independence; M, at Snibar, with Major Smith; I and L, southern Bates County, with Captain Kingsbury; C and G, with Major Pritchard, at Harrisonville and south of here. Each command has a large part of their force continually scouting. I am moving in all the forage from Blue Mills to this place. We have a large amount of forage, both at Hickman Mills and Snibar. The troops are doing good service, and I don't see how I can spare Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd from Independence at present. Please answer at Kansas City; I leave immediately.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 5, 1864—3.10 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The order concentrating your force at Pleasant Hill will be complied with, with the exception of Captain Kingsbury's command.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 5, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Sedalia, Mo.:

I have information of 20 or 25 guerrillas having passed last night 6 miles north of this place, going toward Milford, on Black Water. They are being followed with probably 80 into Saline, in vicinity of Brownsville.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Snibar Station, Mo., May 5, 1864.*

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that everything is quiet here. Am satisfied that there is a number of guerrillas in this vicinity, but in small squads, and furthermore, I anticipate nothing serious here, for I can whip any reasonable force, say 300, if they will attack me here. It is impossible for me to do much scouting at present, as I have only 38 horses serviceable, and at present it takes nearly all the force present to do guard duty, as I have to keep a strong guard at Company H's old camp, until I get the corn secured, which will take three days. It was my intention before Company H was ordered from here to take 80 men dismounted and put them in squads of 10 and 12, with three days' rations, and go myself (and have some given point to send messengers), and instruct the men to go to certain houses, where I think bushwhackers are fed, and watch the houses nights, and fall back in the brush daytimes, as I am perfectly satisfied it is the only way to get the best of them, for by what information I can get, which is, I think, correct, they go to these houses nights to get their eatables.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOSES, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Station.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 5, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Grass is quite abundant here now and horses are grazing four or five each day. All our forage comes from Rolla now. Nearly

one-half the stock has been kept in Arkansas where there was forage. I have ordered all out now, except the Arkansas troops. Nothing new from the enemy.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 5, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho :

MAJOR : I have sent one company from here to re-enforce you, and Major Cosgrove will join you before you receive this. I think your force will then be sufficient to enable you to attack successfully any force of the enemy in that section. You will not, however, run down your stock too much after the enemy, or go a great way out of this department for him. If, however, you find the enemy concentrating anywhere within 50 miles of you, and you can strike and scatter them, you will probably do better to do so than to wait for him to strike you. If the enemy disappears from your vicinity you may send Captain Ruark's company to Carthage for the present, but it will always be held in readiness to re-enforce you when re-enforcements are needed. You will send me all information of the movements of the enemy as speedily as possible. Post commanders along the route will be ordered to forward your dispatches without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Office Assistant Provost-Marshal, Troy, Mo., May 5, 1864.

Maj. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Acting District Provost-Marshal, Saint Joseph, Mo. :

MAJOR : I have thought it advisable to issue General Orders, No. 2, in relation to arms in the hands of rebels and sympathizers in this sub-district, and inclosed I send you copy for your approval and that of the provost-marshal-general previous to the enforcement of same. In my judgment some such action is necessary on the part of the military authorities in order to insure the peace of the country during the coming season. Rebels are generally well armed and defiant. Loyal men look upon the condition of affairs with distrust, and ask that something may be done.

The time is rapidly approaching when rebels and sympathizers can use the arms in their hands against our loyal citizens if so disposed. The record of the past would seem to prove that we may expect them to do so. As a matter of justice and safety to loyal men, I have thought it best to guard against such a contingency. My opinion is that the better plan would be to collect in all the arms that can be found before making public the order, as otherwise they will resort to the old plan of hiding and swearing they have none in their possession. If approved by yourself and the provost-marshal-general, you will please return inclosed order to me for publication.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MARSH,
Maj. and Asst. Prov. Mar., Fourth Sub-Dist. North Mo.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE DISTRICT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Saint Joseph, May 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the provost-marshal-general, for information, and with the observation that I am perfectly satisfied, from long acquaintance, observation, and experience of the circumstances referred to in this communication, that such a course as suggested by Major Marsh is very necessary in this whole department. Rebels and banded men, and all who cannot prove consistent and persistent loyalty, should not be allowed the possession of fire-arms or ammunition. Loyal men should be. A general order of that kind from the general commanding would have a most happy effect, and a great prevention against bushwhacking.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Acting Provost-Marshal.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, May 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, whose attention is invited to the proposed action of Major Marsh and the remarks indorsed by Major Dwight.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri.

With the light before him the commanding general is not prepared to act in accordance with the suggestions of Major Marsh. The general commanding feels that he can only rely upon the sound judgment and discretion of General Fisk, and prefers that General Fisk should become the responsible officer in matters of this nature. It is not desirable to aggravate unnecessarily the already strong feeling on the subject of depriving citizens of fire-arms; but if, in the opinion of General Fisk, it is a greater chance that arms in possession of these people will be used against us than that their possession will restrain lawlessness, the order must be issued irrespective of the bad feeling thereby engendered. If these arms are taken the people must be protected from outrage.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH SUB-DIST. OF NORTH MO.,
No. 2. } *Troy, Lincoln County, Mo., May 5, 1864.*

Satisfactory evidence having been furnished at this office that rebels returned from Price's army and sympathizers who have ever been disloyal are generally armed with revolvers or other weapons,

and remonstrances being almost daily made by loyal men against such persons being allowed to carry arms, especially at a season when guerrillas and bushwhackers may be expected to commence their depredations, it is hereby ordered :

I. That all citizens of this sub-district between the ages of eighteen and forty-five not enrolled and organized in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, or exempted by the proper authority, shall immediately deliver up their arms, of whatever kind, to the provost-marshal of the sub-district or such persons as he may designate, at different points, to receive the same, taking receipts therefor.

II. All persons not included in the foregoing provision, and not being able to establish their loyalty by two reliable and loyal witnesses, are required to come forward and deliver up their arms as provided in paragraph I.

III. All arms delivered up in accordance with the foregoing provisions will be distinctly marked or labeled with the name of the owner, date of delivery, and place of reception, and will be held subject to the orders of the proper authorities.

A. C. MARSH,

Maj. and Asst. Prov. Mar., Fourth Sub-Dist. North Mo.

[Indorsement.]

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *May 12, 1864.*

Approved in substance and respectfully forwarded to the provost-marshal-general.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,

Major and Acting Provost-Marshal.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 5, 1864.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

Colonel Chivington telegraphs from Denver yesterday that Major Downing, at the American Ranch, between the Plattes, had a fight with the Cheyennes yesterday ; about 25 Indians killed and 35 wounded. Our loss 1 killed and 1 wounded. Captured about 100 horses.

S. R. CURTIS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,

May 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. C. HUNT,

Inspecting Officer :

In conformity to your request of yesterday I submit immediate replies to your inquiries, in the numerical order you have presented them, with a design to present further details as soon as I can procure reports from my proper staff officers :

First. I submit a copy of my tri-monthly report, showing my entire aggregate in and out of the department and belonging to my command on the 30th ultimo, 6,504. Present for duty, 4,292 ; for duty, sick and under arrest, and on special duty, 5,197. You will also see

by the report that the entire force is distributed so as to guard posts and depots in Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian country below Kansas. Since the date of that report I have ordered troops from Nebraska and Colorado to move down on the upper Arkansas and into Kansas, and, to compensate for this depletion in Colorado, some of the forces in Idaho, about Fort Laramie, are ordered to occupy posts on the overland routes. I have evidently no troops to spare for the front, but, on the contrary, I think my front, which is quite open to Texas, should be guarded by a line of posts on the Arkansas River, and I should also have a movable force, in the shape of a reserve, stationed and ready in Southern Kansas to repel any raid that would be likely to venture to cross the Arkansas. Such a reserve should be 3,000 strong and the State militia would answer for this necessity.

Second. My means of transportation were so short, when I assumed command, that I ordered an ox train to be immediately improvised to send supplies to the starving Indian troops at Fort Gibson, and since that Indian country has been withdrawn from my command, the cry for bread has induced me to continue to forward provisions from Fort Scott to that region. If the upper Arkansas could be otherwise supplied I would gladly relinquish the trouble, anxiety, and poor trains that have been started in that service. Details in regard to transports will be furnished by my quartermasters, and may show some aggregates which I am not now able to furnish. The vast extent of territory supplied by the depot at this place, and the wide separation of posts that guard the overland route on the Platte and the southwestern route to Santa Fé, must necessarily require a large amount of transportation. We should also have a considerable reserve at the depot to supply accidental losses and extraordinary demands.

Third. There is a great need of cavalry and artillery horses to mount and supply troops in the department, especially cavalry horses for the Sixteenth Kansas and new companies of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and therefore [there are] no animals that could be sent to the front. Fort Gibson, not now in my command, should, in my judgment, be the main depot for supplies sufficient for a chain of posts along the upper Arkansas River, and in this view should have a year's supply for 10,000 men concentrated there as soon as possible.

Such a supply requires the combined facilities of water and land communication. The occasional brief period of river navigation on the Arkansas should be used to the utmost extent possible, because, while this navigation continues, it is much more commodious and economical than any other. But it is so precarious, do the very best you can, [that] it is not adequate and cannot be depended upon. There only remains, then, a choice of overland routes: One from Rolla, via Springfield and Fayetteville, through Missouri; the other from this place, through Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. I have campaigned through both lines and greatly prefer the latter, because, first, you have the old military road, smooth and level, instead of the rough, mountainous road through Missouri and Arkansas; second, the Kansas route is through prairie, where you are less liable to bushwhackers than you are through the timber lands of Missouri and Arkansas; third, the greater advantage the Kansas route has is the grass for forage, abounding everywhere and convenient for stock summer and winter, instead of the country supplies that have now been exhausted on the Missouri route, and are not likely to be

reproduced in such quantities as to be depended upon. Besides, the country on the Kansas route, as far down as Fort Scott, affords supplies of corn, wheat, and flour, and even beyond, in the Indian country, facilities for raising crops are greater than they are on the Missouri route.

Yet I would not entirely abandon the Missouri route, for, in order to preserve the military possession and police of a country, you must have interior posts, and such posts had better be in lines for their own protection, and the occasional movement of trains over them is a support and security to the surrounding country. Interior posts may be made, supported by block-houses or redoubts, and both lines, therefore, the one through Missouri and the one through Kansas, do not involve the necessity of a large force or large expenditure. It is therefore, in my judgment, desirable to preserve and support the several lines of operation by the Arkansas, through Missouri and through Kansas, not only to supply Fort Gibson and Fort Smith and its dependencies, but especially to maintain the occupation and cultivation of the country.

I believe, general, I have covered the whole ground of your inquiries. I hope your personal attention will be earnestly applied to every topic, for I think the progress of the general conquest of the rebellion requires a cautious distribution of interior elements of power, in rear as well as in front, and I have therefore presented my views very fully to the heads of Departments at Washington, where I hope you will submit your views after a personal examination of the various topics.

In conclusion, general, I ask your special regard for this State of Kansas, which has sent forth more than its full proportion of troops, and suffered most in the burning, devastating, and murderous ravages of civil war; and contrast the very limited force in this State, and in front of this State, with other States, so as to convince the lieutenant-general of the necessity of more, not less, material force in this command; and I hope your inspection, general, will also induce you to favor my efforts to get the militia of Kansas organized, armed, and equipped so they can avoid the disasters of former years and move down, if occasion offers, against her foes that muster in force in her uncovered front on the waters of the Red River.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. L. McDOWELL,
Commanding Kansas State Militia:

In absence of the Governor the following dispatches are forwarded for your information. The general thinks that the threatening state of affairs along the border demands the placing of the State in the best possible condition for home defense, and that the militia ought to be ready to be called out at a moment's warning. I have just received a call on us for troops from the Secretary of State at Topeka to defend the archives of the State.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUND CITY, KANS., *May 5, 1864.*Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I agree with you that my position here has never been right to insure a proper supervision over the affairs of the border, and as Company F, of the Eleventh, has taken station at Potosi, I feel that this portion of the border is now properly protected. A company of infantry, or what is the same, dismounted cavalry, is sufficient for this place, so our views coincide exactly. I am free to confess that I came here against my will, but the acquaintance of the citizens has been freely cultivated, and I assure you we have all become bosom friends. The conduct of the command here has been exemplary in the extreme, and a lasting friendship has sprung up between them and this people. I also flatter myself that affairs on the border are rapidly harmonizing and at last the citizens are with us as soldiers and protectors. This has and will be my special aim, for, in my judgment, it is the only sure way to success aside from duty and justice. Much as I now regret leaving this place, I am ready, for I deem it essential to the interests of the border.

I think Olathe is my proper station, with Colonel Hoyt at the Trading Post; that is, so long as your headquarters remain at Paola. In the event of a change, Paola should be my headquarters. As I am now writing you privately and freely, I will speak on other matters. When I came down here, it was with the understanding with Lieutenant Francis that quarters for myself and adjutant would be furnished, as also our office. He now telegraphs me that by direction of the chief quartermaster, Insley, he cannot do it. I have seen Insley, and he denies ever giving him any such instructions, so that there is a screw loose somewhere. I am yet without a table, desk, or chair, and but little stationery, and I know this could easily be avoided by making the proper exertions on receipt of my requisitions. I have borne with it until "patience has ceased to be a virtue." I must before I leave pay the rent of this room out of my own pocket, for my word is pledged, and boarding in hotels and running around as I have been and will have to still is pecuniarily a poor business with nothing coming in.

I will now ask of you one favor, that you will permit me to retain Company B with me wherever I am stationed. The company love and respect me, and I admire and esteem them for their soldierly and gallant conduct. In the event of any change keep one company here.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PURGATORY, *May 5, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

SIR: I am now at Purgatory, on Rio Las Animas. I have just arrived and have not had an opportunity to reconnoiter much yet, but think have struck a trail where it is probable I can accomplish something. No definite report at present.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. JOY.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Fillmore, May 5, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Commanding District of Colorado, Denver, Colo. Ter. :

SIR: I have the honor to report that the situation of this camp is very unfavorable for grazing our stock, and as we cannot procure hay, I propose to move the camp either 8 or 10 miles up the river to nearly opposite Colonel Boone's, or 20 miles down the river to Spring Bottom. Both these last-named locations afford excellent grazing for stock, and I think that we may be obliged to change from our present location by reason of high water, and also that it would be much more favorable to the health of the troops to leave the present quarters before the rains set in and occupy tents. Please inform me by return mail if we are likely to remain long in camp, and if the above suggestions meet your approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BACKUS,
Captain, First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 5, 1864.

Maj. A. B. BRACKETT,

Commanding Battalion, en route to Sioux City:

MAJOR: General Sibley regrets to learn that you are progressing so slowly in consequence of the poor condition of the horses, but nothing can be done in the matter to remedy the want of hay forage if it is not to be found along the route. It is probable that you will be able to obtain supplies at Mankato and beyond at some points. The general desires and expects that you will make as much expedition on your march as possible without breaking down your horses. You could certainly be able to reach your destination by the 18th or 19th at latest.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,
Lieutenant, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 5, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH,

Comdg. Independent Battalion, Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: Much anxiety is felt by General Sibley lest your command be detained by the reported slow movements of the steamer International, and fail to relieve the garrisons at Fort Abercrombie, Pomme de Terre, and Alexandria in time to concentrate with the rest of the Eighth Regiment on 12th instant at Sauk Centre. The utmost possible expedition should be used in effecting this very important object, and the general trusts to you that there shall not be one day's delay that can be avoided. A leave of absence has been granted you of forty days, to take effect after your arrival at Fort Abercrombie. At the earnest request of the brigadier-general commanding you will

please, before availing yourself of this leave, to select your most trustworthy and reliable officer to take command of the important post of Fort Abercrombie, and give him strict orders as to the security and discipline thereof.

The command should be kept from straggling, and as much care exercised in guarding the approaches to the fort as if an enemy was known to be in the immediate vicinity. The large amount of ammunition and of other public property at Abercrombie affords a peculiar temptation to hostile Indians to endeavor to gain possession of the fort by a *coup de main*, so that officers who have heretofore been intrusted with the command have invariably been enjoined to exercise the strictest vigilance. You will also give such full instructions as may be necessary to prevent any interference by the officers and men at the posts to be garrisoned by the battalion under your command with Indians who are acting as scouts under instructions from these headquarters, or half-breeds acting in the same capacity, and also with such Sioux as, having accepted the terms granted them by the Government, may temporarily linger on the lower Cheyenne River at no great distance from Abercrombie, awaiting the movements of the troops to be dispatched to the post about to be established at Devil's Lake.

It would be alike unjustifiable and inhuman to take advantage of the faith placed by them in the promises of the Government officers to permit any injury to be done them by our troops, so that too much care cannot be taken in this respect. At the same time they will not be permitted to visit any of the points occupied by our troops, unless the chiefs or principal men, unattended, desire a conference with the officer commanding, and even in such cases they should be required to make their visit very short, and not be permitted to acquire any knowledge of the condition or defenses of the post, of which any advantage could be taken, should any treachery be intended. Colonel Thomas reports that teamsters had arrived at Saint Cloud with statements that Indians had been discovered by them between Fort Abercrombie and Georgetown, but he places no reliance in them.

The Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas are reported to have made a treaty with the Government which is entirely acceptable to them, in which case they will probably cease to annoy trains passing along the Red River, as has been the case heretofore to some extent. Still it will be well to keep one company of your battalion on patrol duty on the route between Abercrombie and Pembina during the summer, when their presence is not indispensable elsewhere.

The horses for your battalion have not yet arrived, but are daily expected. When they arrive they will be dispatched in charge of recruits for your command detained at Fort Snelling for that purpose. You will be expected to place everything in proper condition at the posts to be garrisoned by your battalion before availing yourself of your leave of absence. You have already been instructed that the garrison at Fort Abercrombie will consist of two companies, Pomme de Terre and Alexandria half a company each, leaving one company free, when the grass is sufficiently grown to subsist the animals, for the other duty indicated.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
In the Field, May 6, 1864.

General DWIGHT.

I visited the line of outposts and defenses during the past twenty-four hours, as you directed, under orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf. The general line of defenses is good. On the other side of the river three regiments, encamped half a mile from the river, have defenses on the right of trenches and pine logs; on the left there is nothing. The position, naturally, is very good, but it can be improved greatly with little labor. The laboring party near the dam have no trenches, and I think need none. Between the river and bayou I found two regiments under Colonel Smith, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York, skirmishing with the enemy. Cavalry outposts were afterward established, and the inner lines covered by the infantry of the two regiments. Below the bayou a part of the Thirteenth Army Corps was engaged with the enemy, and the outposts either moved forward or taken up by the advancing lines. The infantry picket-line was properly posted throughout.

Very respectfully,

T. H. BRINGHURST,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., 13th Army Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 117. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., May 6, 1864.

1. The detachment of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored), Col. G. A. Scroggs commanding, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to paragraph 42, Special Orders, No. 116, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will proceed at once to Carrollton, La., and on its arrival be immediately disembarked and reported to Colonel Wilson, commanding district.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send two regiments of infantry from your command to report at the headquarters of Brigadier-General Arnold, chief of cavalry, at 6 a. m. to-morrow. They are required for escort to a train and are desired to have one day's rations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,

U. S. Volunteers :

MY DEAR RANSOM : I received your notes at Grand Ecore and Alexandria, and would have answered them before this time, but the bruise on my leg became so serious that the doctors had to lay it open to the bone for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and I knew that the disability would take me out of the field for a time, and I hoped to meet you here and discuss our disaster orally, instead of by letter. I arrived here on the 2d instant and found that you had gone, and to-morrow's steamer carries the first mail that goes North since I arrived. The cut in my leg is healing fast and permanently, I think, so that I hope to be soon on my pins again. Now, however, I am confined to the house. I was delighted to hear how well you are getting on. You ask me for my recollections of the doings on the 7th and 8th of April.

On the 7th of April you and I arrived together at Pleasant Hill, 35 miles from Natchitoches, about 1 p. m. Before we got there we found a large part of the cavalry train on the road, and at Pleasant Hill were a brigade of cavalry and its train taking up ground necessary for the encampment of the infantry. About an hour after our arrival there this brigade moved off, but the cavalry train was nearly the whole afternoon in getting away. Your command, I think, began to arrive about 2 o'clock, and went into camp. About 4 o'clock I received notice from General Lee that the enemy was pressing him hard about 2 miles to the front, and asking me for a brigade of infantry. I sent him word that he could not have the brigade. Half an hour (or less) afterward he sent me word that the enemy was driving him, and reiterated his request. I then directed you to send out a brigade under General Cameron, which brigade started immediately. It had hardly got started when General Lee sent in word that the enemy had retired, and the infantry brigade was then returned to camp by my order. Later I received a dispatch from General Lee asking that a brigade of infantry might join him in the morning, and a request to the same effect from Colonel Clark, an aide of General Banks, who had been with him. I refused again and ordered General Lee to move his troops and trains forward in the morning, so that they might be out of the way of the infantry, which I intended to camp the next day at a point 8 miles in front of Pleasant Hill, where there was water, and which point General Lee occupied that night. General Emory's division arrived at Pleasant Hill about 6 p. m., but there had been a very heavy rain in our rear during the day, making the roads so bad that his train did not get into camp that night and did not all get in until 8 or 9 o'clock the next morning. It was this delay that induced me to order the short march for the next day, as well as the fact that it was General Emory's time to be placed in front, he having marched three days in rear. About 9 o'clock p. m. General Banks and staff arrived from Grand Ecore. Colonel Clark, of whom I have already spoken, immediately went to see him after his interview with me, and at 10 p. m. I was ordered by General Banks to send a brigade of infantry to report to General Lee at daylight the next morning. I therefore directed you to send out the brigade, and it was sent accordingly. On April 8, the march was commenced, as I have indicated above—that is, both General Emory and yourself were ordered to go to the 8-mile point and go into camp. This arrangement I explained to

General Banks before I started and he assented to it as a good one. I overtook you before you had gone far and we rode together to the 8-mile point and on to another point about 2 miles farther.

As there was good water here, I directed you to encamp at this place, and your troops did encamp there, General Emory's encamping at the 8-mile point. About 10 o'clock a. m. I received a message from General Lee asking that another brigade of infantry might be sent to him to relieve that with him, which had become much exhausted. I consented to send it and you ordered the other brigade of Landram's division to go forward. About the same time you received permission from me to go forward yourself for the purpose of seeing that my wishes were carried out as to the second brigade—that is, to see that it was not put into the fight with the first brigade, but in place of it, unless some great emergency happened. You also desired to see that good dispositions were made of your troops. During the morning I received dispatches from General Lee informing me that he was driving the enemy, but having some loss. General Banks arrived at the point where your troops went into camp about 10.30 a. m., and after waiting there about half an hour, informed me that he would go to the front, and started off. I placed my headquarters near by and waited. At 3.15 p. m. I received the following order from General Banks :

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding, &c. :

The commanding general desires me to say that the enemy are apparently prepared to make a strong stand at this point, and that you had better make arrangements to bring up your infantry and to pass everything on the road. The general will send again when to move. He thinks you had better send back to push up the trains, as manifestly we shall be able to rest here.

I have the honor, general, to be your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I immediately sent out the necessary orders. Not more than ten minutes after the receipt of this order, Lieutenant Sargent, aide-de-camp of General Banks, informed me that the general directed me to move the infantry forward at once. Accordingly Cameron's division at once moved forward, and orders were forthwith sent to General Emory to move his division forward.

Cameron's division arrived on the field at the same time with myself, at about 4.15 p. m. The enemy was then about driving us from the position we held at the edge of the woods. Cameron was the means of holding them in check for forty minutes longer, but after fighting bravely his division was overwhelmed by numbers and gave way. About the time the rout began, I sent word to General Emory to form line of battle across the road at the first good position he arrived at. He obeyed the order promptly and formed about 2 miles in rear of the battle-ground. Here the enemy made several attacks upon him, but was repulsed in all and darkness ended the battle.

It is my opinion that it was in our power and that it was our duty to have avoided a general battle on that day, and that the cause of our disaster was the order sending a brigade of infantry to the front. The disaster was magnified by the cavalry train being too near to the front, but that train was by no means the first cause of the disaster. It was great carelessness to allow it so near the front. I do not know who is responsible for this mistake. I did not recollect that the artillery of Landram's division was ordered to the front. I was

under the impression that all of your artillery was to be parked at Cameron's camp. Am I correct in this impression, and if I am, how did it get up? I recollect that we had some conversation about it, and that I agreed that the infantry regiments left with it might go forward. Tell me about this. Had the battle been postponed until late the next day, we could have brought 20,000 infantry against the rebels in one body, instead of fighting them with 5,000 infantry put in squads of 1,000, more or less. Had it been postponed until early the next morning, we could have commenced the fight with 11,000 infantry, and certainly could have held our ground until the arrival of General A. J. Smith with 9,000 fresh men. Let me hear from you soon.

Truly, your friend,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Colonel DICKEY :

COLONEL : The major-general commanding directs that you stop all work on the fortifications on your front, as it will be necessary to throw all available force into the work of building the dam. You will hold your present position by a strong picket-line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Colonel DICKEY :

COLONEL : The major-general commanding directs that you immediately send your largest and best regiment (the whole of it) to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, acting military engineer Nineteenth Army Corps, and encamp it at this end of the dam. As soon as it is concentrated you will relieve your detail now at work at that place. You will report to these headquarters the strength of the regiment and the execution of this order. The regiment should number 400. The rapid building of the dam is a question of vital importance to the army and navy. The general therefore expects that you will do everything in your power to hasten this work by occasional personal superintendence of your men, and by sending a staff officer to see that they do the whole creditably.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 99. } *Alexandria, La., May 6, 1864.*

* * * * *

II. Commanding officers Second Brigade, First Division, of Third Division, of First Wisconsin Battery, of Second Ohio Battery, and of Battery A, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery,

will prepare to move forward at 12 m. promptly, with all their available force. Two days' rations will be carried by the men. The infantry will take 40 rounds in cartridge-boxes. A reserve of 60 rounds will be carried in wagons. Corps, division, and brigade headquarters will each take one wagon to carry office, mess furniture, and forage. The camps of these troops will be struck, the baggage loaded in the wagons, and the wagons parked in the rear of the present line ready to go forward or retire.

III. Commanding officer Fourth Division will occupy the Winn road line when the other troops advance. He will also control all detachments and men necessarily left in camp, and will forward all fit for duty belonging to the advance force not left behind by proper authority. He will supply the present grand guard from his own command.

* * * * *

V. Regimental commanders will call up their men at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning to be ready for any emergency.

VI. Hereafter the muskets must be uncapped and stacked on the color line of each regiment whenever a halt is made, and at night at least one sentinel placed over them to prevent the stacks from being broken. Care should be taken to prevent firing in camp, and to keep the men from passing outside of the lines. No drumming will be allowed except when the alarm is ordered to be beaten.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, owing to my present state of health, the command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the field will devolve, temporarily, upon Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, in the capacity of chief of staff. In order to avoid confusion and contradiction of orders, and to afford myself some respite from labor and opportunity for recovery, I would request that all orders and instructions relative to this command be communicated directly to General Lawler. As he is at present acting under an order from department headquarters, transmitted through these headquarters, and is the senior officer present for duty, he has been instructed to report direct to your headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: By virtue of your seniority and appointment as chief of staff you will assume command of the detachment of the Thir-

teenth Army Corps in the field until further orders. During the period of your command you will report direct to department headquarters. Inclosed you will find copy of a communication to department headquarters, which will explain the reasons for this arrangement.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 6, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Under conflicting orders yesterday the Twenty-ninth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry was sent to protect the working parties at the dam on Red River. If not needed there, and if it can possibly be spared, I earnestly request that it be returned. We need it.

Very respectfully,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Detachment Thirteenth Corps:

GENERAL: The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Regiment, which was on duty at the dam last night, for some unaccountable reason, was taken away this morning. The general wishes it to go back to the dam without a moment's delay, and remain there until regularly relieved. The work on the dam is of the utmost importance, and every facility should be given to push it on.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Chief of Staff, Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication of this morning the major-general commanding directs me to say that it is of vital importance to this army and navy that the dam should be finished as soon as possible. Everything else must yield to this necessity. You will therefore send immediately a Wisconsin regiment to encamp near the farther end of the dam, and there report to Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting military engineer Nineteenth Army Corps, in charge of the work. You will also send the remainder of the pioneer corps to the same place, to report to its commanding officer. Orders already issued to this

* See McClelland to Dwight, p. 457.

effect. The general commanding expects both of these details to be made immediately, and directs that you send a staff officer to see them executed and to report their execution to these headquarters.

I am, general, &c.,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Smith has commenced his movement, and that he wishes you to move forward as soon as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I received a dispatch from the front, dated 11 a. m., of which the following is the substance:

General McCLEARNAND:

We are at Middle Bayou, 7 miles from Alexandria. Have 1 man killed in the Forty-ninth Indiana, and a dozen wounded. I have seen no infantry. Have 2 prisoners. We are resting for half an hour and will go forward again.

The above is from Capt. Samuel Caldwell, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOWER, *Comdg. Division, Sixteenth Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that Brigadier-General Lawler is moving on the Bayou Rapides road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD, *Comdg. Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to put all your available cavalry in readiness to move across the river at the shortest notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to get 1,000 cavalry ready to move at once. The chief of staff desires you to come to headquarters as soon as you have given the necessary orders for the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, *May 6, 1864.*

Maj. J. LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The cavalry sent out by me last night have sent a messenger who has just arrived; he reports a rebel force in Napoleonville; does not know what force. The telegraph line is down on this side. I shall send all the cavalry I have here immediately.

N. SHAURMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, May 6, 1864—10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

The steamer George Washington will leave to-morrow morning, and, as communication with the headquarters of the department in the field is interrupted, I send the following résumé of information: The last date at these headquarters from headquarters department at Alexandria is April 30. News by telegram to-day from Port Hudson and Baton Rouge is to the effect that we have lost three steamers (transports) on Red River, within the past few days, viz, Emma, laden with stores; City Belle, from Baton Rouge for Alexandria, with One hundred and twentieth Ohio on board, 700 strong. About half this regiment escaped and were reported near Alexandria, on left bank of river. John Warner left Alexandria May 4, 9.30 a. m., with Fifty-sixth Ohio, 250 strong, for furlough, with two gun-boats in company. About 215 of this regiment have reached Port Hudson. Two gun-boats also reported destroyed. These boats were destroyed by a battery some 20 miles above Fort De Russy, on right bank of river, supported by an infantry force estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000.

Telegram says Colonel Bassett, Seventy-third Infantry (colored), Colonel Mudd, Second Illinois Cavalry, and Colonel Spiegel, One hundred and twentieth Ohio, known to be killed. Rebel force concentrating at Clinton, La., threatening Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; latest information from Baton Rouge estimates this force at not more than 3,000. A reconnoitering force from Baton Rouge a few days since had an affair at Comite River, some 9 to 12 miles from Baton Rouge, in which we lost Colonel Boardman, of Wisconsin,

killed. Operator at mouth Red River sends rumor that the army is falling back from Alexandria to Simsport, but I incline to the opinion that a force has been sent from Alexandria to open the communication and not that the whole army has moved, as the latter would, according to our present advices, involve the destruction of eight or nine gun-boats that cannot get down the river with the present stage of water.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

P. S.—One of the telegrams states that a bearer of dispatches from Washington to General Banks was on board the City Belle, but gives no name or detail.

J. J. R.

RINGGOLD, GA., May 6, 1864—9.30 a. m.
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatch has just been received, and the War Department must give the necessary orders:

LITTLE ROCK, April 28, 1864.
(Via Cairo, May 5, 1864.)

General W. T. SHERMAN:

A train of 240 wagons, with an escort of about 1,600 infantry, 400 cavalry, and five pieces of artillery, was attacked at Marks' Mills, 8 miles beyond the Saline River, on the Camden and Pine Bluff road, at 10 o'clock on the 25th instant, and after a desperate fight of three hours the train, with all the artillery and the greater portion of the infantry and cavalry, was captured. About 300 men escaped and have made their way to Pine Bluff and Little Rock. The enemy's force consisted of Shelby's and Fagan's commands of about 5,000 men—cavalry and mounted infantry, and two batteries of artillery. I was informed by Captain Dunham, of General Banks' staff, and bearer of dispatches from General Steele to General Banks, that a very large train was captured by Marmaduke on the 18th instant, on the Washington road, some few miles out of Camden. This, if true, leaves General Steele with only about 150 wagons to supply his army. The chief quartermaster has sent an agent to Memphis and Saint Louis for wagons and mules. Will you please order, say, 2,000 mules and 200 wagons sent to this department at once. A special messenger bears this dispatch to Cairo, and will proceed to Nashville with a more detailed report of matters in this department. Communication between Little Rock and Saint Louis by telegraph has been cut off for three weeks.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The whole movement on Red River was predicated on the fact of high water and prompt movements, but heavy trains have ruined General Banks and Steele both. I hope Steele will not sit down at Camden and wait for us. Now that his wagons are lost he can move fast and live on the country, and the enemy will be embarrassed by the heavy trains. I repeat, I am unable here to give Steele the necessary orders for mules, wagons, &c., and must refer the dispatch to the War Department. That must decide whether we are to persevere toward upper Louisiana or watch our possessions west of the Mississippi for the time being.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 6, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General R. ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky. :

Dispatches just received from Little Rock, dated April 28, state that General Steele's supply train of 240 wagons was captured on the 25th, at Marks' Mills, on the Camden road, near the Saline River. You will immediately adopt measures to supply this loss in provisions and transportation by the Arkansas or Washita River, as you may deem most practicable. Officers or quartermaster's agents should be sent to Saint Louis, Cairo, Memphis, &c., to collect wagons, mules, &c., and send them forward. The Department of the Missouri should be able to supply a part, at least, of your immediate wants. Telegraph for any orders you may require to take them, if General Rosecrans will not give them up.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *May 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

(Received 10.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

It appears to be authentic that General Steele has returned to Little Rock. Will this modify your instructions? Can furnish 200 wagons and teams from Saint Louis as fast as they can be transported.

ROBERT ALLEN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., May 6, 1864.

General F. SALOMON,
Commanding Third Division :

GENERAL : General Steele asked me to write you and obtain the particular time of day that the skirmishing commenced at Jenkins' Ferry, the time of day when the fierce attacks were made, and at what hour they abandoned their position. There are discrepancies among us on those points, but your report is final.

Please let me have this data as early as possible, for the general wishes to incorporate them in his dispatch of to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers.

[Indorsement *]

Skirmishing commenced at 5 a. m. Line withdrawn one-half mile behind second field. First fierce attack, 5.45 a. m., on the right; repulsed after one and one-half hours' fighting. Second attack on our left 7.30 a. m.; our left flank partly turned, but position regained after one and one-half hours' terrific fighting; skirmishing always

* In pencil and without signature.

continued. At 9, charged the whole line, and brought a battery of artillery against our right. The battery was charged and taken at 10.15. The attack was repulsed on the whole line. Skirmishing kept up for one hour, when the last charge was made by the enemy on our left and center; repulsed at 12 and driven to the bluff. Forces withdrawn at 12.30.

LITTLE ROCK, May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,

Pine Bluff:

The latest information from Kirby Smith and Price locates them on the Saline, near Jenkins' Ferry. You will therefore remain with your force at Pine Bluff until their intentions as to an attack on our lines are made known. All veterans in the department will be sent on furlough in a very short time.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,

Helena, Ark., May 6, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I again feel compelled to apply to General Steele for re-enforcements of white troops. The evidence I have of the hostility of the entire people of this place and the adjoining counties, as communicated. The exceptions are few. I have positive information that there is a cavalry force this side of White River numbering at least 1,200, and that if they do not attack this place they will raid upon the leased plantations, where there are large stores of provisions, 500 mules, and 3,000 negroes. I have had sent me three companies of the ——— negro troops. I have had two forts, each with a strong block-house, built to protect them. They are 3½ and 13 miles below this place. They have inexperienced and incompetent officers. If attacked by infuriated free-negro haters what are they to expect? If I withdraw them, what will become of the leased plantations for the protection of which they were sent here?

This place has six forts and a picket-line 4 miles long, which cannot be lessened. The forts are manned by colored infantry troops. How well can it be expected they will handle artillery, the two Government wharf-boats, and quartermaster's and commissary stores of great value?

To defend the post I have—

35th Missouri Infantry, for duty.....	256
Seven companies 15th Illinois Cavalry, for duty.....	279
Four companies 6th Tennessee Cavalry, for duty, dismounted.....	177
Captain Ford's company, 4th Arkansas Cavalry.....	50

Total white troops..... 762

56th U. S. Infantry (colored), for duty.....	380
60th U. S. Infantry (colored), for duty.....	519
Battery C, Second Artillery.....	81
Liberia Guards.....	70

Total colored troops..... 1,050

31 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

This force would be sufficient if concentrated, but that is impossible without abandoning the city. If I have to concentrate my troops below the city it would be plundered and the enemy enriched. If a raid should be made on the freedmen's farm, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles below this place, with a force of 500 cavalry, and I attempt to repel it by marching out 400 cavalry, it will take every mounted man I have, as the Sixth Tennessee are only partly mounted, and it is a raw, undisciplined detachment, and I would have none left to guard the roads leading into the city. In view of the above facts I again ask for a good regiment of white infantry, one section of light artillery, with 1 good officer and horses, and 300 good cavalry to replace the Sixth Tennessee, which are now loaned me from Memphis only because they have no horses.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 6, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON,

Comdg. District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark. :

A scout from Neosho to Grand River has returned, and reports only 150 rebels at Gilstop's Ferry and in that vicinity. An Indian, one of Stand Watie's men, captured, says Quantrill has gone north with 300 men.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, May 6, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,

Commanding Fort Gibson, C. N. :

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 3d instant is received. I send small boat with twenty days' rations for you and command at Mackey's Salt-Works. Your surprise of the enemy, and slaying them, was justifiable, after they refused to surrender. The killing of one of the murderers of Dr. Gillpatrick is truly gratifying. You having authority to mount your men will make your force much more effective and satisfactory, and have the opposite effect upon the enemy.

Very respectfully,

W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *May 6, 1864.*

General EWING,

Commanding, Saint Louis :

Twenty guerrillas passed up west of Bloomfield at 3 o'clock this morning. Our men got after them, chased them 25 miles, killed 2,

and took no prisoners. One had the oath of allegiance in his pocket, but as the bullet missed the pocket it failed to protect him. He was a notorious wretch. Major Carpenter leaves for Saint Louis in the morning.

J. B. ROGERS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, May 6, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

In response to verbal instructions from the major-general commanding, directing me to institute an inquiry with a view to obtain such information as might contribute to the formation of a just conclusion as to the policy and economy of the completion of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad from this point to Springfield, by the Government, I have the honor to submit the following statement :

First. I am satisfied that it would be impolitic and inexpedient for the Government to undertake to construct the road from this point through to Springfield, for the reason that it would require at least two years to complete the work with any force that could be put upon it, there being two long tunnels and a number of heavy cuts, the work upon which could not be hastened. This long delay would, in my judgment, deprive the enterprise of its chief recommendation, if not of the only authority which would authorize its construction by the Government, viz, as a military necessity. Besides, the expenditure involved would be so large as to render it impossible that the Government would be reimbursed by the use of the road during the war.

Second. I am satisfied that it would be both politic and economical for the Government to render the company such aid as would enable it to complete the road from this point to the Big Piney, at the earliest possible date. My reasons for this conclusion are as follows : The distance is 23 miles, the grading is nearly finished, \$500,000 would complete the whole work, and it can be done within five months from the time it is begun. I am satisfied, from conversing with those who are thoroughly familiar with the subject, that the cost of transportation from this place to the Big Piney will amount to at least one-third of the whole cost from here to Springfield. This results from the broken and rugged character of the country from this to Big Piney, and the bad condition of the road in consequence. It is estimated that one-half of the wear and tear to mules and wagons incurred upon the whole route may be attributed to this portion of the road. Besides, teams are able to haul one-third more, after passing the Big Piney, than they are able to carry from here to that point. I feel safe in saying that by the construction of that part of the road named the Government would be able to save at least 33 per cent. of the whole cost of transportation from this place to Springfield.

From the most careful estimate I have been able to make, I am of the opinion that the present cost of transportation from here to Springfield will not fall below 5 cents per pound, and that it cannot be much reduced below that figure as long as it shall continue necessary to supply forage from Saint Louis. The number of pounds

carried over this road during the month of April past, by the Government, was 554,000. Whether this amount will be increased, and when, and to what extent, depends of course upon circumstances which are altogether conjectural and about which the major-general commanding is better able to form an intelligent opinion than myself. It occurs to me, however, that the meager force now in the southwest can hardly be reduced while the struggle continues, and that circumstances may arise at any moment to render a very large increase of that force necessary. This much in regard to the economical aspects of the question. There are other considerations to which I would call attention, which I regard as altogether important as those to which I have already alluded.

As a permanent depot for supplies and a station for troops, the terminus of the road at Big Piney possesses great advantages over this place. Here during the summer season water is difficult to be had for the men, having to be hauled some distance, while it often becomes necessary to carry stock as much as 3 miles to procure it. Timber for fire-wood has to be hauled a distance of 5 or 6 miles, and that used for building purposes as far as 10 or 12 miles. At the crossing of the Big Piney you have an abundance of good timber, and a large and most beautiful stream of clear, pure water. The position is naturally a strong one and easily made defensible against almost any force. It is most eligible in every point of view, for military purposes, and I believe it will prove advantageous to the Government to occupy it at as early a date as practicable. In addition, as is well known, the whole Southwest has been devastated and depopulated. The desolating tread of contending armies has left a wilderness where the enterprise of a thrifty people had planted a garden. Not only have the loyal people of this region suffered at the hands of an exasperated and relentless foe, but many of them have had their farms destroyed by Union troops, either through necessity or wantonness. To repopulate this country and restore it to a condition of thrift and prosperity will require something more than ordinary stimulants. Nothing, in my judgment, will contribute more to the early attainment of that object than the extension of the southwest branch.

The inauguration of this work will afford labor to hundreds who are now subsisting upon the bounty of the Government, thus relieving the country from this unnatural tax upon its resources, and these suffering and unfortunate people from a degrading dependence entailed upon them by their patriotism and devotion to the Government. And as a paramount consideration to all that has been offered, I insist that the small expenditure involved in the contemplated extension would be but a poor remuneration to these war-scarred people for all they have done and suffered in behalf of our struggling country, and but a fitting tribute to the noble heroism and devotion which prompted these sacrifices under circumstances so trying and inauspicious. For definite and detailed information in regard to the cost of the extension, and any action the company may be willing to take in reference thereto, I refer the major-general commanding to Col. George R. Taylor, president, and T. McKissock, chief engineer, of the road. These gentlemen will, I am satisfied, not only take pleasure in furnishing any information desired, but will no doubt secure the hearty co-operation of the company in any measure the Government may deem expedient to adopt looking to the extension of the road. I regret that I have not been able to

present the subject in a more tangible and intelligible light, but trust that what has thus been crudely offered will induce a more rigid inquiry from abler hands, and that it may result in the early completion of the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., May 6, 1864.

Maj. J. NELSON SMITH,
Second Colorado Cavalry :

SIR : I have the honor herewith to transmit the following report of a scout composed of 7 men of Company A, 15 of Company E, and 14 of K, Second Colorado Cavalry : At 1 p. m. May 4, left Pleasant Hill ; struck the timber of Big Creek, scouting down some distance ; found the country very brushy but no signs of any enemy. Leaving Big Creek, crossed the divide to a branch of Little Blue, scouting that to the main stream ; camped near the junction ; found the country very brushy. The 5th, I scouted up Little Blue ; found the timber to be very thick and wide ; at the head of Little Blue crossed over to the head of Grand River, traveling down the Grand ; the timber is 1½ or 2 miles wide and very thick ; at the head of Grand River found 1 man in the brush ; pursued him with all possible speed, but the brush and timber being so thick could not make much headway. Traced 2 of them down the river some 8 or 10 miles ; found no traces of the enemy in a large force. Coming to a branch of the stream, found the bottom very wide and thick timber ; following this tributary, came to Harrisonville and camped. The 6th, returned to Pleasant Hill, traveling in the three days about 100 miles.

ISAAC F. EVENS,

First Lieut., Second Colorado Cavalry, Comdg. Company C.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 6, 1864.

(Received 9.10 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Warrensburg, Mo. :

We have 7,000 bushels of corn at Hickman Mills, and about same amount at Snibar Station, which will be left unguarded. Shall I keep troops there until I get it removed ?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 6, 1864—9.15 a. m.
Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo. :

Leave sufficient guard at the stations named, and use dispatch in transfer of forage.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6, 1864.

(Received 7 15 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

I have just returned from Westport. We have 50 sick and disabled soldiers there in general hospital. It would be unsafe to leave them unprotected. Shall I send one company there? Please answer.

JAMES H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 6, 1864—7.20 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,

Kansas City, Mo. :

Send one company to Westport.

By order :

JAMES H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 6, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

A scouting party under Captain [Ruark] returned from Gilstrop's Ferry and Grand River to Neosho on the evening of the 3d instant. Captain reports not more than 150 rebels in that vicinity, and they refused to fight. He captured one of Stand Watie's command, an Indian, who says that a large number of rebels have gone north in small parties, and that 300 of these men are Quantrill's, and that Quantrill himself is north. I doubt the correctness of these statements. It may be true.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARKANSAS CAVALRY,

In Field, May 6, 1864.

General SANBORN :

Colonel Phelps left camp and made for the enemy day before yesterday evening. The train of the regiment had been captured Sunday in Richland; 30 men of the escort killed. By special messenger just arrived Colonel Phelps announces that he has met the enemy and whipped him, and recaptured 30 mules. The train is destroyed. Colonel Phelps charges me to inform you that it will be impossible for his command to remain in the country on account of forage. Two hundred men is all he can mount on serviceable horses. No loss in the last engagement. Your orders issued to Major Murphy, who will act upon his responsibility in the matter, and has been notified of your intentions of his being at Cassville.

L. REMIATTE,

Adjutant Second Arkansas Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., May 6, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,

Saint Joseph, Mo. :

Let Major Bassett hurry up the organization and arming of the Buchanan County Union Guard. Captain Adams must be on the alert for any surprise. Give Bassett this, but tell him to say nothing, but perfect preparation. I go to Hannibal and Palmyra to-night.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. B. COMSTOCK,

A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Army in the Field, Va. :

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to inclose the following papers: A, statement of the distribution of troops in the District of North Missouri;* B, my letter to Major-General Curtis; C, reply of Major-General Curtis;† D, tri-monthly report of this department.*

I have no report to make of the troops in the Northern District of Missouri other than that, in my judgment, there is little need of them. The quantity of troops in the district is moderate compared with the other districts of that department. It will be perceived from the statement of Major-General Curtis, commanding department, that he not only judges himself unable to spare troops from the department, but desires a further force of 3,000 men, to be stationed in Southern Kansas, besides a chain of posts along the Arkansas as a protection from possible Texas raids.

Considering the great distance such raiding parties would be obliged to pass over, and the heavy Union force upon their flank in Arkansas and Missouri, and the very considerable force that might be concentrated at short notice to meet them from the different posts of Kansas and Missouri, I think it quite improbable that any such raid will be made, and the contingency is not such as in my opinion would justify the heavy expense of maintaining a line of posts so difficult to be supplied. And even if the posts were established it does not follow that they would be a guarantee against such raids. All the garrisons of Missouri and Kansas could not prevent the raid of Shelby nor the sack of Lawrence by Quantrill. With regard to the method of supplying Forts Gibson and Smith and their dependencies, I am still of the opinion that the Arkansas River, if made use of at high water and kept clear of guerrillas, would be the readiest and least expensive route. But of the two land routes, that by Rolla and Springfield and that by Fort Scott, I think the latter preferable, for the very substantial reasons assigned by General Curtis, viz :

First, you have the old military road, smooth and level, instead of the rough, mountainous road through Missouri and Arkansas; second, the Kansas route is through prairies, where you are less liable to bushwhackers than you are through the timber land of Missouri and Arkansas; third, the greatest advantage the Kansas route has is the grass for forage, abounding everywhere and convenient for stock summer and winter, instead of the country supplies that have now been exhausted on the Missouri route and are not likely to be reproduced in such quantities as to be depended upon.

The above reasons I know to be good and valid. It is for the Government to decide whether it is worth while to "preserve and sup-

* Omitted.

† See p. 465.

port" the three lines of communication on account of the incidental encouragement thereby afforded to the "occupation and cultivation of the country." I have this day reviewed and inspected the troops at this post, consisting of one company Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, four companies Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, one company Veteran Reserves, and one light battery, Fourth Kansas. The company of the Eleventh is well armed, well mounted, well drilled. The companies of the Sixteenth require horses. The light battery is newly organized.

The hospital, quartermaster's, and commissary depots were in fine order. Very extensive improvements, alterations, and repairs are going on, and a fine new guard-house of stone being built. The expenditures involved seemed to me very considerable for such a time as the present. I have not yet been furnished with returns of means of transportation by chief quartermaster, depot, or regimental quartermasters. I will procure them on my return from Fort Scott, and report any excess should it exist.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. HUNT,

Brigadier-General, Inspecting Officer.

[Inclosure B.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,

May 4, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: Having been directed by Lieutenant-General Grant to make an inspection of this department, I have the honor to request, first, a copy of last tri-monthly report, showing the present disposition of troops, together with a statement of the number that can be spared for service at the front; second, a report of the means of transportation within the department, including those in the possession of post regimental quartermasters, together with a statement of the quantity that can be spared (especially of animals) for service at the front; third, a statement of the number of horses that can be spared from the department for artillery service at the front; fourth, the views of the commanding general with reference to the best method of forwarding supplies to Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, and their dependencies.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. HUNT,

Brigadier-General, Inspector.

PAOLA, KANS., May 6, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Major Ross has not got orders to move, but to hold himself in readiness. There are 2 officers of Company E to be mustered in. The order for the major to move with that company was suspended to await the decision of General Curtis.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Dist.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,

Sioux City:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 28th ultimo reached me on 2d instant. Major Brackett marched with his battalion for Sioux City on 2d instant, with orders to reach that point by the 15th instant, or as soon as practicable. I have received a communication from him dated the 4th, from which it appears that the horses furnished him, not having had time to recruit from the fatigue and want of proper care incidental to their transportation in crowded cars and barges from Detroit, are not in condition to make a rapid march, and that he may not be able to make Sioux City before 22d instant. He has since received instructions to proceed with as much expedition as the state of his animals will allow, and I trust he will reach his destination not later than 20th.

The spring is very backward, thus far there being hardly the appearance of grass.

The detachment designated to join your command will be prepared to leave by June 1, if the grass shall be sufficient at that time to subsist the horses and mules. Bordache Creek, from the description you give, is the same as is named Bois Cache Creek on Warren's map, as I supposed. It empties into the Missouri a short distance below Little Soldier's Village. Unless some unforeseen and insurmountable obstacle should intervene, I have no doubt that the troops from this district will reach the point of junction with your forces on Bordache Creek by 20th proximo, as arranged between us heretofore. As they will necessarily march without any large surplus of subsistence it will be necessary for you to make the requisite arrangements to supply them.

I shall send your old acquaintance, Captain Jones, commanding Third Minnesota Battery, with the section of 6-pounders and one section of mountain howitzers, with the column, as he is the most competent man I know of to be placed in charge of all the artillery. I understand the arrangement about the post at Devil's Lake to be that I am to dispatch from here four companies of infantry to the Cheyenne River, there to await the movements of your expedition, and be communicated with by special messengers, so soon as you were prepared to dispense with the troops from this district; that the train of supplies would then be escorted from your post near the mouth of Heart River to Devil's Lake, the four companies of infantry to form a junction with the escort force at some point to be designated on the upper Cheyenne.

Since writing the foregoing I have received Major-General Pope's instructions to you of 3d instant, which specify the arrangements as to the disposition of the force at the posts at Devil's Lake and James River more particularly. I need not state to you the importance of carrying out these arrangements as early as practicable after the primary objects of the campaign are consummated. The post at Devil's Lake should be commenced as early in the season as those more important considerations will permit. I shall be glad to receive all the information you can give me bearing upon all these subjects before you leave Sioux City for the upper country. I have advices from Pembina of the 22d, and from Fort Abercrombie of 30th ultimo, but they contain no information of interest. Some of the

scouts were daily expected from James River, at the last-named post. Should any additional intelligence reach me I will not fail to advise you without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 192. } *Washington, May 7, 1864.*

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, which will include the Departments of Arkansas and of the Gulf.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 171. } *Washington, May 7, 1864.*

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30. So much of Special Orders, No. 163, April 30, 1864, from this office, as relates to Lieut. Col. E. P. Vollum, medical inspector, U. S. Army, is hereby so amended as to read : In addition to the duties specified in Special Orders, No. 146, April 13, 1864, from this office, Lieut. Col. E. P. Vollum, medical inspector, U. S. Army, will make, in the Department of the Gulf, all inspections required by General Orders, No. 308, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated September 12, 1863. He will proceed forthwith up the Red River and make an inspection of the wounded in the recent engagements in that section and the means taken to provide for them.

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52. Orders given by Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, will be obeyed by all troops on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River.

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54. Maj. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the War Department, and will report for duty to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, at Cairo, Ill.

55. Capt. John F. S. Gray, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the War Department, and will report for duty to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, at Cairo, Ill.

56. First Lieut. George S. Melville, Veteran Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty in the War Department, and will report to Major-General Canby without delay.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,

Washington :

GENERAL : The Secretary of War directs that you immediately repair to the Military Division of West Mississippi and assume the direction of all military operations in the Departments of the Gulf and of Arkansas.

You will perceive from the dispatches sent to and received from Generals Grant, Sherman, Steele, and Banks that the main object of the recent military operations west of the Mississippi River was the occupation of Red River, so as to shorten our line of defense, secure the navigation of the Mississippi from interruption from the western side, and to prevent any large forces from penetrating into Arkansas, Missouri, or the Indian Territory. This would also enable us to dispense with the present difficult and expensive line of defense on the Arkansas River, and to diminish the military posts at Helena and New Madrid.

The failure to carry out this plan has, it is believed, resulted from General Banks' delay to co-operate in time with the movements of Generals Steele and A. J. Smith, and his meeting and fighting the enemy by detachments instead of his whole force in mass. You will perceive by Lieutenant-General Grant's dispatches that he has no confidence in General Banks' military capacity, and has consequently directed him to turn over the command of his troops to the senior officer in the field and return to New Orleans. General Grant at one time ordered a part of the troops of the Department of the Gulf to New Orleans to operate against Mobile, but this project has been given up, and all troops in your division will be retained for duty west of the Mississippi.

You will also receive herewith authority to employ, in case of necessity, any troops on the east bank of the river belonging to General Sherman's command. It is presumed, however, that General Sherman left there only such forces as were deemed necessary for securing the navigation of the river. None should therefore be removed except in case of emergency, and after you have satisfied yourself that the garrisons left are sufficient for the security of the places occupied.

The Secretary of War directed some time since that Major-General Reynolds be placed in command of New Orleans and its defenses. This order will not be construed to prevent you from replacing General Reynolds, if you want him with you in the field or for any other command. You are authorized by the Secretary of War to remove from your command any officer whom you may deem inefficient or incompetent, reporting to the Adjutant-General your reasons for so doing.

It is understood that General Banks has lost a very considerable portion of his land transportation. You will advise with the Quartermaster-General in regard to the best means of supplying this deficiency. It is hoped, however, that you will be able to support your troops in part upon the country passed over. The enemy lives almost entirely upon the country, and we must hereafter imitate his example and avoid so far as possible encumbering our movable columns with too large trains. Existing orders give you all necessary authority on this subject. You will perceive from a perusal of official dispatches that General Banks' course in scattering his troops

by the occupation of so many points upon the Gulf coast, and in operating both upon the coast and by the line of Red River, has been against the advice and instructions sent to him by his superiors. Success can be gained only by concentration upon some important point, and avoiding all detachments and double lines of operations.

The co-operation of General Steele's corps with the main column on Red River was arranged between that officer, General Sherman, and General Banks, and his movement on Camden resulted from the danger of leaving the line of the Arkansas too weak if he should attempt to join Banks' column by water. His movement seems to have had the desired effect of at the same time covering the Arkansas and of drawing a portion of the rebel forces from General Banks' front. If on your arrival he should still hold Camden, it may be best for you to connect with him by the Washita, instead of operating on Red River, especially if the navigation of the latter should be impaired by low water. If General Steele should have returned to Little Rock, it will be for you to determine whether he shall again advance toward Camden or upon some other line. If General Banks has retreated down Red River, it is very probable that the enemy will throw a large force against Steele. At this distance from the theater of war it is not possible to give special instructions or to anticipate the condition of your command at the time you will reach it. You are therefore invested with all the power and authority which the President can confer on you, and you will act in all things as in your opinion may be best to secure the object in view, the restoration of the authority of the United States west of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

P. S.—I am directed to call your attention particularly to the importance of protecting the gun-boats in the Red River by the military forces under your command.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Colonel CHANDLER,
Chief Quartermaster :

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you send three boats of General A. J. Smith's fleet, under a convoy of two gun-boats, which will be furnished by the admiral, to Dr. Smith's plantation, to procure what forage is reported to be there by Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard, commanding the Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, who was there on the 5th instant. A brigade of infantry and 200 cavalry, with twenty-five wagons, have been ordered to start at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning by land for that place. You will cause all the forage between Alexandria and that plantation to be secured and loaded on these boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Admiral Porter.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH:

COLONEL: The commanding general desires me to say that he intends to move on Simsport at an early moment. He directs that you send twenty days' rations for 40,000 men to the vicinity of that place, to meet the army on its arrival. Colonel Holabird has been directed to lend every aid in his power. You will understand that this emergency is pressing, from the time we have been cut off.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 38. } *Alexandria, La., May 7, 1864.*

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5. On and after this date the issue of rations to this army will be reduced one-third, except in fresh beef, which will continue at full rations.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, as commanding officer of the outposts for the twenty-four hours ending 9 a. m. to-day, that I found the chain of posts covering the working parties and camps on the opposite side of the river to be continuous and well posted. Colonel Love with five companies of the One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers, picketing from the river above the dam to the left of Colonel Molineaux's line, fills the interval mentioned in previous day's report. Cavalry vedettes are posted in advance of the infantry along the whole front. There were no indications of an enemy on the line. Between Red River and Bayou Rapides 100 mounted men and 75 infantry performed the picket duty. There was no skirmishing, although the enemy's vedettes were but a few hundred yards distant. The picket-line of the Thirteenth Army Corps remained the same as the day previous.

The Fourth Division was doing the outpost duty for the corps, those not on the picket-line being in line of battle; the remainder of the corps having advanced to the front. The left of the Thirteenth Army Corps pickets connecting with no other, although covered in front at some distance by cavalry vedettes posted along Bayou Robert, I ordered a detail of 50 men to continue the line to the Opelousas road. Striking the Opelousas road, I found the Second Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, going to the front to protect General Mower's rear at the junction of the Bayou Robert

and Opelousas road. I posted from this command infantry pickets at the different bayou crossings, both in their front and rear. The cavalry picket-line remained unchanged through the day, although 2 miles on our right of the junction there had been light skirmishing in its immediate vicinity between 200 of our cavalry and a small force of the enemy. It being late in the night when I left the vicinity of the line of the Opelousas road, I was not able to visit all the posts between the road and the river below the town.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY RUST, JR.,

Colonel Thirteenth Maine Regiment, Comdg. Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL: Your dispatch of last night is received. The only orders are those sent you by Lieutenant Houston last night—that is, to advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding you will move forward early in the morning, and if necessary drive the enemy, for the purpose of reaching forage. The same orders have been given to General Smith on the Opelousas road, so that there will be co-operation between your commands. Please send by the aide-de-camp bearing whatever information you have gained to-day.

I am, sir, &c.,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to fall back to the position behind the bayou, about 3 miles in your rear—that is, the position you held last night—and hold it till further orders. The road in your rear is clear. I failed to find the forage at the plantation you indicate.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

At last report General A. J. Smith was 7 miles from Alexandria, on the Opelousas. He will fall back to-night.

C. S. S.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order a brigade of infantry, with twenty-five wagons, accompanied by 200 cavalry, which has been directed to report to you, to move at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning down the river to Dr. Smith's plantation to get forage, reported to be there by Lieut. Col. T. H. Hubbard, commanding Thirtieth Maine Volunteers, who was there on the 5th instant. Three transports under convoy of two gun-boats go to this plantation to take on the forage obtained. The twenty-five wagons will be used to carry it to the boats. All forage on the banks of the river between here and Dr. Smith's plantation should be taken on the boats. These boats will start in season to be at the place as soon as the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

I have just received a note from General Mower, stating that in his front on the opposite side of Bayou Boeuf there is no corn. What the rebels have not consumed they have destroyed. The corn from Bayou Lamourie has, and is now, being taken by our troops, after which will there be any necessity of keeping my command so far to the front? Please answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL: I am instructed by the commanding general to inform you that General Mower has been ordered to fall back after the corn has been secured, his retrograde movement to commence at 1 a. m. to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General MOWER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain Dunham, of the staff of the major-general commanding, reports you to be farther out than I anticipated. He (the major-general commanding) hopes you will not go beyond the

end of the railroad, and he trusts that you will not become involved in any serious combats. At the same time he is willing that you should run some risks for forage and for correct information as to the enemy's strength, position, and force. You are cautioned that about 500 of the enemy penetrated yesterday near to this place between you and General Lawler. They were merely observing. If you get hold of forage, by all means hold it until our trains can get it. Having accomplished what is so briefly indicated in this letter, you can return to Governor Moore's plantation and the bayou, your old position. You will not start to return, however, before 1 a. m. to-morrow, nor will you be obliged to return to your old position if you prefer any other in advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST AND THIRD DIVISIONS, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
*Crossing of the Railroad on Bayou Lamourie,
17 miles from Alexandria, May 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of this morning. The enemy is showing himself in our front this morning, but the nature of the country is such that I have as yet been unable to ascertain his strength. I regret to have to report that we have not found any forage, with the exception of one small lot of about thirty wagon loads. It seems to be the intention of the enemy to destroy what corn is in our front. He burned one lot last night to prevent our getting possession of it.

There are several plantations beyond this bayou where the enemy are. I will endeavor to drive them away and take possession of whatever forage may be found there. Should we not find forage to-day I will return to my old position, in compliance with your orders. Deserters and refugees give very conflicting statements concerning the enemy and their strength. The most reliable reports seem to be that the main body of their force is at and near Fort De Russy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received. The general wishes me to say that orders were sent you this morning by Captain Dunham, aide-de-camp, to move on in the morning. You are desired by the general to continue to advance, according to instructions by Captain Dunham, but to use caution and care.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding you will detail 200 cavalry to report promptly at 3 a. m. to-morrow to Brigadier-General Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. They are to accompany a brigade of infantry down the river to Smith's plantation. Three steamers and two gun-boats as guard have been ordered to procure all the forage between Alexandria and that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, La., May 7, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf :

MAJOR: I regret to be obliged to state that the condition of my cavalry is such that for any immediate operations requiring energetic action it is utterly unfit. The men are able to endure much more, although fatigued, but I believe one-half of my horses would be completely broken down if compelled to move to-night or to-morrow on a scout. Since I have had this command every portion of it has been very severely worked, and it is now in so crippled a condition that, for the benefit of the service, I am compelled to make this statement. Without careful husbanding of its strength, I think the cavalry force can be of no decided advantage to this army.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, La., May 7, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf :

MAJOR: Permit me to respectfully renew my application that Battery F, First U. S. Artillery, which has been organized as horse artillery and designed for the cavalry service, be assigned in orders (it has already been informally assigned) to this division.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,

Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, La., May 7, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Colonel Gooding, with a portion of the Fifth Brigade, has returned from his expedition across

the river. He marched 2 or 3 miles northwest, then north about 11 miles, then south of east about 14 miles. He found no forage, and heard nothing of the enemy or his operations, except that about 100 men had just passed up the river. His men and animals are fatigued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Comdg. Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to inform you that he intends to move on Simsport at an early moment. Colonel Holabird has been directed to send all the steam-boat transportation and forage possible to the vicinity of that place to meet the army on its arrival. Colonel Beckwith has been directed to send twenty days' rations for 40,000 men. The general wishes me to say that every energy possible should be used to push on the above requirements, as the emergency is pressing.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THIBODEAUX, *May 7, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The enemy appear scattered and returning as fast as possible, some apparently by way of Grand Bayou, others by Lake Verret. I have sent nearly all my cavalry out in pursuit and directed a gun-boat to Lake Verret. I hope to catch some of them.

N. W. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 7, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. ALLEN,
Louisville, Ky.:

If General Steele has abandoned Camden, of course supplies will not be sent by the Washita, but to him directly on the Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 7, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

A number of flat-boats and skiffs were cut loose in the river within our lines here and below, between here and Pine Bluff; supposed to have been the work of some rebel agent or agents, with the intention

of providing means to cross troops over the river. The report is that they intend to collect them at Red Bluff. A steamer with a guard and one piece of artillery will go down the river to-night to destroy or bring to Little Rock all skiffs and flats to be found. You will please send a cavalry force up the river to see what is being done and to destroy all boats to be found on the river; also, have a squad on the river at Pine Bluff to observe that none are floating past. We have a rumor here that a train of eighty wagons en route from Pine Bluff to Little Rock was captured a day or two ago. The general wishes to know what there is of it.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, May 7, 1864.

Col. O. WOOD,
Brownsville Station :

The One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, from Little Rock, and 60 cavalry from Devall's Bluff, are ordered to report to you.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 7, 1864.

Colonel JUDSON,
Commanding, Fort Smith :

Major Cosgrove has returned from a scout on Grand River. Stand Watie was at Boggy Depot in person last Sunday, and had ordered all the troops of his command to move south, and his command left Maysville on that day and moved across Grand River and in a south-west direction. Quantrill moved north with about 80 men the same day. The force at Gilstrop's Ferry has gone.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 7, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis :

Colonel Moonlight, Mound City, has undoubted evidences of Quantrill with 70 men crossing Osage near Papinsville, going north, last Tuesday. To-day he is reported as near Independence. Lexington mail robbed yesterday. One of my scouts reports Dick Yeager with 130 camped three days ago about 12 miles southeast of Little Santa Fé.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

OPERATOR :

Repeat the above to Colonel Ford, Kansas City; to General Brown, Warrensburg, and to General Fisk, Saint Jo; also to Lawrence and to Paola.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 7, 1864.

General GUITAR,
Rolla, Mo. :

Special order issues to-day authorizing you to direct the issue of seed-corn to the loyal destitutes of your district, under such restrictions as you deem proper, taking care that none is given to disloyal or other than strictly needy. Each individual case, where issue is ordered, should be examined by you personally.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *May 7, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Independence, Mo. :

General Curtis telegraphs that Dick Yeager with 130 rebels camped three days ago 12 miles southeast of Little Santa Fé.

By order :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *May 7, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Just received dispatch from Colonel Dodd that guerrillas, about 80 to 100 strong, collecting in the vicinity of Judge Grey's. Shall leave for Independence immediately.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *May 7, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Independence :

They will probably attack Lexington or Wellington. Move your available cavalry force, and direct that one squadron from Pleasant Hill move via Lone Jack and join you at some point near Greenton, La Fayette; order out citizen guards at Pleasant Hill. Captain Burris, First Missouri State Militia, southeast of Lexington, has been directed to co-operate with you.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *May 7, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg :

I have sent Major Smith toward Greenton, with 60 mounted men. Ordered one company from Pleasant Hill, via Lone Jack; also 30 mounted men from Snibar to go north and meet near Greenton.

We have reports of guerrillas south of this. Have sent all the men I dare spare from this station. Just received dispatch that the Pleasant Hill company left at 6 this morning. Have I done right?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, May 7, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Independence :

The force from your command, together with that already in La Fayette, will be sufficient. Have balance of your command on the alert, as the rebels will probably scatter when pressed.

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 7, 1864—4.40 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding, Sedalia :

Have information that Quantrill is concentrating a force 17 miles southwest of Lexington. Troops of Third and Fourth Sub-Districts are moving on them, and may drive them into your district.

By order :

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lexington, Mo. :

One hundred guerrillas are concentrating at Judge Grey's. Colonel Ford is sending troops out from Independence. Call into Lexington the troops at Wellington immediately. Call out the citizen guards, Captains Eneberg and Tutt. Major Spratt will issue arms and ammunition upon the requisition of the captains, and take their receipts for the same. I have sent messenger to Captain Burris. Advise Major Mullins.

JAMES McFERRAN,
Col. First Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Third Sub-Dist.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., May 7, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Colonel Phelps, in Arkansas, has had more trouble with his forage train. I have not yet the particulars. He says the forage in that section is exhausted, and that he cannot keep up his horses there any longer. I am at a loss to determine what course to pursue. I will bring the troops farther north to a place of better grazing unless

otherwise directed. Will the general commanding give any direction or make any suggestion in this matter? The only question seems to be whether to move the force south of Boston Mountains and let it go to the Department of Arkansas, or bring it north to keep it in this department. I do not think I will be strong enough without this regiment to operate in Northern Arkansas.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., May 7, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Cosgrove, Eighth Missouri State Militia, returned from a scout to Benton County, Ark., and the Indian Nation, last night. He had a skirmish with Stand Watie's command, killing 6 and capturing 3 prisoners. He reports that their force numbered about 400 men, and have gone south. The prisoners report that this force was sent out to reconnoiter and see their friends, and five days since received orders from General Price to come back south, and that most of the force had started before the skirmish. Quantrill left the Seneca Nation last Sunday, in person, with 57 men. Many of his men had gone on before, all moving up the border. All is now quiet in the district.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PALMYRA, MO., May 7, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to report myself at Palmyra. All quiet. Shall remain in the northeast a few days.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 7, 1864.

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

My force very small; total present for duty, 4,292; total in Kansas for duty, 2,397. Have ordered some of Nebraska and Colorado troops to strengthen Kansas, but this will be a small and delayed relief for threatened raids in Kansas. I desire that Kansas militia may be mobilized and, like those in Missouri and other Western States, made available for any emergency, either as 100-day men or otherwise. I cannot draw from depots and stations for necessary escorts without a neighborhood terror and remonstrance against removal of necessary protection. Guerrillas are collecting and recruiting on the border and below. I have all my force on the alert, but I have no reserve to repel or pursue a raiding force. See details of my returns of April 30.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 7, 1864.

Hon. W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
Secretary of State, Topeka, Kans.:

Yours of the 4th, and several other papers relating to the necessity of having troops stationed at Topeka, have been received and forwarded to the district commander, General McKean, who will do the very best he can in view of other pressing demands for forces. I am greatly disappointed in the occupation, by our forces, on what I regarded our proper line of defense, the Arkansas River. Troops withdrawn from that line have left the way rather open for rebels, and I am obliged to move troops from stationary points in order to repel approaching and accumulating rebel forces.

I have every man on the watch and will do all I can to keep our lines guarded, but I have urged the Governor also to organize, arm, and in every way prepare the militia for service, and I have also urged the honorable the Secretary of War to allow Kansas to call out the militia, as 100-days men or otherwise, as other States east of us are doing. The rebels are reported only in small bands, and General Rosecrans, in whose department they seem to have found shelter, assures me that his officers are vigilant in their pursuit and destruction. I think it would be well to have frequent musters of the militia and that they should come out with muskets, ammunition, blankets, and haversacks, displaying actual readiness for a few days' campaign if occasion should offer.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT GIBSON, *May 7, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Train arrived and unloaded; starts back to-morrow. Captain Phillips, with one howitzer and 230 men, gone up Grand River three days ago. Quantrill crossed Grand River at Gilstrop's Ferry. I have a force on the east side toward Maysville watching the enemy. River slowly falling. I can send to Fort Scott for the ponies if I can get good ones there. They ought to be good as the horses of the enemy.

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., May 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. O. COLLINS:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, reporting the seizure of certain ammunition and the arrest of Indian traders. The general commanding directs that the ammunition be retained till further orders, unless the parties have special authority for its sale from Washington or from the department commander. In any case it should not be permitted to be so sold as to fall into the hands of hostile Indians.

The general commanding does not desire to give detailed instructions governing intercourse with Indians, as his information as to the circumstances and necessities of the case is quite limited. He directs, however, that the trade with warlike Indians be stopped, and that, being in the immediate vicinity, you must use your discretion as to the necessary restrictions to be placed on the trade with the other tribes to prevent the hostile Indians from profiting thereby.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 7, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,

Commanding First Sub-District :

COLONEL: Your dispatch of 3d instant, covering one from Captain Butterfield, at Fort Abercrombie, has been duly received at these headquarters. General Sibley feels very deeply anxious at the threatened delay in relieving the companies of the Eighth by Major Hatch's battalion. If the companies at Fort Abercrombie, Pomme de Terre, and Alexandria cannot be relieved so as to reach Sauk Centre by 18th instant at latest, they must march across by Lake Traverse to meet the remainder of the column at Inkpa River, below Lac-qui-parle, which will be the point of departure from the waters of the Minnesota River across to the Missouri. It seems, however, hardly probable that these companies will not be able to concentrate at Sauk Centre before 18th instant.

The column must march from Camp Pope by 28th instant, so as to be able to leave the mouth of the Inkpa River by 1st June, in accordance with the understanding with Brigadier-General Sully. Everything needful is being dispatched to Fort Ridgely with all the rapidity practicable, except such stores as are requisite for the equipment of the Eighth Regiment at Sauk Centre and their subsistence on the march to Fort Ridgely. The cavalry equipments of the regiment, except such as will be required for the use of the men who will take up the horses, will be sent to Anoka to-day or on Monday, as they are here already. It is hoped that the transportation ordered by Captain Carling, chief quartermaster, to be furnished by Captain Kimball, assistant quartermaster, will be in readiness at Anoka to take the equipments and subsistence stores forward without delay. No time should be lost in pressing everything forward, as the orders of General Pope are peremptory that the column shall march not later than the time designated. Captain McCoy, with his company and a detachment of 41 deserters from the rebel army, will leave on the 9th with 500 horses for the Eighth Regiment, and Captain Aldrich, with the portion of his company ordered down for that purpose, will take charge of the remainder and be dispatched as soon as possible. General Sibley depends upon your well-known energy to push matters forward with all expedition. The command at Fort Ripley should move at once to Sauk Centre in a direct line as soon as relieved by the enlisted men of your regiment not fit for field service, who, General Sibley supposes, will form a detachment of 30 or 60 men at least. Sixteen of the best men among the rebel

deserters are assigned there also for garrison duty. You will order Lieutenant Harris to proceed without any delay to that post, and some officer will be detailed from these headquarters to assume the command.

Companies B and G, now at Ripley, and F, at Richmond, all of Second Regiment Cavalry, will accompany the Eighth Regiment from Sauk Centre to Camp Pope, and to avoid the delay in taking the horses for Company G to Fort Ripley, Captain Nix will be directed to proceed directly to Sauk Centre with the horses for his company, and the remaining men can proceed overland with the rest of the companies at Fort Ripley to the point of concentration. So soon as you have placed everything in motion to accomplish the intended movements, and deem your presence at Saint Cloud no longer indispensable, you will report in person at these headquarters to receive your final instructions from the brigadier-general commanding. The Missouri River is represented to be in good condition for steamers, so that General Sully will not likely be delayed by low water, which fact renders the necessity of a speedy movement by the co-operating column from this district so much the greater.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley :

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1864—12 noon.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Ringgold, Ga. :

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, has been placed in command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, composed of the Departments of Arkansas and of the Gulf, and has left to join his command. He will stop at Louisville to consult with General Allen in regard to supplies. Please send the latest information you have to General Canby at Cairo. General Canby has authority to use any of your troops on the Mississippi River in case of an emergency, but not to interfere with your plans for the security of the navigation of that river. This arrangement relieves you from all further responsibility in regard to operations west of the Mississippi. General Grant's last orders were that A. J. Smith and his command were to remain west of the Mississippi River until further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

TUNNEL HILL STATION, GA.,
May 8, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Division West of the Mississippi River, Cairo :

I am rejoiced that you are to command west of the Mississippi River, and will heartily concur in whatever you may undertake. A. J. Smith has his own division and the fragments of two others. I am willing you should have Smith's permanently, but the other fragments should be sent to General McPherson as soon as you can spare them. The garrisons at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn.,

Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., will be instructed, through General McPherson, commander of that department, to co-operate in anything you may undertake. I can give you but little information, as General Steele's reports are very meager and General N. P. Banks does not report to me.

Arkansas is the field of danger, and you should hasten there and see General Steele. His wagons having been captured by the enemy, he will need more, but unless you have the control of the resources of Missouri and Kansas you may not be able to cover them against raids. The firm possession of Alexandria and Little Rock would prevent the passage of the enemy toward Missouri, but each point should be strong enough to act offensively. I would have no hesitation in seizing any horses or mules in the country and subsist on the country unless the people prevent raids and small guerrilla operations. We must, of course, provide against organized armies, but can hold the country people responsible for the acts of guerrillas. Such towns as Monroe, Alexandria, and Natchitoches should be held responsible for attack on boats, for if they fire on boats with women and children in, we can fire and burn houses with women and children. At Memphis and Helena you will get all the information possible of the state of affairs since I left.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 8, 1864.

Major ELFIELD,
Engineer Department :

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you cease all work until further orders on the fortifications. You will return all the details to their respective commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alexandria, La., May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf :

SIR: As commanding officer of the outposts for the twenty-four hours beginning at 9 a. m. May 7, 1864, and ending at 9 a. m. May 8, I have the honor to report that I visited the entire line on the south bank of the river from a point 8 miles southeast of Alexandria, the extreme left of Brigadier-General Smith's line, to a point on the river 6 miles above the town. From the river on the right of the line to Bayou Rapides, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the picket is exclusively cavalry, well posted and at short distance from each other. From that point down the bayou $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there are no pickets, but from the nature of the ground on the opposite side, and the impassable condition of the bayou, it may be unnecessary.

Around the bend of the bayou is an infantry picket of 75 men, connecting with another on the opposite side and in front of the Thir-

teenth Corps, which extends through continuously to the Opelousas road, with a cavalry picket in front. From the Opelousas road to a point near the plantation of Mrs. Flowers there is only a single line of cavalry pickets, but this line is protected by a bayou, passable only at a few points; from this point to the extreme left of Colonel Smith's line infantry pickets protect the front, with a reserve of two regiments close in the rear. From the left of this line to Red River, a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles, there were no pickets of any character. About noon of yesterday a line of cavalry pickets was extended from Vincent's sugar-mill, about half a mile east of the Opelousas road, to a point on the river 3 miles below Alexandria. This line was not fully posted when I visited the line, but one of the officers in charge assured me it was being done, and would be completed as rapidly as possible. I did not visit the line on the north bank of the river, for the want of time. There was no firing on the line at any point, nor was the enemy seen, except a small force on the opposite side of the river in front of the cavalry reserve on the extreme right of the line.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. R. SLACK,

Col., Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 8, 1864.

Major-General McCLEARNAND:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that by noon to-morrow you be ready to march at two hours' notice. If any impediment to your doing so exists, you will notify these headquarters at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Emory, Smith, and Arnold.)

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *May 8, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,

Comdg. Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps, in the Field:

GENERAL: Herewith you will find a dispatch* from department headquarters, which explains itself. You will take every proper precaution promptly to meet the contingency contemplated in said dispatch. As the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the field is under your temporary command, you will see that all orders relating to its movements and operations are promptly executed. You will see that your authorization for that purpose is complete under my dispatch of the 6th instant. It may be advisable for you to ask frequent directions from department headquarters in the premises, to avoid delays and misapprehensions. Had you not better communicate with department headquarters at once?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLEARNAND,
Major-General.

* See preceding, from Drake to McClelland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have the bridge over Bayou Robert, on the road which runs from Bayou Rapides to the Opelousas road, rebuilt as soon as possible. The road referred to is just beyond Mrs. Winn's. Inform these headquarters when the bridge is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Middle Bayou, La., May 8, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The bridge directed to be built at south end of the Winn railroad, over Bayou Robert, has been completed and is practicable for wagons and artillery.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D DIV., NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pineville, May 8, 1864.

Capt. J. HIBBERT, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully request that a small cavalry force be sent to report to me for picket duty and scouting on this side of the river. The two companies sent me a few days ago number together but about 60 men for duty, the company from the First Louisiana about 40, making in all 100 men for duty. My detail for picket alone is 51, which brings men on duty every other day and leaves me no scouting party. I have used the companies of Louisiana scouts, but now that they are withdrawn from my command I am under the necessity of making application for 100 cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA FOURCHE, LA., May 8, 1864.

Major JOHN LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

From a prisoner of the Second Louisiana, rebel, just brought in, who appears quite communicative, I have obtained the following information, which I respectfully submit for the information of the general commanding: He states his party of 31 under Lieutenant Kelley was sent over to capture our picket at Napoleonville and cut the telegraph, and were expected to remain in the country thereabout. His captain said the rest of them would be down in about ten days. General Major, late colonel, was, when the prisoner's party left, at Cheneyville with two batteries, viz, Saint Mary's Can-

noneers and another, and four mounted regiments, Colonel Vincent's Second Louisiana among them. They were to come, he thought, by way of Grossetete, and perhaps Plaquemine. Kelley's party came by skiffs from Irish Bend across the lake and through bayous into Lake Verret, and were sent in compliance with instructions from General Taylor. Two companies of my cavalry are still out; one at Napoleonville and one near Labadieville.

N. W. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
No. 40. } *Fort Smith, Ark., May 8, 1864.*

I. Major Hunt, First Arkansas Cavalry, will detail from his command 200 enlisted men, with a sufficient number of commissioned officers, all mounted, if possible, with four days' rations, to be in readiness to march to-morrow at 9 a. m. Major Hunt will report in person at these headquarters to-morrow at 7 a. m. for instructions.

* * * * *

By command of Col. W. R. Judson :

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 8, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C. :

COLONEL: At the request of the department commander, the Governor of Missouri ordered into service some of the Enrolled Militia, of which thirty-five companies are still in service. They are picked men, have been on the same duty as other troops in the U. S. Volunteer service within this State, are clothed and subsisted by the United States, but paid by the State up to October 31, 1863, since which time they have had no pay. Their families were left unprovided for, because their term of service was uncertain and they hoped soon to be disbanded and return home. But up to the time of my assuming command it was not thought prudent to dispense with their services. Upon examination and consideration of the possible eventualities of the coming campaign, I deemed it prudent to concur in the opinion of the district commanders that they ought to be continued in the service.

The poor fellows themselves have submitted to the necessity and performed duty in the most praiseworthy manner, but their hardships are really great, and in the present aspect of affairs in the Southwest their services should unquestionably be retained. I therefore respectfully and urgently request authority to muster them into service for one year from the 1st day of November last, in order that we be able to pay them for their past services and retain them until the close of the campaign. General Sanborn and General Holland represent the case of urgency for prompt action. I concur in that representation and hope an early decision will be given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.
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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 8, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

Communicate with Major Hackett, commanding at Cassville, and ascertain when the train will leave Cassville for your post, and arrange to have at least one squadron of your command to meet it a little this side of Cross Hollow, where the attack will probably be made. My forces are now so disposed that I cannot furnish an escort of more than 60 men forward from Cassville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, May 8, 1864—6.10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN:

There have been no guerrillas at Wellington. It was reported last night that a party of 180 rebels were coming into Wellington. Report proves to be incorrect. Ten or 12 bushwhackers crossed the river and robbed some stores in Camden last night. I cannot tell where Major Mullins is. I have called out two companies of citizen guards. Have detachments of Companies G, F, and H, First Cavalry, here. The whole thing is about to prove a scare, nothing more.

WM. KESSINGER,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have information that Brown intends to attack the next train coming this way. There is one now en route. I advise that it be escorted by at least 150 men. He can undoubtedly raise 300 men. Captain King has just returned from a scout from toward Brown's Mill, and reports the signs as very thick.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 8, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS,
Comdg. in the Field, south of White River, via Cassville:

If your stock cannot be subsisted where you are move back to or toward Forsyth and Cassville to a place where you can find grazing land, and I will send you some forage. A train of subsistence stores is on the way to you by Melville. Take charge of this. If Major Murphy is sick or dead at Yellville, bring him out. The crisis on the border has passed. The rebels have gone south. There is good grazing on White River, between Dubuque and Forsyth. If any

recruits wish to go through to Batesville, send them through, if possible, with proper escort. Let me know what move you make, and do the best that can be done.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Commanding officer at Cassville will forward this dispatch to Colonel Phelps without delay.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, MO., May 8, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Direct Colonel Williams to see that the Saint Joseph Enrolled Missouri Militia have their arms in shape to promptly use them in any emergency, and to lose no time in gathering in the arms scattered about the district in the hands of the militia not on duty. General Rosecrans prompts me to see that this is done at once.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., May 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

GENERAL: I propose to have several companies of militia to guard the towns for a short time and take eight or ten companies of our troops from the eastern border for an expedition against guerrilla bands across the Missouri line, and capture or break them up before they can ascertain our weak points and make raids. But in order to do this we must have authority to go into that State and the co-operation of the troops there. If they are not strong enough to co-operate, we should at least know their position and strength. If you think favorably I will communicate further. All plans should be kept secret, and the first thing to be done would be to have a full understanding about the line. The next, a conference with the district commander east of me. The action in regard to the militia should not be published. I am confident the guerrillas are getting ready to concentrate, and that Quantrill is now east of us, and if we can strike first, all danger may be averted for the season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

[Indorsement.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 11, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans.

It seems to me there should be a sudden and powerful effort to ferret out Quantrill's recruiting, cowardly assassins that occupy the Sni Hills east of General McKean. For this purpose hearty co-operation and a united movement is desirable. If General Brown is not cordial and constantly active, for God's sake change him for

Fisk or some other man. Quantrill has repeatedly recruited a force and sallied forth from the very region he now occupies, and this State or Kansas has been the victim. My troops have heard of Quantrill's successful march through the western tier of Missouri counties up to the vicinity of General Brown's headquarters. They are restive and the people on this side of the line are more so. Rebels in Missouri try to prevent united action on a pretense of Kansas men being all jayhawkers. This is all bosh. Our troops are Union men and generally the same everywhere—true to loyal men, but death to traitors.

Your early reply is requested.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANS., *May 8, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

Although I have in my brigade district over one-half of the entire State of Kansas, yet my effective militia force is only a little over 2,000 men; these I am getting well armed as infantry, and intend, if energy will do it, to have them so organized that, if called to arms, the entire force will respond. Except at Fort Riley (where there is no danger and where troops are only needed to protect Government property) and Fort Larned there are no troops in my district. That we are in serious danger from the south and southeast, all admit. Such is the feeling of insecurity that people are kept in constant excitement. I know you have not troops to protect us, and to make a general call upon the militia now cannot be thought of except in case of an emergency.

I have thought some of calling out every tenth man. This could easily be done, and would result in no injury to the State, and would raise a force of 200 men; with these I could protect my entire district—I could, at least, with headquarters here—and take care of the threatened invasion from Texas. I write to ask your opinion of it (of course we should be under orders from you), in case you thought it best, whether you would order rations furnished the men from Fort Riley; also if you could furnish cavalry arms for that many men, with a couple of our favorite howitzers. I write to you in all frankness, for I only want to do what is best for the State and country. Of course if there is actual danger I shall call out enough men to meet it. I leave in the morning for Butler County and shall go down toward the Arkansas River, as the people down there are very much alarmed. We ought to have a block-house here, also at Chelsea, Butler County.

Hoping an immediate answer, I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. N. WOOD,
Brigadier-General, Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864—1 a. m.

Admiral PORTER:

Colonel Bailey informs me that the water has risen upon the dam 2 feet since sundown, and is still rising. It is impossible to say how long the dam may stand the effects of a continued rise. The pressure

is terrific. The boats of the fleet above ought to be put in readiness at once to take advantage of high water. I have been up to the fleet this morning, and found everything so quiet and still that I feared that there might be unnecessary delay in the movements in the morning, and ask your attention to it.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Admiral PORTER:

Colonel Bailey informs me that the river is within 6 inches of its height of last evening, and is rising. There is a space of 20 feet or more between the tree-dam and the barge, which, when filled, will raise the water from 6 to 10 inches, giving, we think, sufficient depth for the passage of the boats. Every exertion ought to be made to get them ready to-night, so that they may pass the falls to-morrow. I regret to say that our forage is so reduced that it will be impossible for us to remain here longer without periling the safety of the animals attached to the trains and the artillery. We have exhausted the country, and with the march that is before us it will be perilous to remain more than another day. Colonel Bailey thinks that the water can be raised to the greatest height which it will attain at any hour when the gun-boats may be ready for their passage. He does not want to accumulate the water until then, because a continued pressure is more dangerous to the safety of the dam than that of the weight of the water alone. I hope every exertion will be made to get the boats in readiness for the passage to-morrow. Lieutenant Beebe informs me that his arrangements are complete for the removal of the heavy guns to the bridge and below as soon as they are placed on shore. The detail of teams has been changed, so that they will continue to work during the night.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
Off Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: Will you permit the wagons that are hauling ammunition from above to work all night? I find it impossible to get the guns down, because the bridge will not bear them. I am taking out the 8-inch guns and 32-pounders, which are old guns, and which I intended to condemn, and will burst them all. I am also taking the iron off, and the vessels then will be as light as they can be made, and quite light enough to come over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: Your note asking for teams to continue at work bringing down ammunition during the night has been received. The teams have been ordered as you desire.

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
Off Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have given orders to the commanders of all the boats above to get their guns and all extra weight off of them without delay. Will you oblige me by ordering either sling carts or heavy siege carriages to transport the guns down here, and also some wagons for the ammunition and other heavy weight. The boats above the falls will be ready for the carts about 1 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
Off Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

The gun-boats and transports will proceed in the following order in going down the river:

The Groesbeck will attend the U. S. steamer Fort Hindman; W. L. Ewing, Ozark; Southwester, Mound City; Emerald, Carondelet; Clara Bell, Pittsburg; Des Moines, Chillicothe; Chouteau, Osage; Mars, Neosho; Sioux City, Louisville; Thomas E. Tutt, Lexington. These steamers will drop in after the gun-boats which they are to attend, and keep their position.

The transports Starlight, Lioness, Red Chief, Belle Creole, Rob Roy, Belladonna, Mittie Stevens, Arizona, Gillum, Silver Wave, Adriatic, Diadem, and Liberty will take the middle of the convoy. If attacked ahead, they will drop back and let the stern gun-boats pass on to the batteries.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. S. ABERT,
Assistant Inspector-General:

COLONEL: It has come to the knowledge of the commanding general that much private freight of various character has been brought to this landing by army wagons and placed upon Government transports to be carried down the river. You are hereby ordered and

authorized by the commanding general to make an immediate and most thorough inspection and report of all transports and store-houses here, with a view to ascertain, with positive certainty, all the facts of the case, and also with a view to make arrangements to correct abuses which are said to exist. Your action in this matter must be immediate as well as thorough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER,

Chief Quartermaster, Nineteenth Army Corps :

COLONEL : All the land and water transportation on Red River will be required to transport the material of the army and the property of the Government, and the freight of private individuals not connected with the army cannot be taken under any circumstances whatever. Officers of the army who use the transportation of the Government for other purposes will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Army Regulations, and masters of vessels who take freight in contravention of this order will subject their vessels to confiscation. No person is authorized to use the army transportation for the purpose of hauling in cotton or other products of the country for private parties, and whenever it is used for this purpose the products so transported will be confiscated for the use of the Government.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. G. CHANDLER,

Chief Quartermaster, in the Field :

COLONEL : The major-general commanding desires you to relieve the wagons that have been working for Admiral Porter to-day by an equal number of fresh teams, so that the work of bringing down ammunition may continue during the night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, May 9, 1864.

Lieut. A. DE ROULET,

Acting Aide-de-Camp :

SIR : You will proceed this afternoon, by steamer New Kentucky, to headquarters Department of the Gulf in the field, with the headquarters mail. On your arrival at Port Hudson, should you find

that there is a gun-boat at the mouth of the Red River, you will proceed to and take passage by her, and there await an opportunity to carry your dispatches to headquarters. It is essential that you should be as expeditious as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: As commanding officer of outposts for the twenty-four hours ending May 9, 1864, I have the honor to submit this report: I visited the entire line with the exception of a few posts above the town nearest the river. I have no change to report from the report of the officer of yesterday, with the exception that the space along Bayou Rapides, which was yesterday reported not picketed, is now supplied. From the Cheneyville road to the left (facing to the front) to the river, the posts are too far apart for a proper outpost. The pickets were very careless. In several cases I found but one on a post and his horse left at some distance, while he was washing or bathing. The fact that a force was in front may be taken in apology, but is no excuse for outpost duty. All has been quiet on the line. At the point where the cavalry picket joins the infantry, near the cattle guard, about half a mile to the right (going out) of the Opelousas road, the infantry picket-line is nearly at right angles with the main line and pointing directly in toward the town for three-fourths of a mile, which is not all necessary for outposts, and an unnecessary expenditure of force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. NICKERSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 9, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Being detained in New Orleans in consequence of the cutting of our communications on Red River by the enemy, I feel it my duty at this time to write a few lines to the honorable Secretary of War on the subject of operations in this department. My subordinate position here has devolved upon me the duty of obeying orders and carrying out the views of my commanding officers to the best of my ability. But affairs have arrived at that stage that it is absolutely necessary for me to speak, and it is hoped that I shall not be regarded as overstepping the rules of military decorum, for I have no other motive than promoting the public good.

The city of New Orleans is in our possession, and the Mississippi River, after a long struggle, was opened. The point paramount to all else in this department is to hold them. All troops that can be spared after that condition is satisfied should be set to work on the forts at the mouth of Mobile Bay and Galveston. The possession of Mobile Bay will not only stop all blockade-running there, but will relieve a large blockading squadron for other important duties.

The possession of the city of Mobile will be unimportant; its occupation would only consume a corps that could be more useful in the field in contest with the large armies of the rebels.

The occupation of Galveston will not only relieve quite a number of gun-boats wanted elsewhere, but whoever occupies Galveston in force holds the State of Texas. All the railroads of the State terminate there. All the inland navigable streams empty into the Gulf at easy striking distance from that point, and all can be easily held by detachments sent out and governed from that center. The getting possession of Texas by holding isolated and secondary points alone is very much like building a tower by commencing at the top. All expeditions sent to Rio Grande, Matagorda, Sabine, Red River, will be but expensive and consuming raids, in a military sense, ultimately ending in no useful result toward the general object of the war. These have ever been my views. They have never changed. The only object of this communication is to make them known to the authorities in Washington, so that my conscience will stand hereafter acquitted of neglect. I believe the condition of the country in its present affairs calls for these views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 40. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

* * * * *

5. The troops of this command will march in the following order: (1) Colonel Lucas' and Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs' brigades of cavalry; (2) Nineteenth Army Corps, with the reserve artillery, General Grover's division in advance; (3) pontoon train and engineer regiments; (4) ammunition train; (5) cavalry train; (6) Nineteenth Army Corps train; (7) Colonel Dickey's brigade; (8) Colonel Dickey's train; (9) Thirteenth Army Corps train; (10) Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps trains; (11) Thirteenth Army Corps, Major-General McClelland commanding; (12) Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Smith commanding; (13) Colonel Davis' brigade of cavalry, which will report to Brigadier-General Smith. Colonel Gooding's brigade of cavalry will cover the right flank of the train.

The Thirteenth Army Corps will, whenever practicable, march on the right flank of the train. Officers of the quartermaster's department will march with their trains. The pioneer companies of the Thirteenth Army Corps will proceed in advance of the Nineteenth Army Corps, reporting to Brigadier-General Grover. If desirable, in the opinion of commanding officers of regiments, the knapsacks may be placed on board the transports, under charge of the guard on the boats. The time for marching and the road to be taken will be designated in future orders.

6. On the march of the troops of this army from this point it is absolutely indispensable that all straggling or leaving the ranks for unauthorized purposes be prevented. Commanding officers of regiments and detachments will be held strictly responsible that no men of their commands leave their places in ranks except on account of sickness or for necessary purposes, in which cases passes must be given to show that they are unavoidably out of the column. When the army commences its movements the chief of cavalry will order a sufficient number of men to patrol the town of Alexandria to prevent any building being set fire to or any other act that can advertise the movement to the enemy and to force any stragglers forward to their commands. Upon the advance guard of the army (cavalry) coming to any town, plantation, or buildings, the commanding officer will detach a sufficient number of men to remain at such places to keep the men from falling from the ranks. As soon as the army has passed the guards will fall in with the rear guard until a halt, when they will pass to the head of the column at a walk to rejoin their regiments. Nothing tends to the inefficiency of an army more than straggling. Commanding officers must use every exertion to stop an evil of such magnitude, which has already made its appearance, from spreading or gaining any foothold in their commands.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER,
Commanding the Post of Alexandria:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding is of opinion that a large number of officers desiring to avoid duty will endeavor to go down the river on the boats without proper authority. He desires you to direct the provost-marshal of the post to make in a quiet manner a daily inspection of all the transports at this place, and to confine under guard all officers found on board without proper authority, either from department, corps, or post headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,
Commanding Post:

By direction of the major-general commanding you will detail 100 men for fatigue duty, to report to Admiral Porter without delay. The senior officer of the detail will take the inclosed order* for twenty-five wagons and see that they report to the admiral with as little delay as is practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Sargent to Chandler, p. 515.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 108. } *Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.*

I. To equalize the numerical strength of the brigades of the First Division, the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, now on detached service, will, when it returns from detached service, be temporarily attached to the Third Brigade of that division.

* * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that Brigadier-General Lawler cannot be assigned as chief of staff of the Thirteenth Corps, he having been placed in command of a division. As you are unable from sickness to continue in command of your corps, the general wishes Brigadier-General Lawler regularly assigned to the command until such time as you are able to return to duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Comdg. Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps, in the Field:

GENERAL: Being unable, from sickness, to continue in active command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the field, I do hereby assign Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler to the command of the same detachment as its senior and ranking officer, this assignment to continue until such time as I may be able to return to duty. Brigadier-General Lawler will report directly to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Herewith you will find papers which explain themselves. The order assigning Brigadier-General Lawler to the command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in the field, is couched almost precisely in the terms of your dispatch to me of

this date on that subject. On the 6th instant, anticipating the same question, I wrote to General Lawler as follows :

GENERAL: By virtue of your seniority and appointment as chief of staff you will assume command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the field, until further orders. During the period of your command you will report direct to department headquarters. Inclosed you will find copy of a communication to department headquarters, which will explain the reason for this arrangement.

It is hoped that this brief résumé of facts—at all events, the accompanying order assigning General Lawler, &c.—will be satisfactory. I pray that improved health will enable me to rejoin my command at an early day.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort De Russy, May 9, 1864—p. m.

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

GENERAL: I send Lieutenant-Colonel Warmoth's letter.* Am here with four transports and 1,000 men. (Twenty-third Iowa and left wing of Twenty-second). Am expecting Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, 900; Thirty-third Illinois, 500; and Twenty-second Iowa (right wing). No facilities for getting up troops. Transports here loaded with forage. I am liable to attack here at any moment, but wait orders. I ought to have 2,600 men here to-night.

FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *May 10, 1864.*

GENERAL:† The within dispatch affords information that the Red River below Fort De Russy is ours; that a quantity of forage awaits us there; that 1,000 men are already concentrated there, with a prospect of more; that we hold the flanks of the enemy's position near Fort De Russy, both above and below. As the dispatch is dated the 9th instant, may it not be supposed that the re-enforcements expected by General Warren have arrived? If, however, it should be deemed best by the general commanding the department, the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps here could, as I am informed, be put in motion on two hours' notice. I would be pleased to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by any courier or party that may be sent from department headquarters to communicate with General Warren.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 8. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, May 9, 1864.*

This command will be placed in readiness for marching by land in the following manner: Three wagons only will be allowed to each regiment and battery, in one of which will be carried the cook-

* Not found.

† Probably Dwight.

ing utensils of the men, one for rations, and one for ammunition, of which 15 boxes, over and above 40 rounds per man in cartridge-boxes, will be taken by each regiment. The regiments composing this command will draw five days' full rations (to include the 15th instant), three of which will be carried in the regimental wagons and two in haversacks. The men will go light and no tents will be taken. All camp and garrison equipage and stores in excess of the above will at once be stored on the transports. Each battery will have its boxes filled with ammunition and in addition will take one wagon load.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Alexandria, May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL : You are hereby directed to detail a force of 500 men from your command to protect the town of Alexandria when the army shall leave its present position, and to bring up the rear guard, taking every precaution possible to [prevent] any conflagration or other act which would give notice to the enemy of the movements of the army. Officers of responsibility and character should be selected for this duty, and they should be notified that they will be held responsible for the acts of the men under their command. They will occupy the town until all persons connected with the army have left it, and then cover the rear of the column on its march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Middle Bayou, La., May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : I send you, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Worthington, three wagons belonging to your command, which came out here this morning, without apparent authority, to haul cotton. They were in charge of an employé of the quartermaster's department, who is also sent you under guard. I have taken the liberty of loading the wagons on their way down with the knapsacks of some of my men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

General Andrews is ordered to Little Rock. The troops at Pine Bluff are subject to your orders, and will remain there for the pres-

ent. It is reported the enemy intend crossing the Arkansas and making a dash on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. You will please observe their movements, so far as possible, and report any information you may obtain.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARDANELLE, ARK., May 9, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas :

On the 1st instant I arrived here from Lewisburg, and on the 2d instant received orders from Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding detachment Seventh Army Corps, to remain here personally and make such preparations as I deemed necessary for the evacuation of this post. I immediately ordered the camp and garrison equipage, public animals, and transportation to north side of river, retaining possession of the post with 100 mounted and 150 dismounted men. The defenses were one stockade completed, commanding south approach to town, and one nearly complete, commanding western.

We immediately set to work erecting two additional stockades, commanding the east and southeast approaches, also completing rifle-pits commenced last winter ; and by Thursday last could have held the place against any force (without artillery) that the enemy could bring against us. All the commissary stores and ordnance stores (with the exception of 100 Enfield muskets distributed to the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Regiment) destined for Fort Smith have been shipped to that point. Wood-yards ought to be established at Lewisburg, Dardanelle, and Spadra Bluffs for the accommodation of transports plying on the river. As it now is, they are compelled to pick up wood along the river most convenient to access, and often in dangerous localities. And I would respectfully call attention to the fact of boats landing along the river for the accommodation of private freight and passengers.

On the north side of the river, along the Big Piney, is a gang of bushwhackers numbering nearly 200, who have sworn to keep the telegraph line cut, especially north of Dardanelle. I have ordered a scout of 80 men to leave this a. m., to be gone five days in that neighborhood. To accomplish anything effectual they should remain out at least three weeks, as the bushwhackers will fall back as our men advance and return in the rear of them, and the force at Lewisburg is not sufficient to send a force from there to co-operate, as I was compelled to draw from there to send out the scout from this place this morning. The boat ordered by General West to be detained has been released, and will proceed to Little Rock this noon.

The camp equipage and Government property on the north side of the river is being returned here. A small guard will be left for the present on that side of the river for the protection of telegraph office, at present located on north bank of river.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Col. W. R. JUDSON, *Commanding, Fort Smith* :

General Thayer's division left here two days ago for Fort Smith. He leaves here himself to-day, and will go by boat to Dardanelle. You will concentrate your forces in Fort Smith, and hold the place until re-enforcements arrive. Colonel Lynde, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, is here ; his regiment is ordered to remain at Clarksville until further orders. Keep scouts out so as to hear of the approach of Thayer's troops.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., May 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING :

When will the re-enforcements for Bloomfield reach here ? What do you think of evacuating Dallas and sending the force there to Bloomfield ? Would afford more protection to that country than a weak one at Dallas. I could nearly as well feed them at Bloomfield as Dallas, since both have to be fed from here. The quartermaster says he cannot feed any more than are now out unless he has more transportation. But for this I would send another squadron from here.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cape Girardeau* :

I send you one company of infantry on boat of to-day or to-morrow for Bloomfield. I will send another from Pilot Knob by land to-morrow direct to Bloomfield.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Pilot Knob* :

When will the company get off for Bloomfield ? No war news this afternoon.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., May 9, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

What do you learn about guerrillas in La Fayette County, and what movements have been made to fight them ?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 9, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,

Department Headquarters, Saint Louis :

Received dispatch at 3 p. m. on the 7th, from Colonel Ford, that guerrillas, 80 to 100 strong, were collecting at Judge Grey's, 17 miles south of west from Lexington. Immediately dispatched Colonel Ford to move available cavalry from Independence, one squadron from Pleasant Hill, and detachment from Snibar Station, whole to concentrate in vicinity of Greenton ; movement started 6 p. m. of the 7th. Citizen guard hold Pleasant Hill. Same time dispatched Captain Burris 20 miles southeast of Lexington to co-operate. Directed commander of post at Lexington to order out Captain Eneberg's company, and draw in detachment, 15 men, from Wellington. Informed Colonel Philips, and directed that he be prepared in case they were driven into his district. Storm has prevented hearing anything from Independence ; nothing from Lexington. The withdrawal of detachment from Wellington may lead guerrillas into a trap. Balance of district all quiet.

JAS. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,

May 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,

Commanding Fourth Sub-District :

SIR : I have the honor herewith to report to you the result of a long and complete examination of this sub-district, while employed as special scout, from the 10th day of March, 1864, to the 6th day of May, 1864 : March 11, marched to Blue Mills, Jackson County ; traveled east ; distance, about 22 miles. March 12, scouted on Little Blue River bottom ; found one old camp ; traveled north and southeast 15 miles. March 13, went to Fire Prairie Creek ; found 8 bushwhackers ; had a skirmish with them ; killed 1 horse and wounded another, and captured 1 gun. Course, east and southwest ; distance, 25 miles. We then followed them all night ; lost their trail ; went to Lieutenant Bennett's camp, who accompanied us with 15 men. Traveled north, and returned at sunrise, bringing in 3 prisoners, making a march of 55 miles. March 14, scouted on the Snibar in a southeast direction ; distance, 15 miles. March 15, searched the headwaters of Big Creek ; direction, southwest ; distance, 12 miles. March 16, went as an escort for Colonel Ford from Pleasant Hill to Harrisonville ; distance, 12 miles ; course, south. March 17, found signs on Grand River near Cross Forks. Think that one John Holloway harbors thieves. I ordered him to leave. At Atkins' Crossing found more signs and hunted until dark, traveling south and west a distance of 50 miles. March 18, in camp at Wadesburg. March 19, scouted on Big Creek ; found 1 bushwhacker 7 miles west of Wadesburg, and left him there. Traveled 18 miles west and north. March 20, scouted on Big Creek, and from there to Harrisonville by way of Camp Branch ; distance, 20 miles north and west. March 21, on headwaters of Grand River came upon 2 horsemen who looked suspicious ; examined them and found they had passes ; traveled north and east 25 miles. March 22, traveled northeast 15 miles. Had a snow-storm. March 23, scouted on

headwaters of Snibar; started at daylight, and traveled until 9 p. m., 50 miles north, west, east, and south. March 24, went to Sibley at night; staid until 11 o'clock, and then went east 4 miles; raining all the time; watched at Sibley for boats. March 25, explored Little Blue and Missouri River bottoms, 15 miles, east, north, and south. March 26, traveled north and east 12 miles on the Missouri River. March 27, traveled east 14 miles, to Kansas City. March 28 to April 6, at Kansas City, Mo., recruiting my horses. In the time, traveled twice to Independence, once to Leavenworth, and once to Westport, on business relating to my scouting duties. April 7, traveled east 25 miles. April 8, traveled west 3 miles; it rained all day. April 9, in camp; it rained all day. April 10, searched the Missouri River bottom to Wellington for boats; distance, 35 miles north and east. April 11, found a camp lately occupied on Snibar; traveled south and west 20 miles. April 12, traveled south on the Snibar to Lone Jack; distance, 25 miles. April 13, traveled south 25 miles on Big Creek and Camp Branch. April 14, traveled south 25 miles on Big Creek to Wadesburg. April 15, traveled south and west on both sides of the Grand River 50 miles. April 16, went north to Harrisonville, 8 miles; there got our horses shod. April 17, traveled south and northwest on the Grand River, from there to the Kansas line, and to the Big Blue. April 18, northeast 15 miles on Little Blue. April 19, east and north to Pink Hill on the Snibar, 20 miles. April 20, north and west on Fire Prairie Creek to Little Blue; distance, 20 miles. April 21, west and north 20 miles on the Little Blue. April 22, west to Kansas City, 20 miles. April 23 to 27, at Kansas City, Mo. April 28, south to Hickman Mills, 18 miles. April 29, east to Lone Jack, and then as guide to Major Pritchard to the Snibar Hills, and from there to Moses' camp, a distance of 60 miles. April 30, south and east to Lone Jack, 15 miles. May 1, southwest to Pleasant Hill, 10 miles. May 2, north with scouts to Independence. May 3, northwest to Kansas City, 10 miles. April 4, 5, and 6, at Kansas City.

Whole number of miles traveled, 889; average force of scouting party, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. ALLEN,

Scout.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,

Snibar, Jackson County, Mo., May 9, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kansas City, Mo. :

LIEUTENANT: I would respectfully report that on the night of the 7th instant a party of guerrillas went to the houses of one Baugh and two Lewis, and robbed them of all the money they had, amounting to some \$60, also of all their best bedding, clothes, &c., threatening to shoot the women's brains out if they made the least noise; also threatening to kill every one of them if they ever reported the fact to this camp, which Lewis did not do until yesterday, and wished me to give him protection in moving his goods to Kansas City. I immediately sent three teams, with a strong escort, and moved his effects to this camp. The above-named gentlemen are persons to whom I gave permits since stationed here, and am satisfied they are good Union men. Shall send them to Independence as soon as possi-

ble. There are small parties of guerrillas hovering about on the Snibar River, but it has been impossible for me to go in pursuit, as all the available horses have been ordered on scouting duty from Fourth Sub-District headquarters, only leaving men enough to do guard and fatigue duty in securing corn at Company H's old camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOSES, JR.,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 9, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Colonel Phelps, commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry, sends dispatches from near Rolling Prairie, Ark., that there are at least 1,200 rebels in that section now, under a Colonel Jackman, with orders, and designing to come to Missouri to recruit for the rebel army. He has dispersed this force in an engagement.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 9, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department, Saint Louis, Mo. :

H. T. is provided for and at work. There is no doubt of the wisdom of your conclusion and the necessity of your late action. Can you not give me all of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry for this district? I shall need them. I shall go to Lewis and Clark Counties to-day. Shall be here to-morrow and at Macon Wednesday.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, Mo., May 9, 1864.

[General FISK:]

GENERAL: The guerrillas made a raid into our county on last evening; attacked Camden, 5 miles above this place; committed several depredations, robbing stores, individuals, &c. They also threatened this place. Lexington was also attacked; the particulars I have not learned. We are on the watch. Had not my regiment better be ordered under arms? Give you the particulars of the surroundings as soon as I get them.

In great haste, your friend,

A. J. BARR,
Colonel, &c.

[First Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, May 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Colonel Williams, commanding Seventh Military District, who will strengthen his force in Ray County if deemed best.

By order Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Capt. Clayton Tiffin, who will, without delay, report the state of affairs in Ray County, and whether more troops are needed in the county or not.

By order of Colonel Williams:

W. D. McDONALD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

RICHMOND, *May 17, 1864.*

Colonel WILLIAMS:

SIR: Your communication, with that of Colonel Barr's, is just received. I will state that Camden was entered by a band of robbers. Camden is situated on the Ray side of the Missouri River. The robbers crossed over from the other side of the river in skiffs which were taken from Camden the same evening the robbery was committed. The robbers did not stay in Camden any length of time, as they were in dread of troops from here. Camden is 8 miles from here. I sent one of the men, who watched the robbers' horses while they were committing the robbery, to Chillicothe this day. All things in Ray are quiet at this time. I have sent 15 men to Camden. I have about 52 men in my company. With the remainder, 28 men, which I am allowed to recruit, I think I can hold Ray County. I did not deem the robbery of Camden any sign that Richmond would be robbed, still I keep my men with their arms at all times. With my company full I can hold Ray County all right.

C. TIFFIN,
Captain, Commanding, Ray County, Mo.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Saint Joseph, May 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, with remark that I have full confidence in the report of Captain Tiffin, who has been in the service continuously since my connection with this military district, and has proven himself an efficient and reliable officer.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

CLARKE:

Write Williams to order Lieutenant McKown into service with Captain Tiffin, as requested.

F.

[Inclosure.]

[MAY 17, 1864.]

Colonel WILLIAMS,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

COLONEL: You must recollect that we have some scary men in our county, and some who would like to have all the regiment called out at any season. Colonel, if you were to order out 750 men, we

could not raise hardly enough to support us ; as it is, the thing is hard enough upon the farmer. When I get my company filled up to 80 I assure you I can keep all things quiet in Ray. I will ask this much : Will you please have Lieutenant Isaac McKown detailed for my company, for I can recruit up my company, as I and my first lieutenant are commissary and assistant commissary of exemption. I think I need the service of Lieutenant McKown. About Lexington being attacked, it is all a canard.

I am, your most obedient servant,

CLAYTON TIFFIN,
Captain, Commanding, Ray County, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., May 9, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War* :

I desire that Major McNutt, chief ordnance officer of this department, be authorized to issue ammunition to State militia on requisition approved by me.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,

Commanding Department, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. :

If the company you mention is sent into this district I can station one at Topeka as soon as we can get the companies of the Sixteenth Kansas equipped. If a few of the absent officers were sent back, one could be sent there to look to defenses at once. I need an engineer. Letter will reach you next mail.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,

Fort Leavenworth, May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. MCKEAN, *Comdg. District of South Kansas :*

DEAR GENERAL : Letters from you concerning a leave of absence, and one concerning your quartermaster, both expressing some doubts and dissatisfaction concerning your command, are duly received. I cannot just now (when Quantrill is on the border recruiting for a raid into your lines and the people are much excited) see any way of granting you such leave of absence. The very fact that you have matters organized to your liking makes it important that you hold the reins steadily till the storm is over, which just now shakes the whole nation. There is no telling what a day or hour may bring forth. The great battles on the Potomac, the assignment of General Canby to the whole country west of the Mississippi, and the disasters on Red River and in Arkansas unsettle all of us. We may expect changes everywhere, and had better be at our posts ready for duty.

As to movements on foot to move you, I have heard of none, but we need not be surprised at such things any day, as everybody in Kansas thinks the military is to be moved on petitions to suit every neighborhood excitement. You may be sure of my giving you full opportunity to explain before I shall heed such proposals. As to quartermasters, I take it that we must use the appointed staff instead

of acting officers, unless some substantial objection exists to the staff officer. I suppose, too, there may be some propriety in giving preference to firm supporters of the Government rather than such as act otherwise, and I would not say or do more than this myself, or ask you to do so. The mere fact of an officer being assigned and persons objecting to him should not prevent a change if occasion seems to call for it. Captain Moore, a regular assistant quartermaster, is off duty, I believe, and my chief quartermaster was directed to give him a proper assignment. He cannot be placed subordinate to an acting assistant quartermaster with much propriety.

I am sorry Major Plumb, with so much of your force, is absent so long; he might have turned back when he met Indians enough to escort the train below Grand River. You will have to advise the officers in that region that we cannot spare forces for supply trains for other commands. They must send escorts from Fort Gibson. I have an application for an escort to Fort Larned and Santa Fé, and did hope to send the Fort Kearny company; now it seems needed at Topeka. If any of your companies are unarmed, try to get them armed in some way. We have Springfield rifles, and cavalry must use them, if they have no other, till cavalry arms can be drawn.

I suppose you have scouts or patrols out daily. The guerrillas will be pressed in Missouri, and they may come into this State, between the Kansas River and your place, with a view of robbing the Santa Fé mail. Have your troops instructed to follow and harass, and, at the same time, to give notice to other commands immediately. The want of such exertions last year enabled Quantrill to move through this State with impunity and lie around Lawrence for hours. I am trying to get the militia in a condition to aid us. Police escorts and defensive duties will require more labor than we can perform with our slender numbers.

But do not expect much quiet nor indifference on the part of the people; they had better be wide awake and watching, for they can be of great use, if they are on the alert, in case of invasion. I should be very sorry to hear of rebels marching through your district as they have through Brown's. Indeed, I am not certain that our pickets east of Fort Scott did exactly right, in not following the rascals that must have passed through Brown's district within a few miles of them. The news is glorious from Grant's army, and I hope it may continue so, but I tremble for fear of other news; we have so often had afterclaps of such a sad character from that quarter. We must act our humble parts patiently and earnestly and hope on and ever.

Truly, your friend and comrade,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood,
Kansas Militia, Council Grove:

GENERAL: Yours of the 1st, with slip requiring the militia to organize and muster, is duly received. I was glad to see you had

34 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

moved in that direction. In case of the invasion of Kansas I could not mass a regiment of Federal troops without calling militia to guard posts and stores where companies now guard them. I am particularly anxious about the Santa Fé travel and transports, and will be glad to hear of the arrival at Larned of troops I have moving from Colorado. Your town is an important outpost, and I hope you will have the citizens so armed and equipped as to hold it and support my other forces that move against the enemy if occasion requires. It is impossible to get cavalry arms. I have several cavalry companies which I am arming with Springfield muskets for want of cavalry arms.

Quantrill is evidently in Missouri, where he seems to be murdering and robbing without much resistance. Several other gangs of rebels are reported in Missouri border counties, but they have so far kept shy of my side of the line. General McKean has most of his forces distributed and ready to give them a warm reception if they come this way.

I have requested the Secretary of War to mobilize the militia of Kansas, as he has done in Missouri and in other border States, for defense of our frontier and other purposes as circumstances may demand. Mean time any preparatory efforts by the officers and men of the militia is the more necessary, since we hear of disasters in Arkansas that will retain troops that have been drawn away from Fort Smith, and which I hoped to have distributed along the Arkansas River, our best line of defense. Keep me advised of everything doing in your vicinity, and go ahead with your organization and arming the militia in Southwest Kansas.

Respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., May 9, 1864.

ALVIN SAUNDERS:

GOVERNOR: In the absence of General Mitchell I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the communication of Mr. W. McLennan, stating the necessity for stationing troops in the southeast portion of the territory referred by you to General Mitchell. The troops were only removed from that neighborhood when a very pressing necessity existed for their presence elsewhere, and the lack of other available troops in the district rendered such withdrawal imperative on the general commanding. The scarcity of available troops still continues. There are, however, some unequipped troops at this post, and should General Mitchell succeed in procuring an equipment for them, which is partly the object of his present absence, and no emergency arises to prevent, a detachment may be sent south of the Platte as requested by Mr. McLennan. Upon the general's return Mr. McLennan's communication will be immediately placed before him.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 9, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN EVANS,
Denver, Colo. Ter. :

Yours of the 25th, concerning the danger and difficulties connected with Indian tribes on the Platte and other portions of your Territory, and the representations which you have made to counteract these, and the indorsements by Colonel Chivington, showing the movement of my troops under his command to suppress and subdue these belligerent acts, are duly received. I have forwarded the communication to the headquarters of the U. S. Army for information and direction. The weakness and dangers surrounding the posts on the upper Arkansas have induced me to order most of the California troops into the southern part of your Territory, there to be used as circumstances may seem to require.

The need of concentrated forces to crush rebel armies in Virginia and Tennessee has drawn heavily from the right wing of our army in the field, and exposed Kansas, especially, to invading rebel forces that threaten to move against us. The upper Arkansas is also liable to such invasions. To compensate for such a draft on our front line I am obliged to draw from the interior, and I hope the militia may in some way be made to take care of the settlements and travel that are liable to Indian depredations.

The fate of the nation depends much on the campaigns of this season against the great rebellion, and Your Excellency will see and feel the necessity of pressing forward against rebel armies every available man. I hope, therefore, Your Excellency will dispense with all the Federal troops you can spare, and use your utmost efforts, by kindness and militia force, to keep down Indian troubles and side issues that draw away men, means, transportation, and attention from the main vital question that seems to threaten and overshadow all our hopes and happiness. In the mean time, Governor, I will use the little force I have, not only in the front, but also in Colorado, so as to do all they can to sustain you and your people in their devoted efforts to lay the foundations of a new State, and add another star to our beloved country.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your obedient servant,
S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *May 9, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding Military District of Colorado :

COLONEL : I have the honor to report that I arrived at this post last evening ; will assume command to-day. I find the quarters in a very dilapidated condition ; will immediately go about repairing them as well as possible. The surgeon reports the absolute necessity of vegetables required for the health of the men ; would recommend that the commissary be instructed to immediately procure the same. I would like to receive from headquarters full and thorough instructions in regard to the course I shall adopt in reference to the Indians.

I understand that there are Cheyennes in the vicinity of this post, but have no information in regard to any depredations recently committed by them. I would respectfully suggest that I be allowed to

turn over to the ordnance officer at Denver all surplus ordnance stores at this post. I inclose a copy of a letter* received here, which, if the author will furnish his name as he promises, may be worthy of attention. Before acting in the matter I would desire instructions from yourself unless in case of an emergency.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Fort Lyon.

MILWAUKÈE, May 9, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK:

Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin, is the only force I have in the whole State of Iowa; it is stationed at Davenport, guarding 300 Sioux warriors, condemned, to whom 90 others are to be added in a few days. Of course it cannot be spared.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

If General Buell can be assigned please order him to report at Memphis, where I will leave instructions for him. I have seen General Allen. Arrangements for transportation satisfactory. I leave for Cairo in the first train. Colonel Stager is with me.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 41. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 10, 1864.

3. All cotton on the transports at this place will be taken off to make room for Government stores. No more sugar will be taken until all other Government stores are loaded. If transportation cannot be otherwise furnished for other commissary stores the sugar now on board will be taken off. All boats will be loaded to a draught of 5 feet. Captains of transports will be held strictly responsible for the execution of this order

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,

Commanding Detachment Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your note of inquiry directed to Captain Caldwell, acting assistant adjutant-general, Thirteenth Army Corps, is referred to me. I have the honor to inform you that the members of the

*Not found,

corps staff and of my personal staff, or so many of them as you may desire, will be pleased to assist you in the discharge of staff and other duty, and are accordingly instructed to report to you, temporarily, for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Middle Bayou, La., May 10, 1864.*

I. In accordance with orders from headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps the undersigned hereby assumes command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps in the field.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *May 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,

Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In pursuance of your directions of May 8, 1864, requiring me to act as commanding officer of the outposts for the twenty-four hours commencing at 9 a. m. May 9, 1864, and ending at 9 a. m. May 10, 1864, I have the honor to report that during that time I visited the outposts of the U. S. forces at this point, and found them well arranged, with one exception, and the men on duty attentive to their instructions.

The following is the course of a complete chain of cavalry pickets, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Red River, about 6 miles above town, and running thence to a point on Bayou Rapides, about 4 miles from town; thence to a point on the north side of Bayou Robert, about 5 miles from town; thence along Bayou Robert to a point on the Opelousas road, about 5 miles from town; thence in a northerly direction along a road to a point on the bank of the Red River, about 8 miles below town. An infantry picket of about 150 men is posted just in rear of the cavalry from Bayou Rapides to Bayou Robert, and thence to the Opelousas road. This last line, from Bayou Robert to the Opelousas road, is almost at right angles with the cavalry line. It is about 2 miles long, and being so scattered affords but little support to the advance line. They have been on duty there four or five days, and are separated from their command, the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

With the exception of a slight demonstration by the enemy on the line north of the Opelousas road and near the river, all was quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. MOORE,
Col., Comdg. First Brig., Fourth Div., 13th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY, *Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move General Grover's division before 2 o'clock to-night to a point 5 miles

below this place on the river road. General Grover will remain in command of the post. General Nickerson will take temporary command of the division. The brigade upon the opposite bank of the river will be relieved by 300 cavalry this evening, in order that it may join the division before it moves. Any details out from this division will be relieved by the First Division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General McMILLAN,
Commanding First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you at daylight in the morning to recommence the work you have been doing to-day, with the same officer and details. Sugar will be loaded before any cotton whatsoever is loaded. You will yourself notify the details of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General SMITH:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires to call your attention to the following facts: Your command was ordered to be in readiness to move yesterday. Notwithstanding this, your public property was not on your boats at a late hour to-day. You directed that no Government property should go on board your boats until your own public property was on board, which has caused great and unnecessary delay, because you did not put your public property on board yesterday. If it is necessary to destroy any public property now here, it will be because you fail to allow that property to go on board your boats, which are amply able to transport it. You will therefore be accountable for such destruction of public stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date I have to state that my command is and has been in readiness to move whenever called upon, day or night. I control my own boats, and will put my property on board when I please. If the boats you have had at this land-

ing during the last ten days had been used in the service of your country instead of being bartered to private speculators, you would have had no cause of complaint in this direction, but could have shipped in ample time all the public stores pertaining to your command. If you destroy any Government stores at this point, let the responsibility rest on your shoulders, who appropriated the transports in port for private purposes. This army knows well that I am not responsible for any of the mishaps that have occurred during this campaign.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH.

Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this p. m., the major-general commanding directs me to say that he regrets that an officer of your rank, experience, and deserved military reputation should use the language employed by you in that communication. He is confident that, upon reflection, you have already regretted language inadmissible in a junior to his commanding officer. Although his order should be sufficient without explanation, yet, from deference to your rank and character, the general directs me to say that no boats under his control "are bartered to private speculators;" that Government property exclusively is now being loaded upon the boats; that the transportation, exclusive of your own, is not sufficient to carry all the Government stores; that, therefore, you are required to furnish transportation for Government stores to the extent of your ability. If, from any erroneous impression that this transportation is to be used for private purposes, you fail to permit such transportation, the Government of the country will hold you responsible for the consequent loss. The commanding general has great pleasure in adding that, as you correctly state, you are in no respect responsible for any mishaps that may have happened upon this campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,

Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send 6 of your most reliable scouts to-night in the direction of, and as near as possible to, Cheneyville to obtain as much information as possible of the enemy. They will communicate through you to these headquarters immediately upon their return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,

Chief of Cavalry, &c. :

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you send 300 of your best cavalry across the river as early as possible this evening to relieve Colonel Molineux, who has been ordered to march before midnight. This brigade has been ordered to cross. It will therefore be necessary for the 300 cavalry to picket upon the opposite side, covering as large a front as the number of men will admit. Before the pontoon is taken up to-morrow you will send Captain Bunker to join this detachment of 300 men, to communicate with Fort De Russy. Captain Bunker will receive further instructions before he leaves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, La., May 10, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf :

MAJOR: Permit me to ask your attention to the fact that orders from the chief quartermaster are frequently sent to my quartermaster, which prevent me from exercising proper supervision of my command, and sometimes which are in conflict with orders received from the commanding general through the adjutant-general's office. It is as necessary for me to have control of the wagons of my command as it is to have control of the men, their equipments and horses. I am at present under orders to be ready to march at two hours' notice, yet my wagons are ordered away, necessitating unloading of stores so as to render compliance with the order impossible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

PORT HUDSON, *May 10, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BIRGE,

Baton Rouge :

My information yesterday, from persons I think trustworthy, was that there were not less than 1,800 camped near Clinton, and 500 or 600 divided between Bayou Sara and Jackson. Two companies were yesterday at Plains' Store. There is nothing satisfactory from Red River. It is yet blockaded above Fort De Russy. A courier got through yesterday with dispatches to New Orleans. Steele has lost his train, fought a severe battle on the 30th ultimo at Saline River, and fallen back to Little Rock.*

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Repeated by Birge to Levering.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 10, 1864.*

(Received Memphis, 13th.)

Major-General CANBY :

Will it be agreeable for me to serve with you ? Remember me in California. I know the troops and the State authorities of Arkansas. Have confidence in me and you will learn that fact when you get there. If you say yes, I will apply to the Secretary.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., *May 10, 1864.*

(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER, A. A. G., *Warrensburg, Mo. :*

Major Smith returned to Independence. Went as far east as Wellington ; found nothing. In obedience to orders of Brigadier-General Brown, regiment is concentrating at Pleasant Hill. Company B remained at Kansas City, Company E at Westport, Company G at Independence, Companies L and I in south part of sub-district, Company M temporarily at Snibar, Company A temporarily at Hickman Mills.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Hickman Mills, Mo., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Kansas City, Mo. :

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have parties out up both Blues, with strict instructions to the sergeants to by no means let his presence be known should he find evidences of the enemy, but to discover, if possible, his camp and strength, posting himself on the approaches to his camp, &c. Should there be, as reported, a camp southeast from Little Santa Fé, feel confident I will know all about it to-night or by night to-morrow. My scouts will remain until they have scoured all the country south and east of this post for 10 miles. They are notified of the presence of sergeant and party sent out by the colonel commanding Sunday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. JANES,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

If they are within reach from this post, look for something stirring by to-morrow's express.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., *May 10, 1864.*Capt. JAMES H. STEGER, A. A. G., *Warrensburg, Mo. :*

The following just received from Pleasant Hill, May 9, 1864 :

I received a dispatch from Captain Kingsbury last night at 11 o'clock, stating that 25 guerrillas crossed Osage last night. He has got a scout of 35 men out after them. Also a dispatch from Captain Norton, at Johnstown, at same time, that a party of 25 was seen coming north toward Pleasant Gap and Grand River. He has got all the men that have horses out after them.

E. P. ELMER.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FIRST CAVALRY, M. S. M.,
In the Field, La Fayette County, Mo., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS DOYLE,

Adjutant First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia:

ADJUTANT: I inclose herewith tri-monthly return for the 10th instant of the troops under my command, and forward this as supplemental thereto. On the 1st instant, I started from Mound Prairie Church, and marched toward Hopewell with Company A. Next morning was joined by Company G at Hopewell. With these two companies marched into the Sni Hills, west of the Texas Prairie, and on that and the following day scouted the country between Chapel Hill, Lone Jack, and Pink Hill. I sent an order to Captain Meredith on the 3d instant to scout the country thoroughly on the Tabo and Davis Creeks. The Captain of Company H was then at Mound Prairie Church. On the morning of the 4th, moved eastward with Companies A and G. Same day received an order for Company A to march to Warrensburg for duty. Next day arrived in the vicinity of Oakland Church with Company G, since which time Companies G and H have been scouting in the districts most frequented by bushwhackers in the eastern part of La Fayette County.

The commanding officer of Company G reports the average distance that his company has traveled for the past 10 days at 78 miles. The commanding officer of Company H reports for his company 54 miles. The scouting has been done principally mounted. On the evening of the 3d instant, 2 bushwhackers, Wilkile and Gann, robbed the stage and killed a soldier who was a passenger near Palo Bridge. His name was John Foster, private in Captain Eli Hughes' Company, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was found by Lieutenant Groomer some half or three-fourths of a mile from where he was taken from the stage. His face and head was badly mutilated. These two are the only bushwhackers I have heard of in this part of the country for the past ten days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. MULLINS,

Major First Cav., Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Detachment.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT NINTH CAVALRY, M. S. M.,

Fayette, Mo., May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,

Commanding District of North Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the privilege of purchasing and keeping fire-arms and ammunition is greatly abused by the rebel citizens of Chariton, Howard, Boone, and Callaway Counties. While some of the rebels in these counties, actuated by different motives, profess themselves entirely devoted to the Government, the remainder are as bitter in their hatred and as hostile now as ever. Under the pretext of defending their families and homes against marauders, they have all supplied themselves with arms. The guerrillas seldom molest such men, and when they do, the visit is regarded rather an honor than a disturbance. At the same time it is almost impossible for Union men outside of military posts to keep fire-arms of any description. They are now being continually robbed, while the rebel citizens remain unmolested, both by Federal troops and guerrillas.

Last summer while stationed in Fayette I was informed by several rebel citizens of Howard County that they would cheerfully assist in ridding the county of 5 or 6 horse-thieves who were molesting them, but that they would not fight Jackman, "he being a regular Confederate officer." A good many of the rebel citizens are careful to report guerrillas, but never when there is an opportunity to capture them. As an instance of the sincerity of these men I give the following: Last fall I administered the oath of allegiance to a rebel, and within six hours sent a sergeant in disguise to his house, who received the kindest treatment and was presented with the only arms the rebel had, a navy revolver, with the remark that if he could advance the cause of the Southern Confederacy with it, he was more than welcome to it. An hour after the sergeant returned, the rebel reported to me he had been abused and robbed by a band of guerrillas too strong for him to resist. Again, when all the citizens are allowed to carry arms, it is impossible for the troops to recognize guerrillas when they see them, for the guerrillas of North Missouri carry no guns now, and have no particular uniform, and only assemble when it suits their convenience. On certain contingencies the rebels of North Missouri will resist even now the Federal Government. They are all well armed and, I doubt not, secretly organized, and are able to give us much trouble. I therefore respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of disarming all the citizens of North Missouri. The Union men cannot keep arms, and even if they could, the vilest traitor could easily prove himself more loyal than the staunchest Unionist, if such proof depended on the number of votes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. LEONARD,

Major Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

DANVILLE, MO., May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk,
Commanding North Missouri:

I have the honor to report that I have reliable information of 3 well-armed rebels having been seen two or three different times in the vicinity of Williamsburg, Callaway County. The last time they were seen was on the evening of the 7th. Their chief is said to be a stranger by the name of Frig. I also have notice of one Miller, who is a good Union man, living 1 mile south of Williamsburg, having been robbed of 3 horses prior to the 7th. A good Union man of this town was in Portland, Callaway County, recently, who was told that Ramsey and Brisco were in that neighborhood, with many others. These are 2 noted desperadoes.

General, I report this at the request I received of you, through James T. Beach, of Saint Joseph, Mo., and it will be a pleasure to me to give you any and all information which I may hear from time to time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. A. THOMPSON,

President Danville Council, U. L. A.

LEAVENWORTH, *May 10, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT LEAVENWORTH:

SIR: The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, are advised that trespassers are committing very considerable damage upon the Delaware lands. This is for the purpose of requesting that such military force may be placed upon these lands as will be sufficient to protect them from such trespass.

Very respectfully,

SAM. A. STINSON,
Attorney and Director for Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Div.

PAOLA, KANS., *May 10, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Company I, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, 40 rank and file, under a lieutenant, is here unarmed, but doing good service. Companies K and L I know nothing about.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, Kans., May 10, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Commanding, First Brigade, Fort Scott, Kans.:

COLONEL: I inclose a telegram received from General Curtis in regard to a block-house and additional troops at Humboldt. You will carry out his views by removing all but one company from Pleasant Grove to Humboldt, and if you think it advisable remove Captain Kendall's company, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteers, there also, and take measures to complete the block-house as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,

Fort Gibson, C. N., May 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,

Commanding Department:

The enemy has not moved back this way yet. My commands are still after them. Captain Anderson had a skirmishing fight on the 8th above Maysville. He had 2 men wounded, 1 badly. Killed 6 of the enemy. Refugees are coming in from Northwestern Texas. Nearly all the Texas Rangers have started in. Rivers here falling. In reference to the purchase of ponies, but very few good ones can be got here. I would want about 1,000 stout, first-class ponies, about 14 hands high, and to bear close inspection. The Osages have many, and there are many in Kansas. I should have them at the earliest possible moment. There is grass. Could you buy them? I could send up to Kansas for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 10, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE W. HAWKINS,

Comdg. Detachment Co. B, Camp Collins, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to instruct you that upon the arrival at Camp Collins of Company F, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, you will turn over to the commanding officer such Government property at the camp as does not pertain to your company, and will, with all of your detachment, proceed to Denver, and report at these headquarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 10, 1864.

G. S. BENSON, Esq.,

Chairman Idaho Emigrant Meeting, Shakopee:

SIR: In reply to your communication of 9th instant, I beg leave to state that I have no knowledge, official or otherwise, of the arrangements, if any such have been made, for an escort to emigrants for Idaho on the part of the Government. A column of troops from this district will leave Camp Pope, on the Minnesota River, 25 miles above Fort Ridgely, on or about 28th instant, under the lead of Colonel Thomas, of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, to join Brigadier-General Sully's immediate command at a point designated on the Missouri River, to operate against the hostile Sioux, who are reliably reported to have concentrated in force below Fort Berthold, for the purpose of resisting the advance of the U. S. forces into their country, and to attack steamers or emigrant parties who are proceeding overland through their country to Idaho.

The column from this side will be of sufficient strength to protect any parties who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to reach the Missouri River. After the Indians shall have been met and routed, General Sully's instructions from Major-General Pope require him to advance as far as the Yellowstone and clear the country of hostile savages. The point of crossing of the Missouri will depend upon contingencies connected with the expedition, which cannot be foreseen, and upon the course taken by the main body of the Indians after they shall have experienced a defeat. To your last inquiry, whether I would "think it advisable for 250 well-armed emigrants, under thorough and strict discipline, under a competent leader, to attempt the journey without an escort," I answer emphatically, no! Such a force would, in my opinion, be utterly insufficient to meet and repel the assaults which would inevitably be made upon them by a force of savage warriors more than ten times its superior in numbers.

The avowed determination of these great prairie bands is, as I have already stated, to close all the avenues of emigration through their country, and they will resort to every treacherous and bloody means to effect it, and I would advise no party less in number than 1,000 of well-equipped and reliable men to attempt a passage in advance of the expeditionary column of Brigadier-General Sully. After the enemy shall have been routed and severely punished, as they surely will be should they meet the troops in battle, as is

altogether probable, a comparatively small force will be able to traverse their country without serious danger. I have no information relative to the movements or intentions of Captain Fisk.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864—3.45 p. m.

(Received 14th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Cairo, Ill.* :

General Grant designated particular regiments in the Department of Missouri to be sent down the Mississippi, but I do not know what they were. It is hardly to be presumed that General Rosecrans obeyed the order. The Indiana militia are ordered to Nashville; five regiments of Illinois to Columbus, and five to Memphis. The Iowa militia, as fast as organized, will be sent, to Helena, or any other point you may designate. There are nine companies of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry at Alton without horses. They can act as infantry. Order them where you please, and I will telegraph to Governor Yates that they obey your orders. Please ascertain from him about his militia, and use them as you deem best. The Ninth Iowa Cavalry was ordered some time ago from Saint Louis to Little Rock. I cannot ascertain whether it has started. Ask General Rosecrans and hurry it up. Grant has had very severe fighting, but is still successful.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., May 11, 1864.

(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

Information from below indicates that Arkansas is at present the seat of danger. I propose to concentrate as large a force as I can from the garrisons of Memphis and Helena to strengthen the line of the Arkansas River. Can Rosecrans replace any troops withdrawn by troops from Missouri? They will be more useful in defending this department than they will be in the State. I find fragments of McPherson's corps are still on the river and should be sent to him. A regiment of General A. J. Smith's division is in this neighborhood, and if Sherman consents to my retaining this division I will order it to join. How soon can the new State troops be available for service in garrisons on the Mississippi, and what number? I will see the senior naval officer on this station this morning, and will leave for Memphis this morning.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1864—3.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, *Cairo, Ill.* :

You are authorized by the Secretary of War to order, in his name, through General Rosecrans, any troops from the Department of Mis-

souri which, in your judgment, may be available for duty elsewhere, and General Rosecrans is directed to obey any such orders as you may issue.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, May 11, 1864.
(Received 9 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The payment of the men transferred from the army to the navy is delayed by irregularities in their papers, and as there is a pressing necessity for monitors to re-enforce Admiral Porter, I have, in your name, directed the paymaster to pay the amounts found to be substantially due and correct the errors hereafter. I will leave at 12 m. for Red River on a fast boat, which Captain Pennock is sending down, touching at Memphis, Helena, and Vicksburg.

E. R. S. CANBY.

CAIRO, ILL., May 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I received your telegram requesting me to meet you at Cairo at 2.30 p. m. yesterday, and left upon the steamer at 5 o'clock. Presuming that you would not leave until the arrival of the boat from Memphis, I did not telegraph you. Upon my arrival I found, much to my regret, that you had just left. As I cannot at present leave Saint Louis for more than a day or two, I shall return to-night. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of making Vicksburg the depot for subsistence stores for troops upon the Red River. They now draw from New Orleans, and as I furnish a large portion of the stores, much additional cost in transportation accrues. I shall be pleased to afford you every assistance in my power to supply the troops of your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. HAINES,
Col., Aide-de-Camp, and Commissary of Subsistence.

CAIRO, ILL., May 11, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 12.30 p. m., 12th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Canby started south at 1 p. m. Steamer Superior arrived from Red River. She was hit by 6 shells from a battery up Red River and badly riddled. Two men killed and 17 wounded. Soldiers on board silenced battery. Superior brings New Orleans papers of 3d. No news of interest.

ANSON STAGER.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 1. } May 11, 1864.

Under the authority of the War Department General Orders, No. 192, May 7, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the

Military Division of West Mississippi. Until the headquarters of the division are established, reports and returns from the Department of the Gulf will be addressed to the care of the commanding officer at Vicksburg, and from the Department of the Arkansas to the care of the commanding officer at Helena, Ark.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
Off Alexandria, La., May 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, Alexandria, La. :

GENERAL : Colonel Wilson called to see me this morning and seemed to think the navy were relaxing their exertions above. There is really nothing that can be done to the Carondelet until the water rises. The channel in which she lies is a cut channel, in the shape of an S, and when the bottom of a vessel is wedged in it there is no use attempting to haul her through; only water can help us, and we want but 1 foot of that to get every vessel through. It would be paying a very poor compliment to Colonel Bailey to suppose him incapable of supplying the desired quantity in one or two days. I am as anxious as yourself to see the vessels all through, and though I have every confidence in the zeal and ability of the officers in command, I would give all my personal attention up there, but am laid up with a complaint that perfectly prostrates me when I ride on horseback or move about; still I know every hour what is going on and give directions accordingly.

Don't suppose because the vessels seem quiet that nothing is being done; everything is being done that can be. I hope you will look this matter patiently in the face. I am sure that Colonel Bailey will have every vessel through in two days, and though you are pressed for forage, two days will really amount to nothing, and any loss we might sustain in horses up to that time would be nothing in comparison to the loss of one of those vessels. If we have met with reverses above, the rescue of this fleet from its peculiar position will redeem the past. You must have seen the tendency of the Northern press to cavil at our movements out here, and they cannot help but admit, if we succeed, that amidst our troubles the best piece of engineering ever performed in the same space of time has been accomplished under difficulties the rebels deemed insurmountable. Now, general, I really see nothing that should make us despond. You have a fine army, and I shall have a strong fleet of gun-boats to drive away an inferior force in our front. We can by making a united effort open the river when we please. I feel that the country is so abundant in grass and clover just now that there can be no real danger to the stock.

I feel that you are extremely anxious to move; so I am to get the boats down, and I am sure you will agree [with] me when I say that there would be tremendous excitement throughout the country if the vessels are not all brought over, which will certainly be done with 8 inches more of water, which there will be no difficulty in getting. The water is rising in the river below (the backwater from the Mississippi, which extends now to this place), the water rising here. I hope, sir, you will not let anything divert you from the attempt to get these vessels all through safely, even if we have to stay here and eat

mule meat. There are some here who would not care if gun-boats, horses, and everything are left behind, as long as they could get away, but as they have none of the responsibilities resting on your shoulders and on mine, I hope they may not meet with any attention. I feel that we are doing a splendid thing, and I want to see it carried through without an accident to a single vessel. Please excuse my long dispatch,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

ALEXANDRIA, May 11, 1864.

Admiral PORTER :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. I have never entertained for a moment the thought of abandoning any portion of the fleet, and my only anxiety is not to move from this post, but to do all that can be done to expedite the release of the vessels. Our men are at work very hard, many of them (as last night, for instance) in the water the whole night. They have been thus employed now for nearly two weeks, night and day, and they complained very bitterly when the men of the navy appeared to be doing nothing to effect the release of their own ships. It was on account of complaints of this character that I requested Colonel Wilson to wait upon you this morning. It is not impossible that there may be persons connected with the army who are interested only for their own welfare, and care but little for the interests of the Government; but you may be assured that such considerations will not influence in any respect whatever the command of the army.

We shall not leave this post until the vessels are released. Thus far the representations to the Northern press are most likely made by men who ran away from the scene of action. When men fail to do their duty they are most anxious to justify it by partial representations of facts. Do not entertain any doubt at all that, when the country understands the truth in regard to this expedition, whatever regrets they may feel as to its results, they will not cast serious reproach upon any person connected with it; but even should it be otherwise, it will not disturb me. I appreciate the magnitude as well as the importance of the labor in which we are now engaged, and doubt not its entire success. No efforts of mine shall be wanting to produce that result. I am very glad to see by the Secretary's letter, a copy of which you inclosed to me last night, that the detention of General Smith's forces on this line beyond the time when he supposed he was at liberty to leave us has been approved.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 110. }

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., May 11, 1864.

I. The Twenty-fifth New York Battery, having been relieved from duty with the Thirteenth Army Corps, will rejoin the First Division.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory :

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 1. } *Middle Bayou, La., May 11, 1864.*

* * * * *

II. In addition to the members of the corps staff, who have kindly consented to aid me with their services during the march, the following officers are announced on duty at these headquarters :

Capt. Bluford Wilson, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. James G. Milligan, provost-marshal.

Capt. Patrick B. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. F. X. Cottin, Fifty-eighth Illinois, aide-de-camp.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler :

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *May 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division :

GENERAL : Your welcome note by Captain —— reached me yesterday. It brought good tidings—you bring forage. Your position near Fort De Russey gives us a new base accessible from the Mississippi River. You should fortify your position and avail yourself of the protection of the gun-boats. We have been building a dam here for several days to float our gun-boats over ; six are substantially over, five remain to be got over. If, according to report for several days, we move down on the right bank of Red River, the enemy will probably offer us battle on his own ground. In such an event, of course, you will do all in your power to assist us. There is some talk, however, this morning of our moving down the left bank to your position.

I have been desperately sick for seven or more days, but am getting better.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF, OFFICE CHIEF OF CAV.,
Alexandria, La., May 11, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR : I desire to send 3 or 4 scouts for information of the enemy near Wilson's Landing, the men to move down on the other side of the river, and one I wish to send is the man Simmons, who guided Captain Bunker's party to and from Fort De Russey. Please advise me whether Simmons' services will be required for other duty before to-morrow night. I think there are other men among the Louisiana scouts who can safely take a party through to Fort De Russey. Please answer as soon as possible, as I wish to send the men to-night.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 26. } *Little Rock, Ark., May 11, 1864.*

I. The Department of Arkansas is divided into districts as follows :

District of Little Rock, to include the line of posts from Pine Bluff to Dardanelle, and along the railroad from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, U. S. Volunteers, commanding ; headquarters at Little Rock, Ark.

District of Eastern Arkansas, to consist of the post of Helena, and such other points in the eastern tier of counties of the State as are now or may hereafter be occupied, Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, U. S. Volunteers, commanding ; headquarters at Helena, Ark.

District of the Frontier, to include that portion of the State, west of Dardanelle and the Indian Territory, recently transferred to this Department by General Orders, No. 164, current series, from the War Department, Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer, U. S. Volunteers, commanding ; headquarters at Fort Smith, Ark.

II. Commanders of divisions and detachments will make to district headquarters all reports and returns required by existing orders and regulations. District commanders will make the necessary returns, &c., to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 11, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff :

Send the detachments and ambulances to Little Rock as you recommended. Give the officer in command such instructions as he may require.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*Organization of the troops in the District of Little Rock, Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding, May 11, 1864.**

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

50th Indiana.
29th Iowa.
33d Iowa.
9th Wisconsin.
28th Wisconsin.

Second Brigade.

43d Illinois.
43d Indiana.
36th Iowa.
40th Iowa.
77th Ohio.
27th Wisconsin.

Third (Cavalry) Brigade.

4th Arkansas.
1st Iowa.
1st Missouri.
3d Missouri.

Artillery.

3d Illinois, Battery A.
2d Missouri, Battery E.
25th Ohio Battery.

* As announced in Special Orders, No. 100, of that date, from headquarters Department of Arkansas. The senior field officer of each brigade to command.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST.

First Brigade.

18th Illinois.
 54th Illinois.
 61st Illinois.
 12th Michigan.
 8d Minnesota.
 57th U.S. Colored Troops.

Second Brigade.

2d Arkansas.
 62d Illinois.
 106th Illinois.
 126th Illinois.
 22d Ohio.

Third (Cavalry) Brigade.

3d Arkansas.
 10th Illinois.
 2d Missouri.
 8th Missouri.

Artillery.

2d Missouri, Battery D.
 5th Ohio Battery.
 11th Ohio Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

18th Illinois.
 1st Indiana.
 5th Kansas.
 7th Missouri.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Eleventh Mo. Cav., Comdg. Post of Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: I deem it proper to inform you that, owing to the reverses met by General Steele's army, I consider it likely that the enemy, flushed with victory, will cut off his communication again to harass his various outposts. I may deem it best for you to evacuate Batesville, and should you find it necessary to do so fall back upon this point. For this reason I consider it right that you should be ready to move here at any moment.

Be wary of the enemy; keep advised of his movements; he may not cross Little Red, but I feel certain that he will, and that we will have warm work before long. Kirby Smith is an enterprising general and no sluggard. When you evacuate, if compelled to do so, let it only be either in view of the approach of largely superior numbers and secretly, or after repulsing the enemy by day, work out in the night, leaving your lights hung to deceive him. Try and avoid letting the enemy steal a march on you.

Press every serviceable horse in the country and send them down here to the district quartermaster. Mares are now included in cavalry service. Ponies are not. I cannot adequately caution you against the enemy's movements. Your own shrewdness, enterprise, and daring must help you through. Don't be afraid to send very small parties of bold, self-reliant men to the southwest of where you are after knowledge of the enemy's movements, and keep me thoroughly advised of all that transpires. I will never surrender, and hope nothing will permit you to either. Better to perish with honor and glory than survive disgrace. Glod bless you, colonel, and stand up to the work for the flag General Washington bequeathed us.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. Dist.

HDQRS: COMPANY G, FIRST NEBRASKA CAVALRY,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 11, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northeastern Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from Lieut. Col. William Baumer, commanding First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, on the 1st of May I embarked on the steamer Raymond at the post of Jacksonport, with a detachment of the First Nebraska Cavalry, and proceeded to Devall's Bluff, Ark., at which place I arrived on the 2d of May, at 3 p. m., and reported to Colonel Geiger, commanding the post. After reporting I disembarked my command and went into bivouac camp, where we remained until noon of the 9th instant, when, according to orders from Colonel Geiger, I embarked on the Westmoreland steamer and the Pocahontas with my command, consisting of my own and the detachment of Captain Potts' First Nebraska Cavalry, of which I assumed command on arriving at the post of Devall's Bluff.

On the 10th instant I arrived at the post of Jacksonport in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, disembarked my command, and returned to camp. Two hours later Captain Potts, on the Pocahontas steamer, arrived at post and returned to camp also. While at the Bluff I caused the horses of my command to be grazed two hours every day on a prairie 1 mile distant from the Bluff, where the grass was abundant. My men were on duty every day, and while at the Bluff loaded the steamer Westmoreland.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. WEATHERWAX,
Captain, First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. Detach.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War directs that any orders issued by Major-General Canby, in his name, will be obeyed by you.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, *May 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Under the authority of instructions from the Secretary of War, I have the honor to request that from 4,000 to 6,000 infantry may be sent from the Department of the Missouri to report to me at Memphis, Tenn., at which place orders will meet them. They should be lightly equipped for service in the field.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 11, 1864*—8.15 p. m.
(Received 3 a. m., 12th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

The Ninth Iowa Cavalry will be sent immediately to Little Rock to report to General Steele, no matter what orders have heretofore been given to you. You will report daily to the Adjutant-General of the Army the position of this regiment till it leaves your department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *May 11, 1864.*
(Received 12.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Major-General Rosecrans is absent for a few days in Cincinnati. Your dispatch received relative to the Ninth Iowa Cavalry. The regiment, except two companies, is at Jefferson Barracks, and I have ordered it to proceed immediately to General Steele. The two absent companies now in Callaway County will be hurried forward.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *May 11, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Ninth Iowa Cavalry is in camp, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. General Rosecrans informs me that he detains it here by special telegraphic authority from General Grant.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

WESTERN DIVISION, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general in charge directs me to inform you that, in accordance with telegraphic instructions this day received from Lieutenant-General Grant, the Seventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers has been ordered to report for duty to the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri. The regiment is fully equipped so far as this bureau is concerned, being supplied with horses and horse equipments, but has not as yet received its arms, a part of its equipment over which the bureau has no control. Requisitions for arms for the regiment were forwarded, however, some time since, and they are daily expected to arrive.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. MONTGOMERY,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Owing to a large number of guerrillas last week, and on account of the Blue being so high that it was impossible for the wagons to cross, it has been almost impossible for all our troops to concentrate at Pleasant Hill. Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd, however, starts to-day. I have issued orders for the most of the scouting hereafter to be done on foot. I think if I am allowed to keep, say, 15 men of each company constantly in the brush on foot, and occasionally cavalry scouts out at the same time, I will yet succeed in ridding the country of all enemies. We work, however, under many disadvantages; our uniforms are the same as theirs, and when we have to wait to give signals, bushwhackers are soon out of sight in the brush. I should like to have some designating mark or badge, that our own troops can be known at first sight. I have issued circulars to all commanding officers to keep at least 15 men on foot from each squadron, carrying from three to seven days' rations. If to be gone more than five days, they will take a pack animal with them. The greatest care must be taken or some of our own men will be killed. I have also sent new "hailing words" for footmen, both questions and answers very short.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose original papers* captured by Colonel Phelps in an engagement on Richland a few days since, as follows, viz: Commission of Governor of Missouri to Ralph Smith, captain on the general staff corps; Special Orders, No. 24, District of Arkansas (rebel), Camden, March 28, 1864; General Orders, Nos. 11 and 14, headquarters Missouri State Guard (rebel); Special Orders, No. 185, paragraph 18, headquarters Trans-Mississippi, and general and special orders and letters from headquarters camp Cabell's and Lewis' battalions. These papers are all of recent date and throw some light upon the design of the rebels for the coming summer, and the attention of the general commanding is called to them for this reason.

Twelve or fifteen thousand dollars in Missouri State warrants were also captured and are now at these headquarters. I have not sent it forward, for the reason that it is not Confederate money, and think the best disposition to make of it is to burn it, but will hold it until I receive instructions from headquarters. Company B, Second Artillery, has not yet reported. The veterans are absent. I could use more force to great advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK :

The following dispatch has been received from the President of the United States :

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Complaints are coming to me of disturbances in Carroll, Platte, and Buchanan Counties. Please ascertain the truth ; correct what is wrong and telegraph me.
A. LINCOLN.

Report at once by telegraph to these headquarters full reply to above.

By order of Major-General Pleasanton :

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN,
Commanding District of South Kansas :

DEAR GENERAL : Yours of the 8th instant is just received, and I have fully indorsed and sent it to General Rosecrans, urging its accomplishment. He telegraphs me :

Brown is advised and alive to the business of taking care of all rebels who come to his district.

You see by this he is confident. He also says :

We expect to disperse them, destroy them.

Still we hear of General Brown's fuss with negroes, and nothing of his catching rebels who we know have marched deliberately up through his district. The trouble is, every rebel sympathizer in Missouri tries to prevent a cordial, united effort, on the ground that our troops are all Kansas jayhawkers, and "keep your own side" is evidently the general feeling of commanders on your border, with some honorable exceptions. Then there is a mean indifference on the part of copperhead officers as to what is the consequence to exterior commands if they can coax rebels to be quiet in Missouri.

The best way is to encourage the militia by every means in our power to organize and take position with us. For this purpose I have called on the Governor and the Secretary of War to have them mobilized, armed, and equipped, and turned out as far as necessary, just as they are in Missouri, Illinois, and other Western States. If we can get the militia so arranged we can strike the rebels somewhere, and if you hear of them in force I hope you will strike anywhere in your vicinity, without regard to department lines, which were certainly never made to screen rebels. Especially if Quantrill can be spied out, he should be. Great efforts should be made for this purpose, and if he can be found let him be slaughtered, if we have to violate all the department boundaries this side of hell itself. I am not the man to have the murderer of my son prowling about my lines with impunity, and hope to God, general, you will exert all your ingenuity to discover his hiding place and crush the villain and outlaw.

I can get no accession to my force till the terrible battles now pending are over. That is obvious. I expect two companies will arrive at Riley in a day or two. I can then send a company to Larned. Indeed, I have already ordered Captain Dunlap's company to move, leaving employes and recruits to take care of Riley. When the companies from Nebraska arrive I will send one or both to your district.

Have the employes at Fort Scott enrolled, and have them drill every Saturday afternoon. I have some things published on purpose to keep the militia sensible of pending danger. It is the only way to have them ready to help, and without them we could not mass a regiment, as I have informed the honorable the Secretary of War. This kind of watchful care and attention on our part is appreciated by friends and foes, and helps to guard the people of Kansas against the terrible surprises and disasters that have heretofore destroyed her towns and crimsoned her prairies.

You see, therefore, I have already been anticipating your ideas in the main by pressing the use of the militia and pressing the dangers and gathering scoundrels on the attention of General Rosecrans. When I first came here I received cordial letters from Brown, while I answered in the same spirit, urging him to heartily co-operate with you, but since the rebels commenced moving into his district, and for some time past, I never get a word from him, and not much from General Rosecrans. I fear the negro occupies the attention of the former, and the great M. V. fair the attention of the latter. Mean time, in all courtesy and propriety, let us do our utmost, and, courtesy or not, crush rebel nests before the vipers hatch. The news seems favorable from the East, but this is a great day of trial and I tremble for my country.

Truly, your friend and comrade,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ELEVENTH KANSAS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Lawrence, May 11, 1864.

Captain HAMPTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scouting party which I sent out to Council Grove several days ago returned this morning, with information that a party of 6 were seen on the Santa Fé road about ten days ago, going southward, and supposed by the citizens to be bushwhackers; also that a party of 13 had been seen south of Emporia, about two weeks ago, representing themselves to be deserters from the rebel army. No further clue could be obtained of either party, although much apprehension was felt by the people of those localities in regard to them. I could hear of no depredations having been committed by them. The fears of the people are that they may be part of a force now scattered, but preparing to concentrate and make a descent upon some defenseless portion of the western part of the State. I shall send out scouting parties immediately to watch them as closely as possible.

I am, respectfully, yours,

EDMUND G. ROSS,
Major, Commanding Post.

CAIRO, ILL., May 12, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the necessary arrangements have been made for the prompt transmission of dispatches between this department and the force in the Trans-Mississippi Department. A competent cipher operator accompanies the general. Captain Fuller, of Memphis, has gone down the river with General Canby to station careful men at different points to forward dispatches by the most expeditious route. Captain Fuller will return here and give his personal attention to the business. General Canby expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement. All items of interest received at this point will be forwarded to you in advance of other parties. If no further orders for me at this point, I desire your permission to return to my post.

Respectfully,

ANSON STAGER,
Colonel and Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

CAIRO, ILL., May 12, 1864.

(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Steamer Kennett arrived this morning from New Orleans. Newspaper correspondent at Natchez, under date of May 5, says steamers which left Alexandria Monday, May 2, report no fighting of consequence up to that date. Small Confederate force had appeared on north side river, firing into our troops. The contemplated dam at falls, it is now believed, will not be built. Gun-boats will have to wait for rise in stream. A rebel battery had made its appearance at Fort De Russey and sunk steamer Emma. Rebels burned large quantity cotton. Admiral Porter's flag-ship is at mouth of Red River. Re-enforcements are passing up to Alexandria. Nothing else of interest.

A. STAGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General CANBY, *Cairo:*

Dispatch just received from General Steele, dated Little Rock, May 4. A large number of wagons and animals were destroyed in his retreat, and his main want now is transportation. He thinks the Washita River is the best line for future operations against the rebels in Louisiana and Southern Arkansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Memphis, May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have been able to learn nothing late or definite of General Steele's command since leaving Cairo, but shall touch at Helena and the mouth of Red River in the hope of getting news of him. Arrange-

ments have been made for sending forward the supplies that he may need, and General Washburn has been charged with the duty of aiding him in keeping open his communications with the Mississippi if they should be endangered. Steele has been instructed to concentrate his force as much as possible, to abandon all points not essential in the object of holding the line of the Arkansas, and to be in readiness for offensive movements. I have ordered some small detachments from General A. J. Smith's division to join the division, and will relieve the detachments of McPherson's corps now with Smith. Engineer officers are needed in the Department of the Gulf, and I request that 2 may be ordered to report to me. The cavalry of that department needs an efficient head. I know of no one in the department that I can assign to it. Can one be ordered to report to me?

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Division of the Mississippi:

I was very much gratified by the receipt of your telegram of the 8th, and obliged for the suggestion it contained. I will send back as soon as possible the detachments of McPherson's corps now with Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. I have ordered the detachments from his division now absent to join him at once, and with these and other troops that I am able to gather as I go down, will be able to relieve the others as soon as I reach Red River.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 175. } Washington, May 12, 1864.

* * * * *

12. Capt. De Witt Clinton, additional aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the general court-martial instituted in Special Orders, No. 122, March 19, 1864, from this office, as soon as he completes the trial of any case which may have been commenced before the court, and will report in person for duty to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
On board Dispatch-Boat Wilson, May 12, 1864.

Captain PRICHETT, U. S. Navy,
Comdg. District, &c., mouth of Red River:

SIR: Will you do me the favor to communicate to General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, and to General Buford, at Helena, any information that you obtain in relation to movements of the

enemy that have for their object the obstruction of the navigation of White River, or the interruption of General Steele's communications with the Mississippi. Please advise bearers of dispatches or other persons having charge that all official communications from the Department of Arkansas for Major-General Sherman or for me be forwarded to the care of the commanding officer at Vicksburg, Miss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 1. } *On board Dispatch Str. Wilson, May 12, 1864.*

1. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, is charged with the duty of keeping open the communication with Major-General Steele's command in the Department of Arkansas, and is authorized to employ for this purpose any part of the force now stationed, or that may hereafter be stationed, at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., or Helena, Ark.

2. All troops belonging to the division of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will be sent as soon as possible to the headquarters of that division, at Alexandria, La., reporting at Vicksburg, Miss., for orders before proceeding below that point.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 2. } *On board Dispatch Str. Wilson, May 12, 1864.*

1. All transports containing troops or supplies for the mouth of White River will report at Vicksburg before proceeding below that point.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 3. } *On board Dispatch Str. Wilson, May 12, 1864.*

The transportation belonging to the division of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will be sent, as soon as possible, to Alexandria, La., reporting at Vicksburg, Miss., before proceeding farther.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 5. } *On board Dispatch Str. Wilson, May 12, 1864.*

* * * * *
2. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, will detach a command of 200 men for temporary service at the mouth of White River. The commanding officer will be

selected, and, in addition to the ordinary duties of post commander, will be instructed to render any assistance that may be necessary to the naval commander at that station.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
Off Alexandria, La., May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I find myself unable to move to-day without great pain, and in consequence have ordered Lieut. Commander T. O. Selfridge, commanding U. S. S. Osage, to take upon himself the duties of fleet captain. He will have all the authority I possess to carry on duty. If Colonel Bailey wants anything done he will please call on Captain Selfridge, who will be with the upper vessels until they are over. Any requisitions made on Captain Selfridge will be attended to the same as if made on me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: The army moves to-morrow direct for Simsport. The naval fleet has passed the rapids safely. The army is in good condition and spirits, and hope to meet the enemy on the way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
U. S. Transport Mittie Stevens, May 12, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: As Major-General McClernand is too feeble at present to attempt any business whatever, he has desired me to address you this communication. Having been informed that Brig. Gen. F. H. Warren is at or near Fort De Russey with a detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps, he desires that whatever orders be deemed necessary be communicated from General Banks' headquarters direct to General Warren. In case he and his command join the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps at present commanded by General Lawler, General Warren will be the senior officer present for duty.

I have the honor to be, major, your most obedient servant,

J. B. GORSUCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
J. Stern's Plantation, May 12, 1864—12.45 a. m.

General LAWLER,

Commanding Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you order Landram's division of your command, re-enforced by two good regiments, to press forward to this point at once. It is of the utmost importance that Colonel Landram's command reach here as soon as possible. On his arrival Colonel Landram will report to these headquarters for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., May 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,

Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

The commanding general directs that the troops and transportation of your command on the other side of the river be at once withdrawn to this side.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,

Comdg. U. S. Forces, near Fort De Russy :

GENERAL : The naval fleet have passed the rapids safely. The army moves toward Marksville to-morrow ; we shall probably attack the enemy about 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. There are about 2,000 cavalry on north bank of river under Liddell and Harrison, main body on south bank under Taylor. The commanding general directs that you move with vigor upon the rear of the enemy upon either bank of the river. Your judgment and information may advise keeping near the gun-boats, if you move on any force superior to your own.

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,

Comdg. Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs that you move at 7 o'clock in the morning, in accordance with verbal instructions given you this evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold yourself in readiness to move at any moment after 11 a. m. to-morrow, in accordance with verbal instructions given you this evening. An aide-de-camp will notify you of the moment to start.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—It is understood by the general that when you move, you strike the river road by the nearest route from your present position.

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 12, 1864.*

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Yours of 27th of April received this moment. We are working, we will work, but Banks and Steele have been defeated. Little Rock is threatened; unless help comes, all will be lost. We want energetic men, earnest patriots to guide, and more soldiers. We need protection now, or will be lost.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Governor of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
On board Dispatch-Boat Wilson, off Memphis, May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. Dist. of West Tennessee, Memphis:

GENERAL: It is of the utmost importance that Major-General Steele's communication with the Mississippi River should be kept open, and under the authority of my instructions from the War Department the commanding general of the District of West Tennessee is charged with aiding in the accomplishment of this duty, and is authorized to employ any part of the force now or hereafter to be stationed at Columbus, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., or Helena, Ark., that may, in his judgment, be necessary for this purpose.

It is contemplated that a sufficient force of the Iowa and Wisconsin militia will soon report for duty at the points on the Mississippi River to enable a considerable portion of the force now at those points to be employed on this duty. All transports carrying troops or supplies for Major-General Steele's command will be instructed to report to you at this place for orders before proceeding below, and you are desired to give notice in advance, if possible, of the sailing of any transports to the naval commander, at the mouth of White River, in order that arrangements may be made for convoying them up that river if it should be necessary.

Major-General Steele will be requested to advise with you directly in relation to his wants and the extent to which assistance from you will be needed. Should any official communications from Major-General Steele addressed to General Sherman or to myself be received you are authorized to open them, and take such measures in relation to them as in your judgment the interests of the service may require. Please advise me as frequently and as fully as you can in relation to everything of military interest within your command or along the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 12, 1864.

Major-General F. STEELE :

Supplies of transportation have been ordered and are now on the way to you. Major-General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, has been charged with the duty of aiding to keep open your communications with the Mississippi. It is supposed that you will have no trouble between Devall's Bluff and Little Rock. Communicate directly with General Washburn, and advise him to what extent his assistance will be required upon this point and with reference to supplies. Concentrate your force as much as possible, and abandon all points not essential to the main object of holding the line of the Arkansas and keeping open your communication with the Mississippi, and be prepared to act offensively. Advise me as soon as possible of your condition and prospects and of your wants. If your communications are interrupted or threatened communicate by cipher everything that relates to movements, numbers, and supplies, and send copies of important reports by different routes. The extent of your wants is not fully known, but orders have been given to be prepared to meet them fully and at once. A new cipher will be sent to you as soon as it can be done safely.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1864.

Maj. J. A. LENNON,
Commanding Third Brigade :

MAJOR : The general commanding this division has been directed to picket the southwest, south, and east sides of the town, commencing on the Benton road. You will make the necessary details at once for outposts and patrol duty on this line from the cavalry under your command, and give your personal attention to proper disposition of the same. You will also direct your brigade officer of the day to report daily at 9 a. m. at these headquarters to secure co-operation with the infantry pickets.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 12, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, requiring a report of the approximate strength of the infantry and artillery of my division, and make the following report of the strength at different localities:

Command.	Station.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
12th Michigan Infantry	Little Rock	24	545	569
61st Illinois Infantry	do	26	304	430
54th Illinois Infantry	do	29	460	489
2d Arkansas Infantry	do	16	235	311
57th U. S. Infantry (colored)	do	20	398	388
Total infantry .....	.....	115	2,062	2,177
Detachment 5th Ohio Battery	Little Rock	1	47	48
Battery D, 3d Missouri Artillery <i>a</i>	do			
Total artillery .....	.....	1	47	48
22d Ohio Infantry	Brownsville, Ark	27	474	501
106th Illinois Infantry	do	15	400	415
Total infantry .....	.....	42	874	916
126th Illinois Infantry	Deval's Bluff	17	424	441
3d Minnesota Infantry	Pine Bluff	20	447	467
62d Illinois Infantry	do	28	578	606
18th Illinois Infantry	do	17	280	297
Total infantry .....	.....	65	1,305	1,370
5th Ohio Battery	Pine Bluff	1	80	81
11th Ohio Battery	do	3	126	129
Total artillery .....	.....	4	206	210

a Has never reported in Second Division.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, May 12, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

My scouts from the Saline bring me the information that the enemy are preparing crossings 7 miles below Mount Elba and at Long View; they have a bridge also at Jenkins' Ferry. I think they intend crossing the Saline with a large cavalry force. I am anxious to get in as much forage as I can, so that in case they should invest this post it will not be necessary to send out forage trains. With a view to that end, I request that the steamer Miller be ordered to report to my quartermaster for foraging purposes. Our horses are very much in need of hay; it is impossible to get anything of the kind here. I hope the quartermaster at Little Rock will be ordered to supply us.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, May 12, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General :*

SIR: My scouting parties have captured the following named, whom, with 3 sergeants and 10 privates, I have sent North this day, viz: Col. John E. Josey, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry; Lieut. Col. F. H. Turner, Ninth Missouri Infantry; Capt. S. G. Hanley, First Arkansas [Helena] Artillery; Capt. T. B. Collin, Sixth Texas Infantry; Capt. T. T. Edmundson, Mayes' Squadron; First Lieut. J. R. Jackson, Mayes' Squadron; First Lieut. James Blackburn, Cocke's regiment; Second Lieut. W. P. Warfield, Second Arkansas Infantry. They have also captured the following-named persons, whom I have retained here, under very strict guard, and shall await the instructions of Major-General Steele before disposing of them, viz: First Lieut. T. C. Casteel, First Arkansas Cavalry; First Lieut. J. H. Yerby, aide-de-camp to Dobbin; First Lieut. W. A. Thomas, First Arkansas Cavalry; Private T. Stoneman, First Arkansas Cavalry; Private T. A. Duails, First Arkansas Cavalry; Private J. G. Smith, First Arkansas Cavalry; Private F. H. Hogg, Morgan's regiment.

All these persons have violated the laws of war by making midnight thieving excursions to the plantations leased by the Government to peaceful citizens and stealing from them their horses, mules, and watches, money, clothing, and provisions. I have evidence that Lieutenant Casteel has more than once fired on unarmed boats; that he has had one white man named Hobbs killed, and two negroes; that he has had other negroes unmercifully whipped, and that all the others above named have been principals or accomplices in similar acts of crime and barbarity. These men have all been secreted, harbored, and encouraged by the people in this vicinity, and they have had to be hunted from their hiding places, and it has taken months to catch them. Now, if such men should be treated as prisoners of war and exchanged it is certain they would return to their former hiding places and practices.

They, with others, have stolen over 200 mules and horses since I have been in command, which led to my enforcing General Grant's retaliatory order. I respectfully suggest that the Secretary of War be applied to for an order to incarcerate these men at the Dry Tortugas, or in some Northern prison, until the close of the war. If I should desire to try these men, I have not in my command experienced officers who understand the laws of war and the powers and duties of military commissions. These cases [involve] delicate questions; moreover, it would be difficult to keep the witnesses here and to have all the proofs presented to the court. I have taken some time to consider these cases before making the above request.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 12, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,

A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark. :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have this day ordered he garrison at Batesville to evacuate that post and march to this

station. The country around Batesville for 60 miles is utterly destitute of forage, and the animals cannot be subsisted while out scouting. That portion of the country west of the line running through Black and White Rivers is so utterly exhausted that no enemy can subsist in it, and no enemy is to be found throughout it. By bringing the garrison of Batesville to this point I provide a strong guard for the stores now accumulating here when I send out expeditions, which necessarily have to be large in view of the fact that the enemy has about 1,500 men now encamped at Richwoods, in Saint Francis County, under command of General Adams, a former lawyer of Helena, Ark. This point is probably not in my district, but I hope I will not be blamed if I run down there and break up this rebel brigade.

With the forces I have I am good against 4,000 or 5,000 such troops as have occupied the country between White and Mississippi Rivers. Should the enemy move toward Clarendon, which I am well informed is their intention, they can be easily bagged by my forces falling on their rear and driving them on the neck of land between White and Cache Rivers. It is a common rumor among the citizens from southern part of Jackson and Saint Francis Counties that General Adams has come up for the purpose of taking the whole force of the enemy and as many conscripts as he can obtain to General Price's army. I give the report for what it is worth.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cav., Comdg. Dist.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,

Jacksonport, Ark., May 12, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,

A. A. G., Dept. of Ark., and 7th A. C., Little Rock:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the 4 enlisted men of Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Infantry, to wit, Henry H. Wackerly, William H. Fuller, David Nolf, and Samuel Garner, mentioned in my communication of March 7 as being held by the enemy for desertion, have finally been returned to me under parole and are now with their command. The men state that they were heavily chained and were frequently told they were to be shot, but that after the flag of truce under Colonel Rogan returned from these headquarters with my answer to General McRae he treated them more kindly, took off their chains, and they have finally been saved from a cruel and unjust death from a savage foe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regiment Nebraska Cav., Comdg. Dist.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 12, 1864.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,

President United States:

Major-General Rosecrans is absent for a few days at Cincinnati. Your dispatch received in reference to disturbances in Carroll,

Platte, and Buchanan Counties. Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding that district, telegraphs as follows:

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., May 12, 1864.

The President of the United States may be assured that there is less disturbance in Carroll, Putnam, and Buchanan Counties, in this State, than at any previous time during the rebellion. The citizens of this district are very generally engaging earnestly in their legitimate pursuits. I wish the President would give us the source of information he has received.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 12, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding, in the Field, Ark., via Cassville, Mo.:

If you fall back from your present position toward Forsyth the force at Berryville, or on the road leading to Berryville, must be increased at least by two squadrons. Major Hart says the grazing is very good on Huzza and Sugar Loaf Prairies. Stop where you can get the first good grazing. Do not hurry about falling back so much as not to bring out everything. Remain and let the train make two trips, if necessary. Send two squadrons to or to the vicinity of Berryville that have the least number of serviceable horses. Do not leave any sick or wounded. Drive out all abandoned stock and property that you find in the country, including sheep and cattle.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Commanding officer at Cassville will forward this by messengers.
W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 12, 1864.

Lieut. D. J. CRAIGIE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern District of Kansas:

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 66, headquarters Fort Kearny, Nebr., dated May 3, I marched my command, Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, by shortest route to this post and assumed command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. MALVEN,
Captain Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 12, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Commanding, Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

SIR: If Lieutenant Eayre has returned as far as Lyon, you will detain his command at Lyon until further orders. If he is at Larned, I will direct him to remain at that post with the men of battery, and

to send detachment of Company D, with howitzers, to Lyon to report to you for duty. You had better send some scouts out to the Red River, and keep a sharp lookout for the rebels. Establish a stray picket down the Arkansas River, say at the southeastern line of Colorado, and an officer in charge of it. Send out scouts to keep posted. On no account whatever will a surprise be tolerated in any commander of outposts, detachments, or camps.

See that all officers put in charge by you are instructed suitably in this matter. General Curtis is fearful of his right flank lookouts. I desire to say to you that we have a constantly increasing evil in this district—that is, the detailing an escort for every officer that comes on leave of absence or duty from any part of the district, and then it is difficult to get them back to their commands, and it must be stopped; besides, the officers must not have soldiers for servants to attend to their horses, &c., while they draw pay for servants. There are loud complaints on this subject from department headquarters. Hereafter no leaves of absence will be given and entered upon without first being approved at these headquarters.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. District.

GENERAL ORDERS, { WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 197. { *Washington, May 12, 1864.*

The new posts recently established in the Department of the Northwest will be named as follows:

The post on James River, Fort Wadsworth.

The post at Devil's Lake, Fort Hays.

The post on the upper Missouri, Fort Rice.

The post on the Yellowstone River, Fort Stevenson.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis.; May 12, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,

Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed draft of an order establishing trade regulations with the Indian tribes in this department, which I desire to publish. To avoid conflict of authority with other branches of the public service, it is necessary that the order be approved and authorized by the President of the United States. It is therefore respectfully submitted, with the request that if approved by the Secretary of War and yourself, the indorsement of the President be obtained and the order returned to me.

It is unnecessary to represent to you that some such regulations are necessary to control Indian traders in their dealings with the Indians and to force parties now uncontrolled and irresponsible to conform to the rules of fair dealing with Indians which are enforced by law in transactions of the same character with white men. The opposite practice has been the occasion of great wrong to the Indians,

and has excited most of that irritation and bad feeling from which Indian hostilities have originated. In justice to the Indian and to the Government, which is in fact responsible for any wrong done to him, and to secure peace which shall possess some of the elements of permanency, such measures should be adopted as will put an end to the condition of things in this respect which now exists.

It is believed that the inclosed code of regulations, if strictly executed, will effect this purpose. It is not necessary to explain to you in detail each of the provisions of this code nor the reasons which have dictated them, but to some explanation of one or two of them I desire to invite your attention. Article XIII provides that—

When hostilities break out with any tribe of Indians, all trading posts in reach of such Indians shall be closed and all trade suspended until quiet is restored.

At present the Indian trading posts are established at points remote from military posts, so that Indians are offered inducements to keep away entirely from the military forces. The very opposite should be the object of the Government, and is the object of the military commanders in the Indian country. When hostilities break out in one part of the country, the hostile Indians have only to resort to distant trading posts to supply themselves with ammunition, &c., to carry on hostilities, so that the only persons on the frontier who do not suffer from Indian wars are likely to be Indian traders.

The Indian, being at any time able to replenish his supplies at these irresponsible trading posts, suffers little inconvenience from hostilities. The trading posts have been located at remote and isolated points, and even if the traders wished to refuse supplies to the Indians who are committing depredations in another part of the country their own safety forbids it. They are therefore as dangerous to white men nearly as Indians themselves. It is not doubted, either, that unfair dealings with the Indians by these very traders, who are neither overlooked by nor responsible to any authority, is the occasion of most of our Indian difficulties. You will perceive that articles III and XIII provide for the difficulties likely to arise from our present system of trading.

By these articles the Indian is forced to resort for trade to some military post or its immediate vicinity. This to a large extent fixes his permanent abiding place, or at least gives him a necessary place of resort, where very frequently he is compelled to come into the presence and under the supervision of the military authorities. The moment hostilities occur, all trading is suspended and both the Indians and traders suffer during their continuance. It therefore becomes the interest of both to restore quiet, and traders as well as all other Indians are at once enlisted on the side of peace by the force of their own pecuniary and personal interests. It is my purpose also hereafter to treat all Indians in this department who have been directly or indirectly concerned in hostilities as prisoners to the United States as soon as they are subdued and ask for peace, and to specify to each tribe thus surrendering the trading post at which it must deal.

No treaty will be made with them and no expense incurred by the Government in any way. The liberties of the Indians will not be further restrained than as herein indicated, and they will be permitted to roam over the country and subsist themselves in the same

way as in times past, by hunting and trapping. It is manifest that if these results can be secured the Indian question will be advanced far toward a final settlement; and as I believe that the measures hitherto proposed and the trade regulations herein transmitted will greatly conduce to this end, they are respectfully submitted for approval and for the indorsement of that approval by the President.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1864, via Cairo, May 19, 1864.
(Received 11.30 a. m., 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I learn at this place that Red River is still closed by the rebels below Alexandria. Nothing definite is known of the condition of General Banks' army, but a few troops, independent of his command, may be necessary to open the river. I will send orders to Generals Steele and Washburn to have all the force that can safely be spared from their commands in readiness for this contingency. I will be at the mouth of Red River early to-morrow morning, and hope to learn the state of affairs at Alexandria.

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1864.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I respectfully request that the following detail and material be ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., without delay, the detail to report to the chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi: Ten lieutenants of the Signal Corps, 10 sergeants, 60 enlisted men, 30 complete sets of signal equipments, 60 sets Coston lights, fitted for pistols, 30 signal pistols, 2 scale glasses. Officers and men to be fully equipped for service in the field.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General, Commanding.

EN ROUTE, AT WILSON'S FARM, May 13, 1864—6 p. m.
General DWIGHT,
Headquarters:

Your order to camp at Choctaw Bayou is received. Your troops are still 6 miles short of that point. Without the troops in advance move forward, it will be impossible to move farther. I can put the train in the vicinity of Wilson's Bayou, but no farther, as appears at present.

Very respectfully,

J. G. CHANDLER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, May 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

The commanding general desires me to inform you that the cause of the smoke over the town is a large fire. He lets you know, in order that you may be prepared for the enemy in case they push you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Middle Bayou, La., May 13, 1864.*

I. The order of march to-day, the 13th instant, will be as follows: (1) The Fourth Division, with Foster's battery. (2) The Third Division. (3) The Second Brigade, First Division. The regiments will march left in front, with skirmishers thrown out well on the right flank. One commissioned officer will march in rear of each company to see that no man falls out of ranks unless in accordance with published orders. No straggling will be tolerated.

The trains belonging to the different detachments, if they have not already been, will be immediately reported by the division and brigade quartermasters to Lieut. Jesse Scott, in charge of corps transportation. The pickets will not be called in until the troops commence their march. An aide-de-camp will be sent to notify commanding officers as to the hour of march.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler :

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Ten miles on the road from Alexandria, La., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff :

Lucas is 3 miles in front of me, where the obstructions begin, and is skirmishing with the enemy at the same time that he is removing the obstructions. He sends the report back that he learns the enemy's position is only 7 miles from his front. He also learns that the enemy was re-enforced last night by Polignac's brigade, 5,000 men. I think that if General Arnold could be sent to the front with his scouts, and such additional cavalry as he might deem necessary, a road might be found leading from this one by which we could turn the enemy's position by his left flank. The information, I confess, surprises me, that the enemy is only 7 miles from Lucas' front, which would only make it about 20 miles from Alexandria. The road by which General Smith comes in unites with this only half a mile to my front, and I shall occupy it to-night. Colonel Lucas thinks that there is but a small force in his front, and that the enemy are still ignorant of our intentions.

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., May 13, 1864.

Lieut. R. SKINNER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

LIEUTENANT : Three men, supposed to be scouts of the enemy, were seen on the mainland opposite Oyster Shell Reef yesterday. Some scouts came up from Mustang Island yesterday and report all quiet there and on Saint Joseph's Island.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. :

If the enemy is not in force in your front, organize a command of 6,000 or 8,000 men and have them prepared to move to this place. The orders for the movement, if necessary, will be sent to you from the mouth of Red River. If a large force can safely be spared, please advise me at this place.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 176. } *Washington, May 13, 1864.*

* * * * *

33. By direction of the President, in accordance with section 10 of the act approved July 17, 1862, the following officers are hereby assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps, with rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, to date May 12, 1864 :

Maj. William D. Green, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. George O. Sokalski, Second U. S. Cavalry, to be assistant inspector-general.

Capt. B. O. Carr, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, to be quartermaster.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN : Your letter dated May 12 was not received by me until this morning. All details, as I understand, will come from your headquarters to the division commanders. It is proposed by Gen-

eral Steele to let each division commander work with all his available force on his front, General West taking from the right to Fort Steele, General Salomon the rest. I have selected all the points and places for the works. General Salomon understands and has gone to work. I hardly expected General West to have his detail ready to-day. His detail can report at 7 a. m. to-morrow with implements at the infantry picket guard beyond the penitentiary, where a man will be to give proper directions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. B. WHEELER,
Captain of Engineers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1864.

I. The following troops are constituted the garrison of Little Rock, and will relieve the present garrison at 8 a. m. to-morrow: Forty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Second Missouri Cavalry Volunteers (Merrill's Horse). The senior officer present for duty will command the post and report direct to the district commander. The regiments will furnish to their brigade and division headquarters all returns and reports that their commanders may require. Upon being relieved, Col. Daniel Anderson, First Iowa Cavalry, and the troops composing his command will report to their division commanders.

II. The detachments of the Seventh Missouri and Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry now on duty here will proceed to Pine Bluff and report to Col. Powell Clayton, to whose brigade they are assigned by Special Orders, No. 100, headquarters Department of Arkansas, Seventh Army Corps, May 11, 1864. All transportation in possession of the above detachment will be turned over to the post quartermaster at Little Rock, Ark.

* * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gens. SALOMON and WEST,
Comdg. First and Second Divs., 7th Army Corps :

GENERALS : You are hereby directed to make what rifle-pits and other earth-works are necessary to cover the front assigned to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. PORTER,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Comdg. First Division, Seventh Army Corps :

GENERAL : You will, with your command, take charge of the picketing and defense of the southwest, south, and east sides of the

town, commencing on the Benton road. Cavalry pickets are now stationed on the different roads which you will have to guard, and are mostly from the regiments assigned to your command. As soon as convenient you will encamp your troops on the ground assigned to you to defend. It is desired to keep the ground immediately south and west of Fort Steele free from camps.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,

Comdg. Second Division, Seventh Army Corps :

GENERAL : The brigadier-general commanding directs that you take charge of the picketing and defense of the north and west of the town. Brigadier-General Salomon has been directed to picket and defend the town southwest, south, and east, commencing on the Benton road. As soon as convenient you will encamp your troops on the ground assigned to you to defend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, May 13, 1864.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON,

Commanding Post :

COLONEL : The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order the Twelfth Michigan, Fifty-fourth Illinois, Second Arkansas Infantry, also the Fourth Arkansas and Tenth Illinois Cavalry, except the portion on duty for the day, to report to the commanding officer of the division to which they may have been assigned by General Orders, No. 100, headquarters Department of Arkansas, May 11, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE STATION, May 13, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

Have just returned. Went within 15 miles of Saint Charles on the White River ; found no force of any kind nor could hear of any. Brought in 85 head of cattle and some 35 mules and horses.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. MINER,
Captain Company C, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteers.

MAY 13, 1864—8 p. m.

Major-General STEELE :

DEAR GENERAL : This morning I requested Colonel Clayton, for my personal information, to telegraph me the news from the enemy. His reply is as follows, dated at 7.30 :

Lieutenant Young has just come in from the Saline. He reports a force still at Jenkins' Ferry. Lieutenant Graves came in yesterday from Mount Elba and vicinity ; he reports the enemy preparing crossing 7 miles below Mount Elba and at Long View. The truce party I sent out to Marks' Mills before you left has returned. They were not allowed to go farther than the Saline.

Yours, truly, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LEWISBURG, May 13, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock :

Three hundred cavalry passed west of Perryville yesterday, going toward Danville. Major Van Houten sent scout over this morning ; met a force near Oppelo Springs. Our loss: Lieutenant Ritter, Company I, killed ; 2 men of Company M wounded ; 2 citizens wounded. Enemy's loss not known. The major sent 200 men, under Major Clarkson, as re-enforcement. I will recall them to-night. Where is Shelby ? Can you tell me ?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT CHARLES, May 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING :

I am just in receipt of Special Orders, No. 130 (General Rosecrans'), detailing two companies of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry to go to Callaway County to aid in enforcing the enrollment. By this morning's mail I am also advised from Callaway that the enrolling officers have been furnished guards by Captain Campbell, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and thus, in my judgment, superseding the necessity of sending the Seventh Kansas to that county.

WM. F. SWITZLER,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Ninth District.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
New Madrid, Mo., May 13, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo. :

COLONEL : I have the honor to inform you that since orders have been issued not to let goods of any kind go out into Pemiscot and Dunklin Counties the trade has been turned to Cape Girardeau, and I am informed that Colonel Clark, of the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, C. S. Army, who has his headquarters in Greene County, Ark., sends citizens to the Cape and obtains all the supplies he wants, the purchasers claiming them as family supplies. Dr. Sutton, of

Dunklin County, tells me that he knows these are facts; that he saw 40 barrels of flour in one train. Everything is working admirably well here, considering the small amount of cavalry that is stationed at this post. But I fear there is too much money in the military business transactions at the Cape for the welfare of the Government.

I am, very respectfully,

O. P. STEELE,

Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, whose attention is invited to Lieutenant Steele's statements. I have had similar intimations from other sources in regard to the management of affairs at Cape Girardeau, but none so direct and unqualified. I think it deserving of immediate attention.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District, for thorough investigation. If the statement is correct, it shows a state of affairs at the Cape which needs prompt remedy; if not correct, it is time certain people making similar representations were punished for their false statements.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, May 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the statement that I have ordered the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau to exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent the sale and shipment from that town of provisions and goods for the guerrillas in Arkansas. I respectfully suggest that the assistant provost-marshal at Cape Girardeau be instructed to help detect and break up the illicit traffic alleged to exist, as the evil is one specially calling for his attention. I sent to Greene County, Ark., a week ago, a force from Pilot Knob of about 200 cavalry to break up the camp of Colonel Clark, spoken of in the inclosed letter, and expect in a few days to hear of the result of the expedition. The intimation of fraud against the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau in the last sentence of the inclosed letter is of a character similar to the charges heretofore made against him, orally and in writing, on which he asked a court of inquiry, and which charges I understand Colonel Du Bois was sent to Cape Girardeau to investigate. I suppose it was not intended by the major-general commanding that I should order another investigation of these

charges, and I will therefore await the result of the investigation by Colonel Du Bois before acting in the premises. I will add that, in my opinion, Colonel Rogers' management of the post and the troops under his command has been generally so good that I do not feel inclined to relieve him except on charges sufficiently well vouched to justify his arrest and trial.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the headquarters of the Second Colorado Cavalry has been removed from Independence, Mo., to this place, as per inclosed order.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CEN. MO.,
No. 62. } *Kansas City, Mo., May 6, 1864.*

1. In obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, the Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Theo. H. Dodd commanding, with the headquarters of the same, will proceed as soon as practicable to concentrate at Pleasant Hill, Mo., bringing with them their camp and garrison equipage, and turning over to the assistant quartermaster at Kansas City, Mo., all their tents as soon as they can draw shelter-tents in their place.

* * * * *

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAYETTVILLE, May 13, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Telegraph from operator at Van Buren informs me that Marmaduke with 1,100 men crossed the Arkansas River 15 miles below Van Buren night before last; they are reported to have gone toward Fort Gibson, but nothing definite is known; thinks they had no artillery. We may be attacked here very soon, though the more probable solution is that they will go to Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas. I cannot get communication with Fort Smith to-night, and with dismounted men it is impossible to keep up the line north. Operator says General Thayer is coming up the river on boats and the escorts guarding them with artillery and cavalry are fighting their way up. This is not official, but probably true.

M. L. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 13, 1864.

Maj. J. HACKETT,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

Have any of the Sixth Missouri State Militia arrived at Cassville from Yellville? Have the commanding officer report by telegraph as soon as he arrives. Do you hear anything from Brown's command or anything from any enemy?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 13, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding in the Field, south of White River:

COLONEL: It seems now to be settled that General Steele has been compelled to retreat to Little Rock, and General Price's army has followed him up. Some of his cavalry may cross the Arkansas River and attempt to annoy you. If you remain south of the White River you should keep patrols well out and be sure and not be surprised. The country is so destitute of provisions that it would seem impossible for a very large force to subsist in Arkansas a great while. But the rebels may have facilities for living that we do not, and it is better to be prepared for them.

I sent word last night for you not to hurry about moving back, and to bring everything back with you. You may, however, leave subsistence for the home guards formed there, say, thirty days' subsistence, where it can be done with the assurance that it will not fall into the hands of the enemy. You will drive out with you all abandoned property, including cattle, sheep, and horses, and drive them forward to this point. Two squadrons of your regiment that have the smallest number of horses will be sent to Berryville, or some point in that vicinity, where they can get grass and remain at that post. As your movement will uncover that point and make it an outpost it must be made stronger. You may get good grass on Rolling or Sugar Loaf Prairie; if so, you can remain there a few days, if you choose. The main point is to find good grass. Write and let me know as soon as you move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 13, 1864.

Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Commanding Post of Lebanon:

COLONEL: Your communication in relation to the mob forcing the prison guard and the affidavits came duly to hand. I think some of the rioters swear that they have no knowledge whatever as to who constituted the mob. All officers and men of your command in Lebanon on that night will be taken before a justice of the peace or

the clerk of the court, and take an oath that they do not know anything about who constituted the mob, or if they do they will then be further examined as to what they know. The officer who administers the oath will keep a list of the names of all the men who take it, and send the oath signed by the parties to me. It is of the utmost importance to all of your command who are innocent that this misconduct should be fixed upon the proper parties, as all will no doubt have to be punished unless this is done.

I think that the guard on duty at the time should be arrested and tried for neglect of duty and cowardice for not firing as the mob approached and for surrendering to them without firing a shot. Your command should be made to understand that it is not on account of any sympathy for the men killed that punishment is and must be inflicted upon both guilty and innocent unless the guilty can be ascertained, but on account of the heinousness of the military offense, the most so of any offense known to military law—the forcing of a guard. And if this can be done for one purpose and upon one pretense, it can for any other and upon any other pretense, and there is no safety for any property or any persons in the charge or employ of the Government. Hence those guilty of such an offense must be punished, if many innocent have to be punished with them. Give this matter constant and earnest attention until all is done that can be to save innocent parties, and send in the results of your investigation at the earliest day possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *May 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK :

A small party of guerrillas crossed the Missouri River and plundered Camden. A big scare at Lexington. The counties of Jackson, Bates, Cass, and the northern part of Vernon, on the Osage, full of small roving bands of guerrillas. The Second Colorado Cavalry are now constantly in the brush. I am satisfied that Quantrill leads the bushwhackers.

J. C. W. HALL,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

MACON, MO., *May 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK :

I have just heard from Major Leonard that he carried out the idea of General Rosecrans, but was unable to hear of Jackman. He learned of the presence of Frost, Pullman, and Holtzclaw; these men had robbed Union men in Boone County not long since. He scoured the counties of Boone and Howard thoroughly, but was unable to catch any of the thieves; he has men out, however, and may be able to do something. They are secreted at the houses of good men in the infested regions. H. Truman went to Saint Louis the day you passed here; will be up here and on the road to-morrow with his band. Major Leonard is instructed as to H. T., and will call in his

men when he appears in Howard. By the way, do you wish the major to stay any longer in Howard? If nothing else presses some of us would like to attend the fair for a day or two at least.

Respectfully,

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 13, 1864.

J. M. COMSTOCK,
Albany, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th instant, addressed to S. O. Schofield, esq., with inclosed affidavits and petitions from the citizens of Gentry County, was handed to me to-day, and shall receive immediate attention and full and careful consideration. The abuses complained of shall without unnecessary delay be fully investigated and such remedy applied as may be found necessary to correct the evils. It affords me great satisfaction to see that you are taking such a lively interest in the cause of the country, and I assure you most cordially that all your efforts toward the restoration of peace and quiet in your country and vicinity meet with my hearty approval and shall have my earnest co-operation. Hoping that the time may soon come when the military may be dispensed with entirely, not only here in Missouri, but throughout the country, and peace, harmony, and prosperity dawn once more upon our land, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, Mo., May 13, 1864

JAMES T. BEACH,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: On last Saturday night a raid was [made] into Camden, Ray County, about 10 or 12 miles from this place, by some 15 or 20 bushwhackers from this side of the river. They robbed the town of such articles as they thought they needed and could carry over the river with them, besides all the money they could procure. The amount they took off is said to be over \$800 worth. The Union men of that place and its immediate neighborhood wish to form themselves i. to a company or companies for the purpose of self-protection, and, when organized and sworn in, they want arms and ammunition furnished them. They prefer shotguns. They say if they can get permission from General Fisk to organize, and arms and ammunition furnished, they can and will protect themselves.

I will give you the names of some of the citizens of Camden who desire to go into an organization of this kind: Washington Foster, John Foster, Daniel Mott, William Davis, Lafayette Swearingen, John Harris, James Akers, William Thomas, Orange Mott, John Tulkerson, Edwin De Masters, Thomas Slater, William Slater. They say they can raise 100 good men. You will confer a favor by presenting this matter to General Fisk and write to me the result. There are 400 bushwhackers reported in or near Napoleon on the river west of this place. The country seems to be full of them.

Our fears are we will have hard times this season. There is certainly a lack of energy in our district commander, General Brown. He is not the man for this district; we want a radical commander, one who will treat the rebels and their sympathizers radically. General Brown is not that man. Can you not do something for us on this score?

I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your obedient servant,
F. COOLEY.

[Indorsement.]

Friend CLARKE:

You may rely upon Mr. Cooley and his statements. In the press of business I inclose to you instead of presenting personally. Please copy and return.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES T. BEACH.

PAOLA, KANS., May 13, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Fort Scott, Kans. :

Since telegraphing you this morning I have received additional information from department headquarters which renders it necessary for me to change the programme. Send Companies A and K, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, from Pleasant Grove to Humboldt. See communication by to-day's mail.

THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 13, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE S. EAYRE :

SIR: If this note reaches you at Larned you will report for duty to the commanding officer at that post, with the section of the battery (I mean the men). Send detachment of D Company with the howitzers to Fort Lyon, to report to the commanding officer at that post for duty. The Parrott rifled battery will soon be at Larned for your company. Captain McLain will be with them. Balance of your company will be sent forward as soon as transportation can be had. Caution officer in command not to be surprised by any parties of Indians or rebels while en route between Larned and Lyon.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Commanding Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie has written, under date of 7th instant, that Gabriel Renville, my chief scout, had arrived at that post from his

camp near the head of the Coteau de Prairie, and reported that small parties of hostile Sioux were on the way to the settlements for purposes of pillage and murder, and that one of them who had threatened to fire upon the scouts and steal their horses had been killed by them and scalped. He was recognized as one of the actors in the massacre of 1862; his name, Joptina. White Cloud's band had threatened to attack the scouts' camp before the troops could reach there, but as they are fortified with earth-works and are 10 or 12 resolute men in number, I think they can defend themselves unless assailed by an overpowering force. Gabriel further states that the Sissetons who desire peace have been prevented from coming to Abercrombie to sign the conditions by the hostiles, and ordered in the direction of Devil's Lake. He thinks there will be a fight among themselves, but I doubt it, inasmuch as those who wish to surrender to the Government are largely in the minority.

I have private advices from the Red River settlement to the effect that part of the refugee Sioux are still there, about 22 lodges, or 40 men, who avow their determination to do what mischief they can along the Red River. It would not be difficult to destroy these wretches were it not for the fact that they will remain encamped so near the British boundary line as to elude pursuit by our forces. I trust your representations to the superior military authorities at Washington will induce the President to insist that the British Government shall no longer allow to these murdering ruffians a refuge in British territory, as has too long been the case. I am anxiously awaiting further information from yourself and Brigadier-General Sully relative to the stage of water in the Missouri River and the probability of General S.'s forces being able to reach the designated point of junction at Bordache Creek at the time indicated. The detachment from this district will without doubt be able to reach the place on 20th proximo, as agreed upon, although thus far we have no rain, and there is consequently less grass than we had last year at this season. I am very apprehensive lest the troops from this district arrive on the Missouri too soon to enable General Sully to furnish necessary supplies.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY, *Sioux City, Iowa:*

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed, for your information and guidance, copy of letters just received from General Sibley, giving details concerning the movements of the column which marches from Minnesota to join you, together with the quantity of supplies they will carry, and setting forth the necessity of having supplies for them in time upon the Missouri River. I regret very much to learn that the Missouri is so low and so little apparent prospect of an immediate rise. It is believed, however, that the spring rise from the mountains has not yet come down, and that in time for your movement the river will be in good condition. It is not doubted that under any circumstances (after the experience of last year) you will be prepared to carry out your operations. In the event of the

river still continuing too low for navigation, in time for you to send your stores up to Long Lake, some other mode than that heretofore indicated must be adopted for the supply of the post at Devil's Lake. It will not be difficult, however, to supply that post by train from Minnesota, provided timely notification be given.

You must endeavor by wagon or otherwise to send forward the supplies needed at the post near mouth of Long Lake, as it is quite essential that that post be established and supplied this season. Please write me immediately on these subjects and let me know the present and prospective condition of the Missouri; also what you propose in case there is no hope of navigation above Fort Pierre. Be careful to notify me in time by telegraph from Council Bluffs, in case you cannot send up sufficient supplies to Long Lake for the garrison at Devil's Lake, as I must have time enough to contract for sending the supplies by way of Abercrombie. It is earnestly hoped that the provisions herein suggested may point to a state of things which will not occur, but after our experience of last season we must be prepared for the worst.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, LA., May 14, 1864.

(Received 12.30 p. m., 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

I have no later news from General Banks than is contained in his cipher dispatch* forwarded to-day, except that he will reach the river at Simsport, 10 miles below this place. I will collect all the force that can be spared from here, Natchez, and from points below to assist him, if necessary.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NEAR MOUTH RED RIVER, May 14, 1864.

(Received 10.15 a. m., 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff*:

We have rumors through rebel sources that the gun-boats, except two, succeeded in getting over the falls at Alexandria on the day mentioned in General Banks' dispatch. It is not confirmed yet, but I think probable.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 177. } *Washington, May 14, 1864.*

* * * * *

18. The leave of absence granted Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, U. S. Volunteers, in Special Orders, No. 104, April 23, 1864, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is hereby extended seventy

* * * * *

27. Maj. J. W. Abert, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person, without delay, at Major-General Canby's headquarters, via New Orleans, for assignment to duty.

28. First Lieut. A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, is hereby relieved from duty at the Dry Tortugas, Department of the Gulf, and will report in person, without delay, at Major-General Canby's headquarters, via New Orleans, for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By order of, the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 7. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

Col. Charles Black, commanding Thirty-seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteers, will remain at Natchez with his command until further orders, reporting to Brigadier-General Tuttle, who will report the fact of his detention to the Department of the Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 9. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

The commanding officer at Natchez, Miss., will send forward at once to the mouth of the Red River, to report at these headquarters, the Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers, together with all other troops that can be safely spared from his command, with twenty days' rations, and equipped for light service.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 10. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

1. The commanding officer of the District of Vicksburg will send forward, as soon as possible, to the mouth of the Red River, all transports arriving containing troops, together with all troops that can be spared from his command with safety, to report to these headquarters.

2. He will also direct all officers ordered to report to Major-General Canby to proceed at once to the mouth of Red River.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
 No. 11. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

1. All officers of the Signal Corps who may be serving in or near New Orleans will, with the enlisted men under their command, proceed without delay to the mouth of Red River, and report in person to Col. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army. Officers and men will report fully equipped for service in the field.

2. Capt. W. G. Fuller, assistant quartermaster, Memphis, Tenn., will cause to be forwarded, without delay, to the mouth of Red River, La., the field telegraph material now stored at Memphis, Tenn., as follows: Four light wagons, all reels, lances, and insulated wire formerly belonging to the trains; two Beardslee instruments, reported good, and four tool-boxes complete. The teams will be sent forward as nearly complete as possible. Captain Fuller will also forward, if the amount can be spared from his department, 20 miles light copper wire, with insulators therefor. These articles will be receipted for upon their arrival at Red River by an officer who will be designated for that purpose. The articles will be forwarded to the address of, and blank invoices (the name of the officer being omitted) will be sent to, Col. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army, Headquarters Division of West Mississippi.

3. All signal telegraph trains that may be in or near the city of New Orleans will be forwarded without delay, with suitable material therefor, and the officers, men, and animals now serving therewith, fully equipped and in readiness for instant service in the field, to the mouth of Red River, La. The officers in charge will report in person, upon their arrival at the place, to Col. Albert J. Myer, Signal Officer of the Army. A sufficient supply of surplus material for a campaign will be furnished with each train; but no delay in the execution of this order will be permitted for this reason, as such supplies and materials will, under this order, be forwarded to follow the trains, if necessary, to the mouth of Red River, and thence upon the march, as they may be ordered.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
 No. 12. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

The commanding officer at New Orleans will send forward, as soon as possible, to the mouth of Red River all regiments belonging to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps in his command (now under orders to report to Major-General Banks) that can be safely spared therefrom, to report to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
 No. 13. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

The commanding officer at Baton Rouge will send forward, as soon as possible, to the mouth of the Red River all regiments belonging

to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps (now under orders to report to Major-General Banks) that can be spared from his command with safety, to report at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 14. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.*

The commanding officer at Port Hudson will send forward, as soon as possible, to the mouth of the Red River all regiments belonging to the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps (now under orders to report to Major-General Banks) that can be spared from his command with safety, to report at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Department of the Gulf, Alexandria, La.:

I have been assigned by the President to the command of the Military Division of the West Mississippi. Please advise me at the earliest moment of your condition and prospects, the state of your supplies, and your wants in all respects; the condition of the gunboats and the stage of water in the river; the force of the enemy in your neighborhood, and what you may have ascertained of their future operations.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
One and a half miles from Choctaw Bayou, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, OR
OFFICER COMDG. U. S. FORCES NEAR FORT DE RUSSY :

GENERAL: The army and navy arrived here to-night all right; will be at Marksville 12 o'clock to-morrow, and at Simsport, ready to move in any direction, on Monday. You will order all the transports at Fort De Russey, with all forage and subsistence, to Simsport, to meet the army there. You can join the army at Marksville if you can do so by 12 o'clock to-morrow, with two days' rations, and without other baggage, moving very cautiously; or you can move by transports with your command to Simsport, according as your information may suggest.

By order of the commanding general :

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

One and a half miles from Choctaw Bayou, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, or

OFFICER COMDG. U. S. FORCES NEAR FORT DE RUSSY :

GENERAL : If you hear heavy firing in the direction of Marksville you must move to be there certainly by 12 o'clock to-morrow. If you do not learn that we are engaged with the enemy in force, you will proceed by transports to Simsport.

By order of the commanding general :

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mouth of Red River, La., May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf :

Your dispatch of this morning to Brigadier-General Warren has this moment (11.30 p. m.) been received. There are but 600 troops here, but others have been ordered from above and below, and will co-operate with you as fully as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Wilson's Landing, May 14, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL : The general wishes me to say that the enemy is pushing the rear of our train. He desires, if you have not already done so, that a gun-boat be sent back to the assistance of the rear guard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Welsh's Plantation, May 14, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL : I inclose a dispatch from General Emory from the front. Please send the boats as he requests. The Thirteenth Army Corps will flank the train on the right, leaving one regiment with a cavalry brigade to bring up the rear of the train. Please have a gun-boat in the rear as you [he] requests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,

May 14, 1864—8 a. m.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,

Chief of Staff:

There is heavy skirmishing in front. We are still advancing. If some of those gun-boats could be sent up they would give us great advantage, even without firing a gun. I am about 6 miles, and our advance fully 7, from the ground we occupied this morning.

Respectfully,

W. H. EMORY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,

One mile below Stafford's Plantation,

May 14, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,

Chief of Staff:

The enemy is reported in position, his right resting on the river and his left on the lake or marsh, between Wilson's Landing and this place. In the mean time Captain Hinkle, commanding my rear battery, reports that he is attacked. I have detached infantry to support him. I think it proper to advise the general commanding of this, and to ask him to close on my rear before I order the attack in front.

W. H. EMORY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Welsh's Plantation, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 8.30 received. General Smith is close up with your rear, and Landram's division of the Thirteenth Corps close behind him. The admiral has been requested to comply with your suggestion as to sending gun-boats forward.

The commanding general does not wish you to attack until General Smith's force arrives. Guerrillas upon the opposite bank of the river fired upon our transports; driven off by gun-boats.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Wilson's Landing, La., May 14, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,

Chief of Staff:

I am at Wilson's Landing. The enemy, which were in line of battle between here and my last dispatch, have returned down the river. A bridge has been burned by the rebels on the Cheneyville road. The advance is now fully 3 miles in advance of here. The

gun-boats are up. The road from Wilson's Landing to Cheneyville is distinct from Pierce's Landing, 3 miles below, and nearly parallel to it. I have heard nothing from headquarters.

I am, sir, respectfully,

W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Wilson's Plantation, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to move at once to this position. It is of the utmost importance that your command should arrive here at the earliest possible moment, as your position in the column has been changed, and the commanding general desires you to perform an important duty. You will start your train at once, leaving a portion of the cavalry that is with you to act as escort. As soon as you have given the necessary orders, the commanding general desires to see you here at once.

He expected your infantry to be here by 3 a. m. to-day.

Very respectfully,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your whole command at 3 a. m. to-morrow, and take position on the right of the Nineteenth Army Corps. General Emory, commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps, has been ordered to move his whole command at 3 a. m. to the position beyond Marksville occupied by our advance this evening. You will move at daylight to turn the left flank of the enemy, and take possession of all the roads leading to Cheneyville. The major-general commanding desires you to make this movement with the utmost vigor, and to be ready to move promptly at the hours indicated. The wagon train will be in park in rear of the town, guarded by a brigade of cavalry. In moving across the prairies, and when practicable for the purpose of shortening the column, you will move your command in columns of regiments.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY OUTPOST,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., May 14, 1864.

Lieut. R. SKINNER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

LIEUTENANT: Inclosed I send, for the information of the brigadier-general commanding, a report of two of the scouts I sent out to Panther Point and elsewhere, to ascertain if feed could be obtained there, and to see if there could be found any authentic information

in regard to rumors that some scouts or spies of the enemy had probably been on the island. It is difficult, if not impossible, to say from the report whether there is any foundation for the rumors or not. Owing, however, to the low and marshy character of the island on the bay side, and the impossibility of reaching it at all points by mounted scouts, there is plenty of opportunity for spies of the enemy to reach the island in our rear and confer with citizens in regard to our forces.

For the further information of the brigadier-general commanding, I beg respectfully to state that there are living on Saint Joseph's Island, near Cedar Bayou, two men who have no visible means of support, unless they get it from the enemy, and that on this island there are two families, those of Thomas Collins and Bloodworth. There is also an Englishman, claiming still to be a British subject, who pretends to be the owner of all the sheep on the island, by the name of Little, whom I suspect from his dictatorial manner and haughty bearing to be an arrant rebel, and, in my opinion, would, if possible, give the enemy any information in his power. If it is not assuming too much on my part, I respectfully recommend that all the citizens above referred to, unless it be Thomas Collins and family and Bloodworth and family, be ordered into the lines at Pass Cavallo.

If this, however, should not meet the approbation of the general commanding, I respectfully suggest that Mr. Little be ordered inside the lines of the defenses. At this time he is herding his sheep in the vicinity of the residence of Bloodworth, 6 miles from my headquarters; but I am sure it was the intention of the major-general commanding the corps to have him moved to some point between Camp Herron and Fort Esperanza as soon as practicable. From the report I got, I think no considerable quantity of fuel could be had at Panther Point. There probably might be several loads of driftwood collected on the bay side of the island. I respectfully suggest, if we had a good ferry across Cedar Bayou it would answer the double purpose of getting the wood off Saint Joseph's Island and keeping a communication open with Major Thompson, at Aransas Pass.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

IN CAMP NEAR CEDAR BAYOU,
Matagorda Island, Tex., May 14, 1864.

Maj. A. C. MATTHEWS, *Commanding Outpost:*

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions received from you, we proceeded yesterday morning to explore the weesatche and chaparral thickets upon the point in the rear of Mr. Bloodworth's house, known as Panther Point, and thence as far as practicable to penetrate the extensive salt marsh, which extends in a northeasterly direction from the former place into Espiritu Santo Bay, and beg leave to submit the following report: Panther Point is a narrow neck of land formed into a peninsula by a small cove or arm of the bay making into the main island, and points in a westerly direction, the outer or bay margin of which varies little, if any, from the general line of the island coast. A salt marsh intervenes between the point proper and

the mainland of this island, and it can only be approached by a narrow way through the eastward edge of this marsh, bearing directly on the bay shore, along which extends a shell ridge that widens as it approaches the point. Upon this ridge there is a thick growth of shrubbery, principally chaparral.

Following this shore around, not sufficient depth of water can be had within a considerable distance of the shore to float the smallest boat until very near the point. Here a channel that makes through these flats approaches to the shore, and, turning, makes down the little cove, which has already been described. At this point a launch could easily land and have the whole of her movements concealed from view behind the chaparral and live-oak thickets that grow here very thick and dense. Leaving Panther Point, we proceeded as near as practicable to penetrate along the bay coast through the salt flats that, widening as they approach the east, gradually forced us from the shore until, some 8 miles northeast of Bloodworth's, we found ourselves surrounded on all sides by one vast labyrinth of bogs and quagmires, divided and intercepted by narrow sloughs or chutes, which connect a number of small pools or lakes of salt water that flow and ebb with the tide. This bog, fen, swamp, or whatever it may be termed, is also interspersed with numerous narrow ridges of small knolls of solid earth, upon most of which is a growth of various kinds of shrubbery.

Looking toward the Gulf, the sand-hills are scarcely discernible, while toward the bay a greater distance intervenes, though much plainer to be seen on account of a chain of high ridge islands, known as the Chain of Islands, upon which the shrubbery grows with great luxuriance and to a considerable height. These islands extend in close connection from about the point where we then were to within 6 or 8 miles of the fortifications, and are separated from these swamps by small, narrow bays, thus forming a shelter, as it were, to the bogs from the waters of Espiritu Santo Bay, and affording a convenient, safe, and easy landing for almost any vessel that can sail the bay. Being completely screened from this island, any vessel could be landed without a risk of being discovered from shore, and in small boats run into any of the many little chutes of the swamp and effect for footmen an easy landing by which they could proceed to any point upon this island.

When we had arrived at this point we discovered, through one of the spaces intervening between two of these islands, a small sloop apparently standing in for one of them. Securing our horses, we proceeded on foot through the marsh nearly to its edge, from which we could watch her movements. After tacking about for some time, she squared away and sailed to the westward, but we subsequently learned she was a small fishing smack from the fort. It may not be improper to state that while here we noticed a number of foot-prints, going down to the very marsh's edge, and apparently from a salt bed, out of two large heaps of which a quantity had been shoveled away. There are also very old wagon tracks approaching from the island as far as safe toward the same. No wood of consequence was to be seen along the route we scouted.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servants,

C. W. WINN,
JAS. L. CARTER,
Texas Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Comdg. Second Division, District of Little Rock:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding district directs that if the engineers have not yet laid out the plans for the rifle-pits you do not wait for them, but have them laid out and finished yourself. Also that you have all trees and bushes within reasonable artillery range cut down, except such shade trees as you may think proper to leave standing. Also that the labor continue on Sunday as other days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE P. CARR,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a communication from district headquarters, directing me to lay out rifle-pits and to continue work by fatigue parties to-morrow. Captain Wheeler, department chief engineer, made an engagement with me this afternoon to visit the proposed site of the defenses to-morrow morning, and expressed his desire that no work should be done on Sunday. His idea is first to clear away all underbrush. Please lay this matter before the general commanding and inform me whether, with the understanding named above, it is still his desire that the instructions I have acknowledged should be carried out.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Comdg. Second Division, District of Little Rock:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding does not think that you ought to stop either for the engineers or for Sunday. Should any disaster happen in consequence of delay we should never forgive ourselves. General Salomon has already made considerable progress with his work. Underbrush which is not high enough to conceal a man can be left standing till the last. If the engineer comes, well and good; work on his plan. If he does not, work without it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
 No. 3. } *Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1864.*

The battalion of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, under command of Maj. George F. Lovejoy, will proceed to Dardanelle, Ark., and

report to the commanding officer of the regiment. That portion of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry now serving under the command of Col. A. H. Ryan will proceed to Little Rock and report to Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding First Division.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 14, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that a guard of infantry of this division now on duty at the Government tan-yard, which is south of the Benton road, shall be relieved by a detachment of the First Division; also that the train guard, which is furnished by detachments from this division, stationed at Little Rock, shall in future be provided from the command at Brownsville. General Orders, No. 3, from your headquarters, makes it necessary to define some limits within which the troops of the First and Second Divisions shall not encroach upon each other. I respectfully request that so much of the town of Little Rock as lies north of the Benton road and west of West Main street be assigned to this division.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, May 14, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

From a woman, kept a prisoner by the rebels during the fight yesterday, I learn that the rebels were about 150 strong, dressed in Federal uniform and armed with muskets and carbines, and claimed to be Shelby's men. The officer claiming to be Shelby was rather a small man, with light hair and whiskers. They left to-day, going toward Perryville, saying they were going after the balance of the command and three pieces of artillery (now south of the Fourche), when they would return and clean us out. I think they were several bushwhacking companies, combined to waylay steamers near Bentley's Bar.

Not knowing the position of the rebel army south of the river, the whereabouts of Shelby more particularly, I did not send a force over the river to-day, as the force here, 220 mounted and 100 dismounted, is not sufficient to risk it and hold the post. A boy just in was kept prisoner by the rebels till this morning. He corroborates the woman's statement; says the rebels were well mounted, with Federal muskets, pistols, and saddles. He says their talk was that they were going after more men, artillery, and a pontoon now near the Fourche la Pave; also that their camp was a large one. If there is any regular movement by the enemy, they will cut the wire. I would like to hear from the general before they do so. I will do my

best to keep it up, though. I haven't got a cartridge for the pistols (Remingtons). The boxes I sent up were taken to Fort Smith. Can you have Lieutenant Witt send some up?

Yours,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have received instructions from the Secretary of War to order Brigadier-General Davidson to mount the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry immediately and send it to Little Rock, Ark.; also, if the Third Michigan Cavalry cannot be immediately mounted, to send it to General Steele, as infantry, and give its horses, if it has any, to other regiments. I request, therefore, that you will immediately order the Thirteenth Illinois to report to Brigadier-General Davidson at this place, to be mounted and sent forward, and the Third Michigan to be armed as infantry and report without delay to Major-General Steele at Little Rock, Ark. I am directed to use the utmost dispatch in hastening these troops to the field and beg that no efforts be spared to put them en route at the earliest possible moment.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 132. } *Saint Louis, Mo., May 14, 1864.*

* * * * *

7. The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, now at Jefferson Barracks, will proceed, with the least practicable delay, to Alton, Ill., and relieve the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, in garrison at that point. Upon being relieved by the Seventeenth, the Thirteenth will proceed at once to Saint Louis, Mo., and report to Brigadier-General Davidson, commanding cavalry depot, to be equipped as speedily as possible and forwarded to Major-General Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation for the execution of these movements with the least practicable loss of time.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, May 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

If my scouts bring in reliable intelligence I will be ready to move. Let the commission come on. I am ready, present or absent, and anxious. My hand is white.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

PILOT KNOB, *May 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

SIR: My command has started, and I leave immediately to join them.

Yours,

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel. Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, *May 14, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I shall leave this place to-morrow at daylight. I hear that Reves is collecting his troops right on my road to Gainesville. I fear they will scatter when they hear of me. I will endeavor to carry the news of my approach. Hope for success.

J. F. TYLER,
Colonel. Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *May 14, 1864.*

COMMANDER POST,

Jefferson City, Mo.:

* A party of 20 rebels passed through Vienna, Maries County, at 4 a. m. to-day. They are aiming to cross the Missouri River, and have gone north in the direction of Bonnet's Mill, or west in the direction of Saint Thomas. I would suggest that a scout be sent at once to Bonnet's Mill by rail and another to the crossing of the Osage near Saint Thomas. A party of Enrolled Missouri Militia, under Captain Kinzey, may go in pursuit from Vienna; let your men look out for them; also for a messenger that may be sent from Vienna. The rebel band was attacked yesterday at 2 p. m., near Cuba, 2 of them killed, and a number of arms and saddle horses captured. Their horses are much jaded, and with prompt pursuit from Jefferson I think they can be caught.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *May 14, 1864.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General BROWN,

Warrensburg, Mo.:

Since my arrival here have sent scouts easterly and westerly directions. Sent scout this morning with instructions to proceed toward Kingsville, near Johnson County line, and from thence north to Lone Jack. This scout will probably return to-morrow night. Shall send one to-morrow westerly, and also a foot scout into Snibar Hills, with seven days' rations. Have been unable to find any guerillas so far, but find evidence of several small bands, both east and west of this place.

T. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Springfield, May 14, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis :

COLONEL : In compliance with the instructions of major-general commanding, of date April 21, 1864, I have the honor respectfully to report the general condition of this district, taking into consideration what it has been most of the time for the past three years, is good. In no part of Missouri is life and property more secure, nor the daily avocations of the people less interfered with, excepting McDonald and a small portion of some of those counties bordering upon Arkansas. There is throughout the district, excepting Jasper and Newton Counties, at least one-fourth more land under cultivation than at this time one year ago.

Many citizens have returned to their homes from Kansas and different portions of Missouri, and are now engaged in cultivating their farms. Very many refugees from Arkansas have also taken up lands abandoned by rebels and are cultivating them. The seed time is nearly over and all who have made the effort have succeeded in planting their crops. A very large number of citizens of Barry, Stone, Taney, Christian, Lawrence, and Greene Counties have been supplied with seed corn from the quartermaster's department at this post, a necessity arising from the fact that the U. S. forces in many instances have not left the farmers with a supply of corn more than sufficient for food for their families.

There have been no armed bands of insurgents within the district for more than six months, except one, composed of some 30 men, under one West, who were (after killing 1 soldier and 3 citizens) scattered and driven entirely out of the State, many of them being killed. In nearly every county the citizens have been organized into companies of home guards, furnished with arms by the district commander, and are united in their determination to deal out summary punishment to all guerrillas, bushrangers, murderers, and robbers, and have, by their prompt action in killing and driving out two or three small parties of guerrillas, intimidated the outlaws to such a degree that they do not now return. McDonald County, being bordered by Arkansas and the Indian country, is still infested by outlaws, and nearly all the loyal people long since abandoned their homes, and but few have returned; a small portion of the county only is under cultivation. The same is true of the immediate border of the whole southern and portions of the western side of the district.

Across the border of Arkansas the first and second tiers of counties are rapidly being depopulated, and bid fair to soon become a wilderness and uninhabited country. Not less than 3,500 refugees have left the counties of Marion and Searcy, in Arkansas, the past week, 3,000 crossing the White River at Forsyth in two days, bringing with them their few movable household goods and a small number of miserably poor cattle, horses, and sheep. In almost every part of the district the law in civil cases can be and is administered, but it is as yet impossible to enforce criminal law. Juries cannot be empaneled who will condemn a criminal, and citizens seem to be under the fear that, if they do, vengeance is sure to overtake them; at the same time they are prompt to hunt down and execute outlaws, guer-

rillas, and robbers, until all danger of raids by either the regular organized forces of the rebels or bands of guerrillas from the enemy's country is past.

Criminal law cannot be administered by civil courts, but must continue in the hands of the military power. A very marked change in the feelings of the people toward one another is apparent, and much of the bitterness of partisanship and enmity that existed between the original and all the time unconditional Union men and those whose sympathies, if not actually with the rebels, certainly were not with the U. S. Government, has passed away, and many citizens who were at the time I was stationed in the district, about one year ago, of the latter class are now actively loyal, ready to take up arms to sustain the Government and punish those who are engaged in acts of pillage and plunder, and, unless an invasion by the rebel armies takes place, there is every indication of a speedy return of this whole district to peace and prosperity. Political partisanship will necessarily continue to create more or less dissension among the people until the Presidential election takes place.

The general trade of the country is in a healthy state, and no more goods are being brought into the district than are needed by the people. Those who raised crops last season have sold them mostly to the Government, and the proceeds have been used to purchase family supplies and stock for their farms. A very large number of horses broken down in Government service have been purchased by the people of the district, and are fast being recuperated and used for farming purposes, while the few horses that are fit for the service are being brought in and sold to the quartermaster's department. Nearly all the proceeds of the last crop having been expended, trade is now limited, and will remain so until the growing crop is harvested.

No trade of any kind is now carried on with Arkansas from this district, and no goods are passing through, except for the trade stores at Fayetteville, permitted by Charles E. Moss, esq., agent of the U. S. Treasury. I learn from General Sanborn that very large amounts of cattle and sheep have been abandoned in Northwestern Arkansas, and that he has given orders to have them driven out with a view to their being turned over to the trade agent here to be sold. This will largely benefit the farmers of this district, whose stock has been almost entirely consumed by the Government. The marked improvement in the general condition of this district is almost entirely owing to the excellent administration of the present commanding general, who by his firm, consistent, and energetic action has almost entirely removed the feeling of distrust and insecurity that existed among the citizens last year.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. MARSH,

Acting Provost-Marshal, District of Southwest Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Harrison telegraphs from Fayetteville, at 10.30 p. m. yesterday, that Marmaduke with 1,100 men crossed the Arkansas River 15 miles below Van Buren on the night of the 12th instant. and re-

ports that the reports are that he has gone toward Fort Smith, but says nothing definite is known about his movements. It seems impossible that he can make a raid with so large a force at this time, there being scarcely any food in the country. I will communicate the information to Neosho, and get the troops in that section prepared for him if he moves north.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Commanding, Fayetteville:

Send me information as fast as you get it in relation to the movements of Marmaduke, and if he pass you, trouble his rear, if possible.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Major HACKETT,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

General Marmaduke is reported to have crossed the Arkansas River near Van Buren on the night of the 12th instant, and to be moving for the western border of Missouri with 1,100 men.

Send a copy of this to Colonel Phelps at once and keep communication with Cassville.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commanding officer at Cassville will forward this at once.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS,
Comdg. in the Field, via Cassville, Mo.:

Move out at least three squadrons of your regiment to Cassville as rapidly as possible and direct the commanding officer to telegraph his arrival at that place to these headquarters. Move the balance of your command to White River near Forsyth, as directed in dispatches heretofore sent you, without unnecessary delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieut. and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Commanding officer at Cassville will forward the above by dispatch bearers immediately.

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Major MELTON,

Comdg. Detach. Second Ark. Cav. Vols., via Cassville :

Colonel Phelps has just been ordered by dispatch to send at least three squadrons to Cassville. Remain with your command at Berryville until you hear from Colonel Phelps, as he may desire to make your force a part of the three squadrons for Cassville. General Marmaduke is reported to have crossed the Arkansas River near Van Buren on the night of the 12th instant, and to be moving for the western border of Missouri with 1,100 men.

Send a copy of this to Colonel Phelps at once, and keep up communication with Cassville.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn :

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,

Macon, Mo. :

Let the Boone and Howard squads still keep up their vigilance. I shall be at Macon on Monday en route to Saint Louis ; will arrange for all the officers to spend a day or two at the fair unless something unforeseen prevents.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,

Macon, Mo. :

Furnish H. Truman with horses by some means. Buy, if necessary. We have no revolvers here. He must get them from Saint Louis. I thought I saw him with several revolvers. Fit him out with the least possible delay. Advices received this p. m. from J. H. Robinson represent that guerrillas are actually going into camp on the road between Danville and Portland. Cannot the troops in that vicinity rout them ?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 14, 1864.

Hon. L. SALISBURY,

Salisbury, Chariton County, Mo. :

DEAR SIR : I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your note of May 10, and to say in reply that he has referred your communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, commanding at Macon, with instructions to look out sharply for

these and all other desperadoes. The general further directs me to assure you that he will use every endeavor with the limited forces at his disposal to accede to your request for movements of troops in your vicinity.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor at hand, and for myself and our people I thank you kindly for the encouragement it contained. While we have no disposition to ask unreasonably at your hands for defense here, we think the capital, archives of the State, and the large amount of funds in State treasury (school funds) are inducements to raiders, and we have a very strong desire to be amply protected against any emergency of that character, and again ask, if not inconsistent with your views of the best distribution of your forces, that you give us the benefit of one company of mounted men, and with that, and a block-house for our citizen soldiers, we think we can protect the town against such a force as would be likely to come against us.

If we had the benefit of a telegraphic communication with Laramie and Fort Riley, it would be largely to our advantage for protection, as well as a general good to the service, and to this allow me to call your attention.

I am, dear general, very respectfully, yours,

W. W. H. LAWRENCE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, May 14, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Commanding First Brigade, Fort Scott, Kans.:

COLONEL: I am directed by General McKean to say that orders have already been sent transferring Companies A and K, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, from Pleasant Grove to Humboldt. This transfer was made in accordance with the wishes of the major-general commanding the department. Major Haas was directed to go in command of those companies. He may, however, at your option, be sent back to command at Pleasant Grove or remain at Humboldt. Should you think it necessary at any time to strengthen the station at Pleasant Grove you can send re-enforcements from Humboldt. The order for the change was made at these headquarters to save time, as a messenger was going to Pleasant Grove, and it was expected that the Indians would leave the Sac and Fox Agency for Humboldt on Monday, the 16th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood,
Kansas State Militia, Council Grove, Kans.

GENERAL: Your private letter, informing me that cattle are being brought by traders from Texas that you think have been stolen, is duly received. While at Fort Scott and Humboldt I directed all the cattle stopped and carefully examined to see whether they were contraband or otherwise, and I reported my action to the Interior and War Departments, asking for information. I received information that the Indian country was taken from my command. I am also informed that the refugee Indians are to be returned to their own country, where I think they will have need of all their cattle and hope they will take care of them. It is very certain I have not troops to stop the contraband trade and consider it quite useless to try, the line being, as you see, 200 or 300 miles long where the traders can pass.

Respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. N. Wood,
Kansas State Militia, Council Grove, Kans.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 8th, conveying one from Captain Akin, from Chelsea, of the 6th, and both giving information concerning the southwestern portion of Kansas, are duly received. I am glad to get such intelligence and will always do all in my power to meet pending danger. I wrote you very fully, a few days ago, informing you of my lack of Federal troops and urging just what you seem to be doing—that is, the organization of the militia to act in case of invasion. I have no reply from my telegram to the honorable Secretary of War, urging the organization, and occasion requires the use of the militia, but suppose everything is now suspended to see the result of the great struggle in Virginia. I send a company from Riley to Larned, and expect also troops from Colorado soon. Keep a close watch and ward in your district, where, as you say, militia are the main dependence.

Respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 14, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Shall I send Independent Battery, Colorado Volunteers, or detain for present at Lyon? Now under orders for Lyon. Leave Monday. Two sections of it now on Arkansas.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 14, 1864.

Col. CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent, or

Maj. T. J. GALBRAITH,
U. S. Sioux Agent, Saint Paul:

SIR: I have been instructed by Major-General Pope, commanding this department, to turn over the Indians who left the reservation on the upper Missouri and returned to this State to the superintendent of Indian affairs. Will you please inform me whether you will receive these Indians, and if so, at what point in this State you desire them to be delivered? They number about 20, of whom 2 are men and the remainder women and children. There are also some 60 or 70 others, principally women and children, who surrendered to the military authorities of this district last winter, and have never been removed to the reservation. Please state whether they will also be received, should I be directed to turn them over to the Indian Department. The above-mentioned Indians all appertain to the Sioux tribe or nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

We, the chiefs and headmen of Sisseton and Cuthead bands of Sioux, whose names are hereunto affixed, having committed no depredations against the persons or property of the whites, and having through Father Andre, Catholic priest of Saint Joseph's, Dak. Ter., requested an opportunity of expressing our desire and determination to be at peace with the whites, and in consequence of said request the military authorities of the Department of the Northwest having appointed said Father Andre and Major Brown, of Sibley County, Minn., special military agents to negotiate with us on this important subject, and having had explained to us by one of said special military agents, J. R. Brown, the terms upon which we can be again placed upon our former footing of peace and friendship with the Government and people of the United States, do hereby agree and pledge ourselves and the members of our several bands—

First. That we will commit no depredations of any kind upon the persons or property of the whites at any time nor in any place. Second. That we will not hunt upon nor occupy any portion of the country claimed by us which lies south of a line crossing the Cheyenne River, at the mouth of Bald Hillock Creek, and running east and west from Red River of the North to James River. Third. That we will deliver to the officers of the Government or drive from among us all persons who have been guilty of any participation in the massacre of the whites in 1862, and should any person located among us hereafter commit any depredations against the whites we obligate ourselves to deliver him to the authorities of the Government or cause summary punishment to be inflicted promptly by the members of our bands. Fourth. The said J. R. Brown, one of the special military agents before mentioned, promises on behalf of the military authorities of the Department of the Northwest that if the said chiefs and headmen and the members of their several bands

will locate at Devil's Lake, or any other point they may select and designate north of the line before specified, they will be deemed to be under the protection of the Government, and be in no manner injuriously molested by any troops of the United States as long as they adhere strictly to the terms hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony of all which we have hereunto affixed our names the day and date set forth in the column opposite each, at Fort Amborcrombie, Dak. T.

[Signed March 15, 1864, by J. R. Brown, special military agent, and 9 Indian chiefs and headmen.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,

Saint Paul, May 14, 1864.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original filed at these headquarters.

GEO. W. PRESCOTT,

Lieut., Sixth Minnesota Vols., Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,

Saint Paul, May 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters, for the information of Major-General Pope.

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, May 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck, for the information of the War Department.

The Indians thus surrendering number the larger portion of the Sioux tribes whose homes have been in Minnesota. No treaties will be renewed with them, nor annuity payments of any kind resumed. They will be located near the post to be established at Devil's Lake, under the conditions specified in this paper and under the direct supervision of the military post. They will hunt and subsist themselves as in times past, within the specified limits of territory, and no communication of any sort will be permitted with them except through the military authorities. The same disposition and arrangements, except as to locality, will be made hereafter in this department with all Indians thus submitting.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, *May 15, 1864—12 midnight.*

(Received 2.45 a. m., 23d.)

Major-General HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

Admiral Porter has just arrived. The remainder of the gun-boats will arrive to-night. General Banks will probably reach Simsport, on the Atchafalaya, to-morrow.

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mouth of Red River, La., May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,

Comdg. District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: It is important that the route of the railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport should be examined as soon as possible, and so secretly that the suspicion of the enemy should not be excited. You will therefore please collect, as quietly as you can, all attainable information in regard to it, and, if possible, send two or three persons over or near the route for the purpose of ascertaining its exact condition. The road has been in running order as far as Monroe, and it is understood that it has been graded and prepared for the rails between that point and Shreveport, and that a small part in the neighborhood of Monroe is still used by the rebels.

The persons sent out for this purpose should be intelligent inhabitants of the country, and capable of giving an account of the condition, the state of superstruction, the condition of the bridges, embankments, &c., and also the character of the country through which it runs, with reference to military operations, supplies, &c.; the character and condition of the roads intersecting or parallel to the route, the streams to be crossed, whether fordable or otherwise, and, if not fordable, whether materials for bridging are found on the banks. Please collect also any information that may be within your reach with regard to the route from Gaines' Landing to Camden, on the Washita, and thence to Shreveport. These reports should embrace all the information essential to a correct knowledge of the routes indicated, with reference to military operations along them. You will please retain your report until I arrive at Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Choclaw Bayou, May 15, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: The enemy are preparing to start, about 1 mile this side of Marksville, according to reports from Brigadier-General Emory, who is in front. If such is the case, it will be desirable to have some of your gun-boats a short distance this side of Fort De Russy, as the left of my line will rest on the river.

I am, admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: We shall camp to-night between Marksville and Mansura, headquarters at Marksville. Simsport is 20 miles distant. We shall make our headquarters there to-morrow night. I should

be glad, if the river admits, if you would send down one or two boats to that point. The enemy has returned in our front, showing some artillery and dismounted cavalry, but has made no decided resistance.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

U. S. S. CHOCTAW,
Off Fort De Russy, La., May 15, 1864—3 p. m.
Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Admiral Porter, I have the honor to inform you that he, being very unwell, has gone down to the mouth of this river and left me in command at this place. He has ordered me to stop all boats that have provisions and forage on board until I hear from you. The empty transports are to proceed immediately to Simsport. I shall be pleased to learn your wishes at as early a moment as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK M. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding.

U. S. S. CHOCTAW,
Off Fort De Russy, La., May 15, 1864—6 p. m.
Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Having just received information from Captain Hough, General Smith's adjutant-general, that the army is passing on its way through Marksville, I have ordered all the transports to proceed to Simsport.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK M. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding.

U. S. S. CHOCTAW,
Off Fort De Russy, La., May 15, 1864—7.30 p. m.
Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Admiral Porter left here at 3 p. m. for the mouth of the river. All the transports have gone to Simsport. Eight gun-boats have gone with them to protect them. I shall leave here with the remainder of the gun-boats at daylight to-morrow morning. The last news from the North is that General Grant had defeated General Lee after three days' fighting. When last heard from General Grant had advanced 20 miles beyond the battle-field. General Butler had advanced from Fort Monroe, had occupied Petersburg, and cut Lee's railroad communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK M. RAMSAY,
Lieutenant-Commander, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Choctaw Bayou, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, or
COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Near Fort De Russy:

GENERAL: The army arrived here last night; will be at Marksville about 12 to-day, and at Simsport Monday. The major-general commanding directs that you move with all the transports at Fort De Russy to Simsport, starting to-night, to meet the army at that place. He directs that you make this movement, unless you hear heavy firing in the direction of Marksville denoting an action, in which case you will move with your whole force, excepting guards for transports, to fall upon the enemy's flank, taking two days' rations and no baggage, and will send transports to Simsport.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Fort De Russy:

SIR: You will send to the army what wagons you have laden with forage, not to exceed fifty. It is essential that these wagons be sent immediately upon the receipt of this order. The forage steamer need not wait at Fort De Russy after these wagons are loaded and started. These wagons will continue with the army to Simsport. If you have no wagons, even a less number than fifty, the forage steamer will remain at Fort De Russy until wagons can be sent from here. The army encamps near Marksville to-night. The commanding general will be at Simsport to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, La., May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding directs you to move your whole command at 3 a. m. to-morrow to a position directly in rear of the town of Marksville, and hold yourself in readiness to move to support Generals Smith and Emory. The wagon train will be in park in your rear, guarded by a brigade of cavalry.

In moving across the prairies, and where practicable, for the purpose of shortening the column you will move your command in column of regiments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : You will move forward at 3 a. m. to-morrow with your entire command to take position at the farthest point in the front, where our troops have to-day reconnoitered. At daybreak you will move forward and attack the enemy with the greatest vigor. General Smith moves from your right flank to turn the enemy's left at the same time. General Arnold has been ordered to take position in rear of your right flank. The Thirteenth Army Corps will be in reserve near Marksville. It is of the greatest importance that this movement be made with promptitude and vigor. The wagon train will be in park in the rear of the town, guarded by a brigade of cavalry, and when practicable, for the purpose of shortening the column you will move your command in columns of regiments.

By order of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

GENERAL : You will order one brigade of your command to guard the wagon train, which will be in park immediately in rear of the town. Your remaining three brigades you will put in position in rear of the right of General Emory's command, which has been ordered into position in front of the town, at 3 a. m. to-morrow. You will make these dispositions at 3 a. m., as the attack has been ordered at daybreak. You will hold your command in readiness for any movement that may be necessary. General Smith has been ordered to move from the right of General Emory to turn the enemy's left flank. General Lawler will be in reserve near the town.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs that in making the movement ordered you do not move away so as to break communication with the right of General Emory. The guide sent you is to show you the good country to go through, but not roads to lead away from General Emory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: You do not seem to understand that the left of your line should connect with the right of General Emory's. It does not now connect. The commanding general directs that it be so connected at once.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mansura, La., May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

The commanding general directs that you still take charge of the trains, hurrying them on. The enemy have retreated, apparently, on two roads, one toward Moreauville, the other toward Enterprise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mansura, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

GENERAL: A servant captured upon the City Belle has escaped from the enemy this a. m., and reports them falling back upon the Bayou De Glaize. They expect our force is going by the river from Fort De Russy. You will push on to Moreauville, in your regular position in the column, with all possible speed. You must come across to the Moreauville road.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Mansura, May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The enemy are retreating on the road to Moreauville and, it is believed, Simsport. The commanding general directs that you push forward to Moreauville with dispatch. You will clear the town of Marksville of all stragglers and come forward as soon as possible. It is not intended that you leave the train, but push the train on, and keep what cavalry you have in the rear there still.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1864.

Lieut. G. S. MELVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

In pursuance of special orders received, troops have been ordered to report at mouth of Red River, as follows: Three regiments of infantry from Baton Rouge, three regiments of infantry from New Orleans, and all white infantry troops at Port Hudson except two regiments. The commanding officer at Port Hudson has been directed to stop the Thirty-seventh Illinois Veteran Volunteers, now coming down the river, at Port Hudson, and return that regiment to you. General Ullmann has been instructed to advise you of his probable force he will send under above-named order. Transportation will be furnished by quartermaster's department soon as possible for forwarding these troops.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Choctaw Bayou, on River Road, May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,

Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the army and navy arrived at this point last night. The navy leaves for Simsport by river this morning, and the army by way of Marksville and Mansura; probably will arrive on Monday. The commanding general directs that no more troops be sent to join him here, but that all available force be sent without delay to Brashear City and the La Fourche District. General Warren, with his force, is now at Fort De Russey with orders to proceed to Simsport.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, May 15, 1864.

Maj. J. LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch orders movement of Third Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps. I suppose you mean Sheldon's command, which is Second Brigade, and have them in readiness to move on the Iberville at daylight to-morrow morning. No troops of Third Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps, here.

Respectfully,

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 116.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., May 15, 1864.

* * * * *

4. The Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, just returned from furlough, will be equipped and reported without delay for duty to Major-General Canby, commanding Division of West Mississippi,

at the mouth of Red River. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

5. The Fourteenth Maine Veteran Volunteers, at Baton Rouge, will be reported without delay, at the mouth of Red River, to Major-General Canby, commanding Division of West Mississippi, for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds :

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE,

Commanding District of Natchez, Natchez, Miss. :

SIR : You will please send to this place, with as little delay as possible, 200,000 rations of subsistence, for the use of Major-General Banks' army. If full rations cannot be sent, send the essential articles and send hard bread instead. It is important that there should be no failure in sending these supplies down at once.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,

Twelfth Michigan, Commanding First Brigade :

COLONEL : You will please order the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry to encamp in the vicinity of the depot, on the opposite side of the river, directing that they shall move at as early an hour to-morrow morning as practicable. The commanding officer will be instructed by you to furnish the train guard to the railroad, and also to relieve the pickets that are furnished by the Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored, now stationed at the depot. Lieutenant Barrett, division quartermaster, is instructed to provide transportation for the movement.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,

Commanding First Brigade, Little Rock :

COLONEL : You will please send 120 men to Battery Mason to-morrow morning to work upon rifle-pits; they should be under charge of officers familiar with the work that is to be done. The necessary tools

will be provided by the division quartermaster. This party will be divided into two reliefs, and will work alternate hours, from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 1 to 5 p. m. You will direct the remainder of your available force to work in clearing away brush on the west front of the town as follows: The morning party will be composed of one-half of your men, and will work, without reliefs, two-thirds with axes and one-third collecting and burning brush; their labors will cease at 11 a. m. The afternoon party will work in like manner from 1 to 5 p. m.

Any deficiency in your supply of axes will be made good by the division quartermaster upon your request. I shall leave my headquarters at 7 a. m., punctually, to superintend this work in person, and shall expect upon passing through your camps to find every man detailed for fatigue duty well outside of camp on the way to the scene of his labors, and shall be much disappointed at any delay, loitering, or lack of punctuality.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES STUART,

Comdg. Cavalry Detachment, Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will work all your available dismounted men upon the west front of the town to-morrow as follows, moving them from camp not later than 7 a. m.: The morning party will be composed of half your force, as above. They will work from 7 to 11 a. m. without reliefs; two-thirds will use axes, and the other third will collect and burn the brush. The afternoon party will be composed of the remaining half of your force, and will work in a similar manner from 1 to 5 p. m. You will provide the necessary officers, and in case you have not a sufficient number of axes the division quartermaster will supply them at your request.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,

Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,

Commanding, Pine Bluff:

What do you think is the present position of the enemy; and what do you think of the propriety of making a general reconnaissance by cavalry and infantry—to start simultaneously from Little Rock and Pine Bluff—to drive in his pickets at all points and ascertain his position?

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, May 15, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE P. CARR,
Aide-de-Camp :

General Thayer's fleet left Dardanelle Friday noon. If the boats moved in close order they will not be down till Wednesday. If not in close order one boat ought to be here to-morrow. The arms are ready, and will be sent down first boat.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lewisburg, May 15, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas :

GENERAL : I send copies of dispatches* sent to your headquarters the past three days, and receiving no reply think the line has been tapped between here and the Rock. The operator here says that he knows of no private signal, cipher, or anything of the kind, in use on the line, and cannot tell if the line has been tapped, and for the past two hours it has ceased to work. The dispatches will explain matters as they stand here. From information received to-night there is no doubt but Shelby is in this vicinity in force.

The force that Major Clarkson met was his outpost on Cypress Creek, Shelby lying with a force and four guns on river bank near Brown's, 6 miles below here, expecting to capture the boats on their way up. I sent orders to-night to the boats on Van's Bar to return to Little Rock immediately. The battery has been shifted farther down the river, and I am greatly afraid the guns will be brought to bear on them before they get out of danger. I am confident if you receive the information as to Shelby's movements in time that it will result in the capture of his force. Is there any danger to be apprehended from McRae's command? I have not force enough here to watch in that direction very extensively at the present time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

LEWISBURG, May 15, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock :

Four deserters from Shaler's regiment are here. They left their command on the 5th of this month below the Saline. They state that Shelby crossed the Fourche three days ago, with thirteen wagons and four pieces of artillery. They wish to go to their homes in Izard County, this State. Is it advisable to permit them to do so? I will keep them under guard till I hear from you.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

* See Ryan to Green, Part I, p. 933, and May 13 and 14, pp. 572, 590.

LEWISBURG, *May 15, 1864.*Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Little Rock*:

GENERAL: From dispatch received last night from Lieutenant Carr I should infer that we were under your command. The last order I received was from General West, to report to department headquarters, which I have done, but have received no communication of any kind from there since receiving General West's order, consequently have been going it blind to the best of my ability. Will you please post me and oblige,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 15, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Miner's post is 80 miles east of here. He thinks an expedition between the rivers would be a good thing, and would prevent the organization of the guerrillas, who are through that part of the country in squads of from 5 to 20, conscripting every man they can find and annoying the families of loyal citizens. Colonel Wood is here with four companies of his regiment. He has 35 mounted men. The whole of the Tenth is 1 mile east of Miner's post. If a company and the mounted men from here could be sent to report to Miner to-night, he could get off in the morning with 75 men, which every one thinks is enough. He can bring back as many beef-cattle as he can drive, and all his men can come back mounted. Colonel Wood says he can mount his regiment in two days.

H. T. PORTER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. H. T. PORTER,

Aide-de-Camp, Brownsville:

Send the expedition as proposed. Instruct them to bring in all serviceable horses they can find; also beef-cattle.

By order of E. A. Carr, brigadier-general, commanding:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 15, 1864.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,

Commanding First Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to say that he has concentrated all the troops in this vicinity at this post, and is expecting an attack from the enemy to-day. Their force is estimated at 8,000, under Maxey, and they undoubtedly intend to take us in. General Thayer with his command will be here, by to-morrow noon, so that we are all safe.

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., May 15, 1864. (Received 18th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have just received the inclosed order, No. 4,* of General Washburn. Had such an order been issued and enforced one year ago, not only from Cairo to the mouth of White River, but also from White River to New Orleans, I believe it would have done more toward conquering the enemy in the Southwest than all the efforts of our armies. With your permission I call your attention to the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

It is stated that about 300 recruits of the Third U. S. Cavalry are without arms and equipments, and that there are none here for issue. They are to embark to-morrow evening for Little Rock, and it is directed that you cause such arms and accouterments and ammunition for these men to be turned over by the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry as are required to outfit them, and also horse equipments for the whole Third Regiment. You will please communicate with General Davidson on the subject.

By order of the Secretary of War:

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Lindell Hotel:

GENERAL: Your communication asking for information as to the movements of certain regiments belonging to this department, and whose movements are in accordance with suggestions contained in your letter of yesterday, is received. In reply I have the honor to inform you that the movements are now being made and with the utmost practicable rapidity. Five companies of the Third Michigan are embarking already and will leave immediately. The remainder of the regiment leaves to-morrow. It is armed and equipped as infantry. The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry will leave Jefferson Barracks to-day for Alton to relieve the Thirteenth, which was directed by telegraph last night to be in readiness to come here as soon as the Seventeenth arrived.

I suppose it will arrive here to-morrow and report at once to General Davidson to get horses. The Seventeenth Illinois, I found this morning, has no arms at all, and it became necessary to supply the

* See General Orders, No. 4, headquarters District of West Tennessee, May 14, 1864, Vol. XXXIX.

regiment with infantry arms to enable it to do duty at Alton. This will delay the regiment two or three hours, but it will amount to nothing, as if the Thirteenth Illinois could be brought here to-day it could not get its horses for four or five days. Dispatching the Third U. S. Cavalry is a more difficult matter, but the chief quartermaster of transportation assures me that the entire regiment will leave to-morrow evening or early next morning at farthest. I believe you will thus perceive that everything has been done that can be to secure promptness in forwarding troops, and that therefore there is no one responsible for delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, May 15, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two companies of our regiment have moved. Six more will go to-night. The master of transportation knows our wants and will supply them. The companies on detached service have not yet reported to us. We go by river.

J. P. KNIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Independence, Mo., May 15, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that George Todd was within 4 miles of this station last night, on the railroad between here and Little Blue. He stopped and talked half an hour with a gang of railroad hands. Some of the hands knew him well. Todd says he has 88 men and is not afraid of anything. The man that wears the shoulder-straps was with him. Todd has a large silver star on left breast. Four hours later all of his men were at a house near the same place. This is reliable. Look out for hell some place soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GUY C. MANVILLE,
Lieut., Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 15, 1864.

Captain KEMPER,
Liberty, Mo.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of 9th instant, and thank you for the information therein contained. I am glad to see you vigilant and active. Clean out and kill every marauding, thieving villain you find. I was not aware that Cap-

tain Ford's company had been placed on duty. Will see that Parkville has loyal troops if possible to obtain them. Your men must be on the alert constantly. I am quite satisfied that trouble is in preparation for us.

Be prepared to meet the rascals at the threshold, and let your determination convince them that we are in earnest—dead earnest. Quiet we will have. Keep well posted touching all rebel movements; allow no strangers to come into your bailiwick without you know what they are there for. Keep your eyes on the Paw Paws, and jug the first one guilty of the least disloyal act. See that all not on duty are disarmed. Colonel Williams is unable to ascertain who has arms in Clay County, and how many Colonel Moss has distributed. I wish you to ascertain who has arms, and where they are, and what the disposition of the holders. I go to Saint Louis to-morrow; may telegraph you via Kansas City.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, Mo., May 15, 1864.

Capt. I. W. STEWART,

Co. E, 67th E. M. M., Danville, Mo. :

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the general commanding to authorize you to call into immediate service a battalion of the Sixty-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, composed of such officers as are of lower rank than yourself. The battalion will be solely under your command. You will arm them as best you can, and will at once proceed to kill and exterminate all the bushwhackers and guerrillas who may infest your vicinity. This, of course, will not be done unless the state of affairs in your section may warrant; but if, in your opinion, public interest demands this, you will execute the command of this letter with the least possible delay, reporting by letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper for needed supplies upon entering service, and reporting the action taken upon this letter, together with results of your expeditions against the enemy, to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The general, upon reading over this letter, desires to say once more, "take no prisoners."

CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, May 15, 1864.

Capt. W. T. WOODS,

Weston, Mo. :

CAPTAIN: You are charged with the duty of maintaining peace and quiet in the county of Platte and the river border of your command. You will increase your force from the best loyal militia of the county, under officers who do not rank you, until you have men

enough well armed and mounted to wage a successful war of extermination against the murdering, thieving gang of villains who are threatening your peace. Take no prisoners of that class; kill them wherever you find them in iniquity. Be prompt, vigilant, and active; select good men, maintain the best of discipline, and give assurance to the inhabitants. Colonel Williams will aid you in all necessary appointments for your command. Report to me often. Give the bushwhackers such a cleaning as will convince them that we are in dead earnest.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 15, 1864.

A. F. COX, Esq.,
Platte City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The communication addressed to General Hall by John W. Clark, yourself, and others, under date of 7th instant, and indorsed by the Governor to myself, has been placed before me for consideration. I believe Captain Woods to be a good, true man, and I have directed that he be authorized to increase his force in Platte County until he can wage a successful war of total extermination of the murdering, thieving villains that threaten your peace.

Quiet shall be maintained if it requires soldiers on every square mile. Thieves must be kept out, and you may rest assured that all the power in my hands shall be used in the proper direction. I hope Captain Woods will select good, true, loyal men, men of character, and also have the welfare of the country at heart and not their own personal political advancement or personal interests to specially care for. Oh for a healing tide of Christian patriotism to pass over Missouri, submerging all the differences that now separate Union men! For God's sake let us save the country first of all, then we will be Governors and off to Congress, and all that. I don't mean you and I will, but others who do want to.

Faithfully for liberty and union,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 15, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN,
Paola, Kans.:

Citizens of Kansas City are fearful that the Santa Fé trains will be interrupted by thieves in your district. Will you please inform me if the necessary measures have been taken for their being fully protected? I suppose there are no causes for their fear, yet I desire your assurance on the subject.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
 May 16, 1864—5 p. m. (Received 2.30 a. m., 17th.)

Major-General HALLECK :

Private letters and official statements from the Department of the Gulf show such a state of affairs there as to demand, in my opinion, the immediate removal of General Banks. The army has undoubtedly lost confidence in him. I would suggest the appointment of Franklin to the command of the Nineteenth Corps, and Reynolds or Hunter to the command of the department. This is sent in the supposition that Canby has gone in command of the military division of the Trans-Mississippi. If Canby has simply relieved Banks in command of the department, then the change will be satisfactory.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
 No. 16. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 16, 1864.*

1. The commanding general Department of the Gulf will report, as soon as possible, the number, condition, and equipment of the troops under his command, the points at which they are located, the reason and necessity for their occupation, the minimum garrisons necessary for defensive purposes, the additional defensive works that may be required to secure this object, the location of the principal depots, the quantity of supplies, the amount of water transportation under control or that can be secured, the land transportation in the hands of the troops or in depots. This information is required immediately, and the first report will be such an approximate estimate as can be furnished at once, the detailed report to be made as soon as the data can be obtained.

2. All troops that can be safely spared at Natchez and Vicksburg will be ordered to proceed without delay to the mouth of Red River, and report to the major-general commanding.

3. All officers now at Vicksburg, Miss., under orders to report to Major-General Canby, will report without delay at the mouth of Red River.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf :

GENERAL : On arriving here from Fort Jackson on the 5th instant, I found that the communications with your headquarters were cut off, and that no transports were ascending the Red River. After two or three days I went up to Port Hudson to await an opportunity to report to you. After remaining there some days, the conclusion arrived at was that no boats would get through to Alexandria, and that I could only meet you at Simsport at an uncertain time, when the object for which I was ordered up no longer existed.

This, in connection with my condition as described in my letter to the assistant adjutant-general of May 4, prompted me to return to

the city and await events, where I arrived yesterday. This morning we hear that you have succeeded in saving the gun-boats and are on your way down to Simsport. This news, together with the favorable news just received from the East, has thrown the loyal population here into a state of highest gratification, I assure you. It has been a source of deep regret to me that I was unable to promptly obey your order, and the stopping of the communications was alone the cause of my not reaching Alexandria.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps :

You are charged with the protection of the train during the march to-day. You will keep sufficient troops on flanks and rear, in conjunction with cavalry from General Arnold's command, sufficient for its proper protection. General Arnold and yourself are charged with the protection of the train during to-day's march.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Moreauville, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : It is reported that rebel cavalry is observing the crossings of Bayou Grand Ecore and Bayou De Glaize. You will please protect the trains in their march over and between these crossings.

By order of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you move with your command to our right, and attack the left of the enemy and drive him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 16, 1864.

Col. W. H. DICKEY,
Comdg. Brigade Corps d'Afrique:

COLONEL: You will move forward immediately with your whole effective force to this place, about 2 miles from Marksville, to the right a little of the Mansura road.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Marksville, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will please move a sufficient number of cavalry on flanks and rear of the train, in conjunction with troops of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to insure its proper protection. General Lawler and yourself are charged with the protection of the trains during to-day's march.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
No. 105. } *Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1864.*

* * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding District of Little Rock, for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, May 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR:

I have no information of any of the enemy's forces except his cavalry, which I believe to be considerably scattered. There is certainly a force at Jenkins' Ferry, another at Marks' Mills, near Mount Elba. There is about two brigades at Monticello and vicinity, and I think there is still more cavalry below Monticello, near Hamburg. I think the position of the enemy's force can be better ascertained by sending small scouting parties in every direction, under the command of dashing officers, with instructions to observe the enemy without being observed. This can be done by traveling through the woods, avoiding his pickets, and getting on the flank, and, if possible, in the rear of his encampments. Until we know more of the enemy's main force I do not think it would be safe to allow ourselves, and especially our infantry, to be drawn far in any direction.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON,

Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will commence to-morrow to fell the timber in front of the line connecting Fort Steele and the Rapley house. It should be felled at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the line. The general thinks it would be advisable to connect Fort Steele and the Rapley house by a line of rifle-pits running just behind the crest of the ridge, or to construct a battery about half way between them, but will not order it for the present.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of even date herewith, requiring me to furnish a detail of 80 men to relieve a similar detail from the Second Division now on guard duty at a Government tan-yard, some 8 miles from this post. Inasmuch as it is left to my judgment whether to keep up this guard, I beg leave respectfully to state that, in my opinion, there can be no amount of property at this tan-yard of sufficient value to compensate for the loss of 80 men; but whether there is danger of losing troops stationed at that point, the brigadier-general commanding the district is better informed than I can be. Ordinarily small bodies of troops stationed outside our lines are liable to be captured, and I shall therefore be obliged, in the exercise of a sound discretion based upon the best information I can obtain, to withdraw the detail from my division as soon as it has relieved the guard already stationed there, unless ordered to the contrary.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
 No. 4. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, May 16, 1864.

* * * * *

III. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, will station a detachment on the north side of the river for the purpose of guarding the railroad depot, shops, and store-houses, and furnishing train guards. It will be composed at first of two regiments of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, and will report to and be entirely under the control of the division commander, who will see that the troops are brought into and kept in proper drill and discipline. General West will cause this detachment to furnish fatigue parties as far as its strength will admit. He will cause earth-works to be made as far as practicable, considering

the other duties. He will establish such means of crossing the river as may make the communication easy and expeditious, and will have an understanding with the quartermaster's department, so that facilities can be had at short notice for crossing troops either way.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Please invite the particular attention of the district commander to the following disposition of the artillery of this division:

Fifth Ohio Battery: Four guns at Pine Bluff, two guns at Little Rock.

Eleventh Ohio Battery: Six guns at Pine Bluff.

Battery D, Second Missouri: Four guns at Devall's Bluff, two guns at (unknown).

You will observe that but two guns are available for service at this point. I respectfully suggest that the Fifth Ohio Battery, with the four guns at Pine Bluff, be ordered to report at these headquarters without delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 16, 1864.

Capt. JAMES MARR,
Company K, First Missouri Artillery, Devall's Bluff:

Load your battery on the train and send the horses through by land. Call on Colonel Geiger, and he will furnish escort as he may think proper.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, May 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR:

Shelby's loss in the Cypress was 8 killed, 1 lieutenant and 10 privates wounded mortally (number of others wounded, can't find out), and 8 horses killed. I think they have given up the idea of crossing the river for the present and have left this vicinity, going west and south, and, from good secesh authority in Perryville, around the head of Fourche la Pave for Camden. I have patrols on the river as far opposite as Brown's. I have sent orders to Dardanelle to be on the alert and to hold the post, and if necessary will re-enforce from here if advisable.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 16, 1864.

Capt. A. B. KAUFFMAN,

Comdg. Expn. along course of Cache and White Rivers :

CAPTAIN : You are ordered to take command of 75 enlisted men, properly armed and equipped and furnished with four days' rations, and properly officered, to proceed east to Cache River, and then in a southerly direction along Cache, coming back through the bottoms along White River. In this manner you will exercise the utmost vigilance to prevent surprise, always bearing in mind that I consider a surprise unpardonable.

You will press all really serviceable horses and mares in the country, and none others, giving receipts to owners and keeping correct record of the same. These horses and mares you will turn over to the district quartermaster immediately on arrival and before you go to your regimental camp, giving him a list of horses and owners. You will gain all the information you can of the enemy's movements, and whenever you can kill, capture, or drive him, fail not to attack, and never permit your men to do any long-taw firing, but draw sabers to go into them, even if twice your numbers. Raise a yell and charge him, and you will be successful.

Capture as many conscript officers and Confederates as possible, and kill every enemy clothed in our uniform or every guerrilla you encounter. Having but four days' rations at the end of your second day's marching, turn the head of your column toward Jacksonport and return here. Bear in mind that the object of your expedition is to procure horses, gain information, and damage the enemy. Do not allow your men to commit any excesses, prevent all straggling, allow no one to enter houses or yards, and let not your return here be followed by complaints of depredations by the citizens ; teach the people that U. S. soldiers are not only brave, but generous and kind. Guard well all prisoners captured, and let your march reach as far south as possible. I went to Augusta in less than a day ; see how far you can go in two.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 16, 1864.

Capt. T. J. MAJORS,

First Regt. Nebr. Cav., Comdg. Expn. to Red River, &c. :

CAPTAIN : You will give your personal attention to crossing the whole of the force of 100 men First Nebraska Cavalry by 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, commencing early enough to accomplish the work as desired. The chief quartermaster of the district will cross you at the ferry landing and put your force on the point south side of White River. You will then proceed to the Glaize and thoroughly overhaul the whole country for serviceable horses or mares, and no other kind. You will proceed down to Red River, up to Randall's, across the hills to Greenbrier, and anywhere else you hear of rebels being likely to be found. Do not divide your force, but keep together.

Picket strongly and at some distance from camp; be exceedingly vigilant and do not be caught while feeding. When in this act keep out pickets far out, so as to get the alarm in time to mount and fight. Do not allow your men to enter yards or houses, or to straggle. Exercise the most rigid discipline, and do not let me hear of bad conduct on the part of your command among the citizens. Make early starts in the morning and travel far in the daylight, so as to prevent the enemy knowing your intentions. If you hear of any body of rebels being in Batesville, cross White River above Batesville and run into them. Tell your men what you expect of them. Give receipts and keep record of the same for all good serviceable horses and mares you press, and remember that as the majority of the people in that section of the country have taken the oath, voted, and tried to be loyal, it is your duty to encourage and show them that while we are brave, we are generous and kind. On your arrival here make immediate report to these headquarters of your expedition, and turn over to the chief quartermaster of this district all the stock you obtain before taking it to your regiment, taking his receipt for same. In your movements go for rebels whenever you hear of them, day or night; follow the usual rules, killing all who wear our uniform and all positive jayhawkers or guerrillas; capture and treat as prisoners of war all regular Confederates. Never parole a prisoner; you have no power to do so. Parson Good goes with you, and several guides of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry; afford them protection if they want to bring their families out, and press teams for that purpose. When you are coming back, send a courier ahead to notify the chief quartermaster, so as to facilitate your crossing. Wishing you much success, and hoping it is unnecessary to warn you to keep strict guard over your prisoners,

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., May 16, 1864.

U. S. NAVAL COMMANDER,

Cairo, Ill.:

Several regiments of cavalry are en route to Little Rock, via Cairo. It is important that they should have escort of gun-boats as far as they go by water.

A. PLEASANTON,

Major-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASANTON :

Gun-boats are stationed at the mouth of White River to give convoy to troops going up that river at the Arkansas. Do you mean that it is important that the cavalry should have escort of gun-boats from Cairo down? Please answer.

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain and Commandant of Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., May 16, 1864.

NAVAL OFFICER,
Cairo, Ill. :

The escort is only required up White River.

A. PLEASANTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri :

I have just received orders from the Secretary of War to replace the Ninth Minnesota Infantry by a regiment of militia from Illinois or Iowa, and to send that regiment without delay to General Steele. You will therefore please order the Ninth Minnesota here for embarkation at once, and send it to report to Major-General Steele at Little Rock so soon as a militia regiment shall arrive to relieve it, or sooner if you can possibly spare it before the latter arrives. I shall leave here for Springfield in the morning, and will immediately send a militia regiment to report to you. I request that you will send me a copy of your order to carry out the above to Springfield, Ill.

By order of the Secretary of War :

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *May 16, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis :

Corporal Fore, Company F, First Missouri State Militia, with a small escort, killed one bushwhacker and wounded another, capturing both of their horses, yesterday near the line of Jackson County. Papers on the man killed were invoices from Capt. W. H. Wooten, assistant quartermaster to Col. W. C. Quantrill. The man answers the description of Quantrill. I have no doubt but he is the noted chief of guerrillas. He fought with his bowie-knife after being brought down by a pistol-shot. I have sent for more definite information.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *May 16, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City, Mo..

I have received the following in relation to guards for the train from New Mexico :

PAOLA, *May 16, 1864.*

If the train reports before-hand to the commanding officer at Olathe, they will be escorted through the eastern counties of this State.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

You will make such arrangements as may become necessary for any further protection that may be required. Act with General McKean in this and all other things that will insure the safety of this trade and the quiet of the border. Make this public.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, Mo., May 16, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully inform the general commanding that the country is full of bushwhackers, and that they have friends all through the country who furnish them with food and give them their papers to travel on. I am satisfied that there are many families that are feeding them that have proved their loyalty, and I would recommend that all such be arrested and sent out of the country. They are not only harboring the thieves, but are lending them their permits to travel on, thereby deceiving our scouts. I wish you would inform me what disposition I shall make of them as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Sub-District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, May 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Colonel Ford will report each case separately, together with evidence of the complicity of the parties.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, May 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, with a reference to Second Lieut. A. L. Gooding's report, in which the names of several obnoxious families are mentioned, and the reason and proofs of their harboring armed rebels and guerrillas, and the difficulty attending the pursuit and apprehension of such in the Fourth Sub-District, when fed and harbored at the several points mentioned.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Sub-District.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, Warrensburg, May 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, with the report of Captain Moses, for his information.

The feeding of bushwhackers by the people is a serious difficulty, but any means heretofore used to prevent it has not had the desired effect, or in any manner lessened the evil. To remove the families takes away the only restraint that has held these villains in check.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Snibar, Jackson County, Mo., May 19, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo. :

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to make the following report of a scouting party sent out from this station on the 17th instant, consisting of 1 sergeant, 3 corporals, and 17 men, they being dismantled, and had the following instructions :

First, to divide into small squads, and not let the people living in the vicinity know they were Federal troops, and, to further the disguise, they were instructed if they saw fit to visit any house not to carry their carbines, but leave them with a reserve. On the morning of the 18th, while passing through a dense thicket, about 3 miles south of Blue Springs, and half a mile east of East Fork of Blue River, they discovered a house inhabited. The sergeant in command sent a corporal with 3 men, with instructions to pass themselves off as bushwhackers (the men leaving their carbines with the main party) and try and ascertain where some of their party were. When within about 20 yards of the house, and in the act of getting over the fence, one of the children came to the door, and said, "Here are some Federals," whereupon they heard a general scattering in the house, and 2 men ran out the back door. Our men ran around the house and fired some 12 shots, just as they were going into the brush, and are quite positive that they wounded 1. The house proved to belong to Mrs. Charlotte Hopkins. There were also living with her two daughters and one daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mary Ann Hopkins. The last named says her husband is now in the Southern Army, she thinks in Texas.

Mrs. Charlotte Hopkins says her husband is in Illinois, but does not know in what part of the State, which I am satisfied is all false, for the following reasons: On the night of the 26th of April last, when the guerrillas were reported in force at or near Chapel Hill, there were 3 men came to one Mr. Lewis and said they were deserters from the rebel Army, had lost their horses near Lone Jack; also said that when they left to go South their families were living near Independence, and wished to get home and not be seen by the Federals.

Two of them gave their names as Hopkins. Mr. Lewis recognized them and knew that to be their name. Mr. Lewis gave me the following description of the men: The elder Hopkins rather short; hair grayish, a little inclined to dark; about fifty-five years of age. The younger Hopkins, a tall man, about 6 feet; perhaps, 6 feet 2 inches; black hair; black eyes. The other person, name not known, about twenty years of age; sandy hair and dark eyes. The Mrs. Hopkins have given me a description of their husbands, and it corre-

sponds with the description I had of them exactly. Mrs. Mary Ann Hopkins says she has a brother in the Southern Army—name, Tucker. Gave me his description; it corresponds with the unknown name mentioned above.

In searching the house my men found a double-handful of rifled musket caps of the best quality. They also found tracks of women in the bottom below the house in the direction the bushwhackers ran; also found where the bushwhackers mounted their horses, a short distance from the house, and, as our party was on foot, they could continue the chase no farther. I send the prisoners under guard to Kansas City, as I have not the men to guard them here. I am perfectly well satisfied that the bushwhackers are harbored by a majority of the people now living in this vicinity, though they generally deny it, but it is impossible for bushwhackers to live here unless some persons give them food.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MOSES, JR.,

Captain, Commanding Station.

P. S.—Also, when my men were firing on the bushwhackers, one of the children said, "They will kill my pa."

THOS. MOSES, JR.,

Captain, Commanding Station.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,

Kansas City, May 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown.

JAS. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,

Warrensburg, Mo., May 16, 1864.

— BREITENBAUGH, Esq.,

Wellington, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of May 7 and 10. I do not intend to leave Wellington or any other portion of the country unprotected, unless the enemy force me to concentrate, and then it cannot be avoided; but to meet this I hope you will have a citizens' guard organized and prepared to temporarily protect yourselves. The order requiring that all camps shall be broken up is with the view to enable all our men to be on the move. All towns as large as yours have sufficient population to form their own guard, but the people in the country must be protected by the troops. The guerrillas must not hold the country and we the towns. There are but few guerrillas in the country, and I hope there will be daily less of them.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

40 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., May 16, 1864.

Dr. A. L. TOWELS,
Miami, Saline County, Mo.:

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Returning from Saint Louis on the 14th, I had the honor to receive your communication of the 30th ultimo. It will be necessary that the "honest, loyal" citizens of Miami should be organized into a band for their self-protection. It is not intended, nor shall I permit, companies of citizen guards to be made that are not satisfactory to the Union men. The basis must be honest and loyal, but if the loyal men are willing to take into the companies men whose sympathies have formerly been with the rebellion, and they think that such men cannot be trusted, it will be left for their decision.

I have not ordered the company to leave your town, but I think General Rosecrans is of the opinion that a concentration may be necessary, and, in that case, it would be well that your people are in a situation to protect themselves. I shall try and visit your county before long.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. Towels and your family, I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 16, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebel force that crossed the Arkansas River under Marmaduke have recrossed and gone south, except 300 or 400, who have scattered through the mountains. General Thayer arrived at Fort Smith last evening. Some Kansas troops are reported to have fought and driven the rebels on Mulberry yesterday.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

I inclose you herewith a condensed statement showing the number of and station of troops in my district. I desire to solicit in return a similar memoranda from your district. The connection which the districts bear to each other seems to indicate the importance and value of this interchange of information, as we will thus be enabled to tell where and to what extent, in case of necessity, to look for aid and co-operation. In addition, I purpose to furnish you from time to time with information of any changes which may be made in stations of troops in the district, and prompt advice of all movements or demonstrations of the enemy. Our recent unfortunate reverses on Red River and in Arkansas have, in my judgment, greatly

increased the probabilities of a raid into Missouri during the approaching summer, if not earlier. With the meager force now in South Missouri it seems to me that the greatest diligence is demanded. I shall have myself in readiness at all times to afford you the most cordial co-operation, and trust that the views and policy indicated will meet with your full approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Rebel bands are making their appearance, moving north. Two bands, one of 30 and another of 12 men, have passed up in the last four days, east of this post. We succeeded in killing 2 of the larger band, capturing a number of horses and arms.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Macon, Mo.:

Meet me at the train to-day. I shall go to Saint Louis, probably via Hannibal.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 16, 1864.

WILLIAM S. HARDENBROOK,
Salisbury, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th instant, to thank you for the information therein contained, and to say to you that as far as his troops go he will give all portions of his command full protection. He also directs me to say that he hopes the good people of your vicinity will kill every bushwhacker and guerrilla in your vicinity. They are not fit to live. Troops will soon be sent much nearer to you than they are now stationed, and it is the hope of the general commanding that it will have the tendency to restrain the outrages that have been occurring in your vicinity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 16, 1864.

MR. O. L. B. HUNT,
Medora, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by General Fisk to say that your letter to Dr. John Barnes, of Saint Louis, has been duly forwarded to him, and that he hopes before many days to have troops in Callaway

County who know the country, and who will remain permanently stationed there. Please show to Mr. Henry C. Barnes, your neighbor, and assure him that the day of reckoning for rebel sympathizers in Callaway will surely come in an hour when they think not.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,

First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, May 16, 1864.

Maj. E. G. ROSS,

Eleventh Regt. Kansas Cav., Comdg. at Lawrence, Kans. :

MAJOR : I am directed by the general commanding the district to inclose for your instruction a copy of instructions* to Colonel Hoyt, commanding at Olathe, in reference to escorts for Santa Fé trains, &c., and to instruct you to co-operate with him in this service as indicated in that communication. It will be desirable that your escort shall go as far as Council Grove if practicable, and it will serve another good purpose to patrol the country, which it is very desirable to have done occasionally, at all events. You will please confer with Colonel Hoyt in regard to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, May 16, 1864.

Col. G. H. HOYT,

Commanding at Olathe, Kans. :

COLONEL : I am directed by the general commanding the district to inclose a copy of telegram† from the commander of this district to General Brown, commanding district in Missouri, who had inquired in regard to escort for Santa Fé trains from Kansas City. It is desirable to furnish such escorts for trains as far as practicable. You were telegraphed upon the subject to-day. Of course it is not expected you can furnish escorts without some notice, and you must make your own arrangements about time of starting from Westport, &c., as it cannot be expected that troops for this purpose can be sent only at such intervals as the convenience of the service will allow. You can notify Major Ross, commanding at Lawrence, where he may relieve the escort by you, and the strength of the escort required, &c., and he will send to relieve at the proper time and escort the train on west as far as required by his instructions. These escorts will answer a good purpose as patrols, at the same time prevent rebels from going through with the trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See following.

† Embodied in Brown to Ford, p. 622.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. McKEAN,
Paola, Kans. :

At 3 o'clock this morning 60 bushwhackers were 12 miles south-east of here, robbing and plundering the inhabitants. I got the news at a quarter before 5, and by 5 o'clock had troops out in all directions to try to cut them off. As we got a good start I hope to have some account of them by to-morrow.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

PAOLA, KANS., May 16, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Fort Scott, Kans. :

Col. C. W. Blair reports 60 bushwhackers 12 miles southeast of Fort Scott this morning. Troops are in pursuit.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., May 16, 1864.

Capt. MAXWELL PHILLIPS,
Commanding Detachment :

CAPTAIN : The enemy under Cooper have moved into Fishertown, a few miles this side of North Fork Town.

Colonel Adair, with 40 men, got back to Hillabee five days ago, his horses run down, reporting 40 killed and all the rest deserted. It is possible that some of his command are above. He led 300 or 400 men. Move rapidly this way and keep a good lookout. We have not heard from you for eight days. I send these messengers to put you on your guard and to see if there are any bands below you or between you and me. The Arkansas River is deep, past fording. Two boats have been up. Send me word where you are. I want the command back.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips, commanding :
WM. GALLAHER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. A. DAVIES,
Commanding District of North Kansas :

In compliance with Special Orders, No. —, dated Cottonwood Springs, Kans., May 1, 1864, I have the honor to report that I have marched my company to Fort Riley, Kans., and assumed command of said post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELISHA HAMMER,

Capt. Co. G, Seventh Iowa Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo. Ter., May 16, 1864.

Maj. E. W. WYNKOOP,
Commanding Officer, Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours dated Fort Lyon, May 9, announcing your arrival, &c., and I am directed by the colonel commanding to say that in repairing quarters you will have to be cautious about incurring expenses, as he last year applied to headquarters department for the privilege of doing the same thing, and it was refused on the ground that Fort Lyon was only a temporary post. Do what can be done without incurring much expense and what is absolutely necessary.

Antiscorbutics have been sent by the sanitary commission of Denver, and besides this, the colonel has ordered Captain Thomas to purchase 10,000 pounds of potatoes for the use of the troops at Fort Lyon, and these are now on the way down. You cannot turn over the ordnance and ordnance stores at Lyon to the ordnance officer at Denver, as there will have to be constant issues of ordnance stores at Lyon, and you have no authority to order him to issue or turn over such stores; and besides this, he is here and could not trust to any one to do business so important without occasional personal supervision.

If there are Cheyenne Indians in your vicinity you will see whether they participated in any of the thefts committed by that tribe, either on the waters of the Platte, Republican, or Smoky Hill. If they did, they should be punished; if not, and if they commit no offense, of course they will not be molested, but must be watched. You had better send for the name of the author of letter you sent me, and see to it that no one lets the Indians have any liquors. If this young Bent comes around, it will be well to take charge of him until you are satisfied. If he has been in the Confederate service and still talks in this way, it won't do him any harm or injustice to be put in guard-house in irons awhile anyhow.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. MAYNARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *May 16, 1864.*

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Military District of Colorado:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that I am in receipt of dispatch from district headquarters, of date of May 12, 1864, in reference to threatened invasion of rebels, in regard to Lieutenant Eayre, &c. Of Lieutenant Eayre I have not heard; have forwarded dispatch directed to him to Fort Larned. I have made every arrangement to prevent a surprise at this post, as well as to gain information in regard to the movements of the enemy, by establishing a strong picket down the Arkansas and sending scouts in the direction of Red River. So many men being required for outpost duty, I would respectfully suggest the removal of the command at Camp Fillmore to this vicinity. There being no citizens employed at this post a large detail of soldiers is required in the quartermaster's depart-

ment. Will keep in constant communication with headquarters and any important report from my scouts and pickets will immediately forward.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Comdg. Fort Lyon.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 17, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

Near Spotsylvania, Va. :

Your telegram of yesterday, in relation to General Banks, has been received. Nearly all of your wishes in this matter have been anticipated. Canby has general command of Departments of the Gulf and Arkansas. Banks was ordered to New Orleans and Franklin put in command of the army. It is rumored that Franklin is wounded. If so, Reynolds or A. J. Smith will take his place. The latter has been made a major-general for that purpose. Canby has full authority to make any changes in commanders he may desire. It is also arranged with Sherman that Canby shall use any troops or transportation belonging to the former on east bank of the Mississippi. Telegram from Sherman last night, saying that he had captured Resaca, and that Johnston was in full retreat. Expects to reach Kingston to-night.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the division desires to place in the field, as soon as possible, as large a force as can be assembled in this division. The Nineteenth Army Corps, and such other troops as can be spared after garrisoning points that must necessarily be held, will constitute a part of this force, and will be assembled at once at some point on the Mississippi River, to be selected with reference to healthy location and convenience in moving and supplying it. All detachments from the Nineteenth Corps, and from other commands that may be designated for service in the field, will be relieved and sent at once to the rendezvous. The equipment of these troops will be completed as soon as possible, and with special reference to mobility.

No supplies will be furnished that are not essential to health and efficiency, and care will be taken that the men are not encumbered with clothing that cannot be carried in the knapsack or on the person. The baggage of all officers must be reduced to conform to that of the men. The strength of the Nineteenth Army Corps will be increased by assigning to it any unattached regiments or battalions that may be on duty in the department. The proportion of

cavalry, artillery, and engineers will be determined hereafter. If any cavalry regiments are dismounted under the provisions of existing orders, they will be assigned to the Nineteenth Corps.

The force in your department will be concentrated as much as possible. All points not of vital importance will be abandoned, and their garrisons added to the field force, or concentrated at some eligible point and held in reserve. It is the policy of the Government to maintain a force in Texas, but the condition of this policy will be satisfied if a single point be held. The points to be retained will be strongly fortified, adequately garrisoned, and so supplied as to be able to withstand a siege of considerable duration. Your views upon these points and any information in relation to the service in your department are requested as early as possible.

The detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, under Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, will be relieved from duty with your command, and General Smith will be ordered to report at these headquarters for orders. The major-general commanding desires me to add that he will be pleased to receive from you any suggestions which your experience enables you to make.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 44. }

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF,
Callahan's Plantation, La., May 17, 1864.

1. This command will march to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, on the road to Simsport, in the following order: First. Nineteenth Army Corps. Second. All the trains in the order indicated by previous orders from these headquarters. Third. Thirteenth Army Corps. Fourth. Detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. Fifth. The cavalry will march in rear and on the flank of the column. Each separate command will halt at Yellow Bayou until camp can be indicated by a staff officer from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Simsport, May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,

Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding desires you to direct Colonel Robinson to destroy the enemy's works on Yellow Bayou to-morrow. If more force is needed, you will direct Colonel Dickey to furnish the necessary details. General Smith has been ordered to protect Colonel Robinson while executing this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that at once, on the receipt of this order, you order all the wagons on the other side of Yellow Bayou to cross the bridge and join the rest of the wagon train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdg. Detachment Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that at daylight to-morrow, as soon as the wagons have crossed, you cross Yellow Bayou with your whole command and occupy the line, with your left resting on Red River and your right on Bayou De Glaize, throwing one regiment across Bayou De Glaize. If the present position of the Thirteenth Army Corps interferes with taking up this line, General Lawler will move his command nearer Simsport. Colonel Robinson has been directed to destroy the enemy's works on Yellow Bayou, and the commanding general directs you to protect his working party while executing this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

May 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

Port Hudson :

GENERAL : The commanding general directs that you will send no more troops from your command to the mouth of Red River. The army of General Banks has arrived at Simsport.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MELVILLE,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, May 17, 1864—10.40 p. m.

Maj. J. LEVERING,

New Orleans :

Just received the following message :

Colonel Norton reports a large force in his front, and asks for re-enforcements. Please hurry those regiments up as fast as possible.

SIMON JONES,

Colonel, Commanding, Brashear City.

I go up with the regiment which leaves Algiers.

N. W. DAY,

Colonel, Commanding District,

LITTLE ROCK, *May 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY :

GENERAL : The enemy is reported to have bridges on the Saline at Jenkins' Ferry, Mount Elba, and Long View, and a considerable force of infantry at these points. They are probably there to cover the movements of their cavalry, which is crossing the Arkansas in detachments. They will probably concentrate and make a raid on the railroad between here and Devall's Bluff. I could easily prevent this but for the want of cavalry and cavalry horses. More than one-half of my cavalry are dismounted. Part of my veteran regiment, Third Iowa, has been delayed at Memphis; 600 of them are here. I desire that they may be ordered here immediately. We have about 1,000,000 rations here.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Have a copy of this made for General Washburn, and direct him to use his judgment as to the points at which troops can be most efficiently used. Troops are now being sent up the river in considerable numbers, and will be available for service in Arkansas, but the emergency may be such as to require immediate action in keeping General Steele's communications open.

[E. R. S. C.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
*Little Rock, May 17, 1864.*Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Comdg. Sixteenth A. C., Memphis:*

GENERAL: The enemy's cavalry is reported crossing the Arkansas in detachments, probably for the purpose of concentrating and making a raid upon the railroad between here and Devall's Bluff. For want of sufficient cavalry and cavalry horses I cannot catch them or prevent their crossing. Shelby was near Lewisburg yesterday and had a fight or a sharp skirmish with the Third Arkansas Cavalry. McRae will probably cross White River and join Shelby and Company; if you could send a cavalry force down Crowley's Ridge and disperse his force—about 800 or 1,000—and follow up to Clarendon and Cotton Plant, it would be of great assistance to me. Why is that detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry veterans delayed at Memphis? They belong to my corps and about 600 of them are here. We have a force at Jacksonport; they have supplies.

F. STEELE,
*Major-General.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 106. }HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864.

VIII. Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Volunteers, will report to Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, commanding District of Little Rock, for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, ARK., *May 17, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER :

Captain Clear, Third Arkansas, whom I sent to Norristown, was in that vicinity last night. He was compelled to fall back. He reports from reliable source that Shelby's whole force, 5,000 cavalry, one battalion infantry, and four pieces artillery, is on the north side of river. The rebels have left Dardanelle. They behaved shamefully while there, robbing Union families and burning some houses.

Yours,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, *May 17, 1864.*

Generals STEELE and CARR :

Colonel Fuller, with about 200 of the Dardanelle forces, arrived this p. m. The line has been up since 4 o'clock, but we could get no reply from Little Rock operator. Do you wish this place held to the last? If so, I will have to have something to fight their artillery with. I have one 3-inch rifled gun, without horses or harness, and any number of positions within 400 yards to shell it out.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,

Little Rock, May 17, 1864—11 p. m.

Colonel RYAN,

Lewisburg :

Press horses, wagons, and oxen at once to carry off your gun, if necessary. Do not let the enemy get your cannon or your carbines. The position is of no consequence compared with the arms and troops. I will do what I can to re-enforce you, but you must take care of yourself till re-enforcements can reach you. If the line holds I will telegraph again to-night. Keep strong pickets and patrols 7 miles out. Skirmish the enemy heavily if he advances, to give you time to draw off. He will not probably be able to reach you in force to-morrow.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, ARK., *May 17, 1864.*

General CARR :

I will put the arms and ammunition on a flat, and start them down the river to-night. I will bring away nearly everything, unless pressed sooner than I expect. The cannon I will have to haul away by wagons.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 17, 1864.

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Commanding at Lewisburg :

COLONEL: Your dispatch just received. Fall back on this post. Were there any stores at Dardanelle? Where is the steamer Dove?

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Colonel RYAN,
Commanding, Lewisburg :

Fall back as ordered by General Steele. Bring your cannon and carbines. Keep patrols and pickets well to your rear and a heavy rear guard. Skirmish the enemy heavily, if he advances. He cannot overtake you in strong force. Your dispatch just received. I think the flat a good idea; will try to send scout to meet it and another to meet you.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864.

Maj. G. F. LOVEJOY,
Third Arkansas Cavalry :

MAJOR: Colonel Ryan is evacuating Lewisburg and sending your arms and ammunition down the river on a flat-boat. You will proceed early to-morrow morning up the Arkansas on the south side to meet this boat. The Arkansas bends to the southwest about 20 miles from here, which will be the most dangerous place for the boat. You will go above the mouth of the Fourche la Pave if you do not meet the boat sooner.

After seeing the boat safely past this bend, you will scout toward Perryville and south of that point to obtain news of the enemy, and report anything of information with the utmost expedition. Shelby has taken Dardanelle and is probably across the river. I wish to know whether any heavy force of rebels is following him. You will also send 3 or 4 men acquainted with the Lewisburg road to these headquarters to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps :

GENERAL: You will send out small parties of observation under active officers to-morrow on all the roads in your front to ascertain whereabouts of the enemy and what he is doing. Shelby has

taken Dardanelle and crossed to the north side of the Arkansas with four pieces of artillery. Do what you can to make your cavalry force as effective as possible.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 105, paragraph IV, headquarters Department of Arkansas, will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

II. Brig. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 106, headquarters Department of Arkansas, current series, will report to Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

III. By direction of the major-general commanding an expedition will be organized, to consist of all available mounted men of the escorts of Major-General Steele, Brigadier-Generals Carr, West, and Salomon, with enough from the Tenth Illinois Cavalry to make up 250 aggregate, to start early to-morrow morning on a scout against guerrillas. The commanders of the details from each escort will report at these headquarters at 7 p. m. to-day.

IV. The commander of the post of Little Rock will assume command of all recruits, white and colored, in and about the city, and will see that they are regularly and thoroughly drilled, and also that they perform their share of guard and fatigue duty.

V. The cavalry remount camp at Devall's Bluff is hereby transferred to the charge of the chief quartermaster's department of Arkansas for use of a general recuperating camp. The details now on duty will remain till further orders.

VI. Instead of going down the river, the expedition under Captain Snelling will proceed on the Lewisburg road, on the north side of the Arkansas River, to meet Colonel Ryan's Third Arkansas Cavalry. When joined by Capt. G. T. Snelling, Colonel Ryan will send a sufficient guard with his cannon and stores to Little Rock, and with the remainder of the force will reconnoiter and harass the enemy and ascertain his strength and intentions, and report everything of importance, particularly any design on the railroad, in the most expeditious manner.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HQDQS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: There are small detachments of the Sixty-second Illinois, Third Minnesota Infantry, and Eleventh Ohio Battery at this place. I respectfully ask authority from the district commander to

order these detachments to report without delay to their respective commands at Pine Bluff. This will, to some extent, necessitate the withdrawal of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and also of the remainder of the Fifth Ohio Battery, from Pine Bluff, of which I spoke to the general commanding yesterday.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,

Little Rock, Ark., May 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,

Commanding Sixty-first Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: I left at the headquarters of your regiment this morning a certified copy of paragraph III of Special Orders, No. 4, 1864, District of Little Rock. Under that paragraph you will assume, as the ranking officer, command, in conjunction with that of your own regiment, of the Fifty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored), and of a cavalry detachment of some 75 men now on duty in your vicinity. You are also authorized to control all officers of subordinate rank to yourself, and all enlisted men temporarily sojourning at or near the railroad depot, on the north bank of the Arkansas River.

Under General Orders, No. 3, 1864, District of Little Rock, it is within your province to appoint a provost-marshal for your command; and by General Orders, No. 5, from same headquarters, you have my permission to make such regulations about permits for officers and soldiers to leave camp as you may deem necessary. With your cavalry detachment you will picket your entire front east, north, and west. You must see that the horses of this detachment are properly foraged and the men properly supplied with subsistence. Each regiment of infantry will picket its own front, under your supervision. You will supply train and depot guards and fatigue parties in equal proportion from both your infantry regiments, but will not associate the two upon any other than fatigue duty.

You will require the commanding officers of the Fifty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored), and of the cavalry detachment, to make a daily report to you of the strength of their commands. A small piece of ordnance will be placed at your disposition by the captain of the steam ferry-boat. Locate it in charge of your depot guard. Should the enemy threaten you in very large force suddenly, the firing of this gun, night or day, will place at your immediate disposal the ferry-boat, as a means of retiring your command to this side of the river. You are recommended to see the captain of the boat and have this point clearly understood. You are to hold the railroad depot and all U. S. property within your lines against the enemy, until all hope of a successful defense is abandoned. If you are compelled to retire you must destroy everything that you can, and leave as little to fall into his hands as possible. Please make an examination and report of such earth-works as might, in your opinion, if constructed, contribute to the defense of your position.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 18, 1864.

Direct General West not to allow the force on the north side of the river to entertain the idea of abandoning their position or destroying the railroad property and stores, in any event whatever, without positive and special orders from himself or higher authority. That force will be re-enforced from this side or from other points on the railroad to any extent that may be necessary.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

It is reported that a battery of 18 guns is planted on the bank of the Arkansas River above Arkansas Post. What news have you from that point? Please answer at once and give all the news you have.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 17, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Dardanelle was taken to-day by Shelby, with four pieces of artillery. Keep a good lookout to the south and east.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 48.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 17, 1864.

* * * * *

VI. Major Hunt, commanding battalion Fourth Arkansas Infantry, will march with his command to-morrow morning, May 18, at 8 a. m., to Fayetteville, Ark., and report to Colonel Harrison, First Arkansas Cavalry, for duty.

* * * * *

By command of Col. W. R. Judson:

T. J. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 17, 1864.

Col. M. L. HARRISON,
Commanding, Fayetteville, Ark.:

I have been compelled to order my troops out of Arkansas for want of forage and grazing in that section. There is no large force of the enemy in there now. I have sent Major Moore, of the Seventh

Provisional Regiment, in there to take charge of and organize, arm, and feed the home guards, of whom I think there are enough to hold the country. He informs me that you had ordered all these companies to Fayetteville, and he did not want them to go. Had you any particular purpose in ordering them there? I think it would be better to leave [them] in that section, if possible. The Second Arkansas will be out and rendezvous in the vicinity of Cassville until the horses are recruited some. They should be out six or eight days and then can assist you. The whole country north of the Buffalo Fork is desolated, and all the Union people are out, except the home guard. Let me know your purposes and views. Sergt. Lewis K. Winchester's sick leave has been extended to June 10. I forget the company of your regiment. War news good.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 17, 1864—9.35 a. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD, *Pleasant Hill, Mo.:*

Signs of guerrillas are reported in eastern part of Jackson County. A scout of 40 men, First Missouri State Militia, are in that section of country. You will arrange that scouting parties will move so as to protect all former stations. The clerk of Cass County writes to me that he has moved the records from Harrisonville to Pleasant Hill. Can't you protect that and other points fully, and at the same time carry out General Rosecrans' instructions to have your main command concentrated?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., May 17, 1864.

(Received 8 a. m., 18th.)

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

I cannot protect Harrisonville the way my troops are now stationed. The two companies that are stationed in the southern part of Bates County are hauling forage from here; distance, 45 miles. Would it not be well to move them to Harrisonville and let them scout from there south? We have large scouting parties, both mounted and on foot, in eastern Jackson, also in western Cass. Large scout leaves here for the Grand and Osage to-morrow early. Would advise not to abandon Snibar Station; it is a good point.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., May 17, 1864.

(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Sent scout yesterday 30 miles, with instructions to scout in a westerly direction 12 miles, and thence north on tributaries of Little Blue and in vicinity of Fire Prairie Lake, to be absent three days. Also sent scout yesterday, 30 men, southeast direction, via Lone Jack, with instructions to leave 15 men dismounted in Snibar Hills

with seven days' rations. They will scout on La Fayette County line and through Snibar Hills generally. Scout returned from easterly direction last night; found no enemy, but found where two small bands had passed, going north. I shall send scout this day on Big Creek.

THEO. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 17, 1864.
(Received 9 a. m.)

Captain STEGER.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Scout returned last night. Another will leave to-day, scouting east and south on the Big Blue.

J. C. W. HALL,
Captain, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, May 17, 1864.

General SANBORN:

Captain Ray has just returned from a scout. He went to Bentonville, thence to Pineville. He learned nothing of any large force of the enemy, but ascertained that rebel Missourians are collecting on White Rock Prairie, near Pineville. They expect to be about 50 strong and to leave for Johnson County, Mo., about the 19th. A squad of 30 crossed the Wire road near Keytesville yesterday, going in the direction of Pineville.

J. HACKETT,
Major, Commanding.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I am somewhat in the dark as to the intentions of the rebels this side the river; the country swarms with them, and I learn from rebel sources that Stirman and others are either in the country or expected soon. Some movements lead me to believe they are concentrating, as their total absence for several days from favored localities. There must be at least 2,000 scattered in an arc of 60 miles square. I can learn nothing from farther west than Cane Hill. Fayetteville would be impregnable if I had troops enough constantly in town to man all my fortifications. I also need two pieces long-range artillery very much.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding,

FAYETTEVILLE, May 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding:

Did not know of your arrangements in regard to home guards. I only wanted them in detachments long enough to muster, organize, arm, and ration them and send them back. If you have done this

the end is accomplished. I did not intend to keep them here more than one day. My plan is to keep them near home to operate, reporting to me or other proper person by letter once or twice a month, and as large a number as may be to be kept raising crops. My plan here is, if you can assist, to put up stockades on Pea Ridge and at Cross Hollow, and station a few troops at each place to protect mail carriers and telegraph repairers, &c. I have a good home-guard company on west of Pea Ridge who give protection to that country, and farmers are doing well. Captain Miser is commanding. Bushwhackers are increasing southeast and south of me.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,

Colonel, Commanding.

DANVILLE, Mo., May 17, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,

Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on yesterday, the 16th, a stranger of a rebel appearance came to the house of D. W. Baker, who lives 7 miles east of Danville, Montgomery County, Mo., and demanded something to eat, which was given him. He then asked the way to Moore's Mill, which is in Callaway County. He then went out to the farm and asked the contrabands the way to Hermann, and went that direction. On the 15th, a party of 4 men, dressed in Federal uniform, went to the house of one Tatum, 6 miles north of New Florence, in said county, and robbed him and his wife of all money in their possession. Tatum is a rebel and they claimed to be Federals. And also, on the 15th, a party of 8 armed rebels crossed the Missouri River at Coal Creek, about 3 miles west of Hermann, coming in this side, and made their way in the direction of Portland. They are said to be perfect dare-devils. And also, on the night of the 14th, a horse was stolen from one James Craig, who lives in the southwest part of Montgomery County. He (Craig) traced his horse to near Williamsburg, a rebel town in Callaway County.

The most observing Union men of this county (Montgomery) think the rebels are endeavoring to organize themselves somewhere in Callaway or the southwest part of this county, in such a manner as will oppose the forces now distributed over the county, and rob and kill Union men, and thereby intimidate us in the coming election. It is thought that they are already spotting members of the Union League of America in this county, and especially in this town (Danville). The records of the county are here and could easily be consumed by fire. Rebels would like to have their bonds (for loyal behavior) destroyed. They are almost all well armed, either with shotguns or revolvers. General, I respectfully but earnestly recommend an independent organization of some kind, say for 100 days, for this county, and permission for the loyal men, as militia, to disarm all rebels in this county. It is proper to state that many of the Enrolled Missouri Militia under the last enrollment are disloyal. If such arms and authority is given us, we will use them judiciously, but not conservatively.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

L. A. THOMPSON,

President Danville Council, U. L. of A., for the State of Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,

Saint Joseph, Mo., May 17, 1864.

HOWARD MERCER, Esq., or

IRA DUNHAM, Esq.,

Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo. :

GENTLEMEN : Your petition praying for the establishment of a military post in your vicinity is this day received. I am directed by the general commanding to say in reply that he is soon expecting troops sufficient to enable him to accede to your request and post a force in your vicinity. In the event of their not coming as now expected, provision will be made to organize a sufficient protective force from the loyal militia of the county.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. CLARKE,

*First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.*FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *May 17, 1864.**(Received 1.20 p. m.)*

Major-General HALLECK :

General McKean telegraphs that Colonel Blair's command yesterday attacked party of guerrillas 35 miles southeast of Fort Scott, killing 3 and wounding several. Our troops still in pursuit.

S. R. CURTIS,

*Major-General.*PAOLA, KANS., *May 17, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,

Commanding First Brigade, Fort Scott, Kans. :

Give my thanks to both the officers and men of the detachments you sent against the guerrillas yesterday, and have the surgeon forward furloughs for thirty days for the 2 wounded soldiers as soon as they are able to travel.

THOS. J. MCKEAN,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Dist. of South Kansas.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Larned, Kans., May 17, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, Kans. :

SIR : I have the honor to report that, at the present time, I have every reason to believe that the Cheyenne Indians will commence hostilities against the whites in a very few days. They have all left this vicinity and gone to the Platte country for the purpose of preparing for war, and numbers of their tribe, who are known to be friendly to the whites, and who have attended their councils, say that an attack will be made at an early day. They are at this time about one day's travel from this post. With the garrison at my command it is impossible for me to render any assistance in the way of escorts, and, unless there is a cavalry force sent here, travel across the plains will have to be entirely suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PARMETAR,

Captain, Twelfth Kansas Volunteers, Commanding Post,

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 17, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Comdg. Eighth Regiment, Saint Cloud or Sauk Centre:

COLONEL: Capt. B. F. Jones, Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, has arrived here and reports that Fort Ripley, with all its ordnance stores and other valuable Government property, was left without an officer to command it and with only a guard of 25 invalids. Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, or whoever succeeded him in the command of the post, should have by no means left the post without at least having a commissioned officer present, as per Special Orders of April 26, 1864, from these headquarters, to whom the public property could properly have been turned over by the officer responsible. You will take immediate measures to have the remainder of the men unfit for service in your regiment to rendezvous at Fort Ripley without unnecessary delay, and the ordnance and other stores properly turned over to Lieutenant Harris until some other officer can be detailed for the command.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

The troops from Red River arrived at Simsport, on the Atchafalaya, in the course of yesterday, and will reach Morganza, on the Mississippi, to-day. This army is in better condition than I supposed from the accounts that had reached me, and will soon be ready for offensive operations. Measures have been taken to concentrate the troops in the Department of the Gulf as much as possible, and those intended for the field will be assembled at one point and refitted as soon as possible. I will start up the river this evening for the purpose of making similar arrangements in the Department of Arkansas. I have no authentic statement yet of the losses sustained by Generals Banks and Steele in the late campaign. The offices at division headquarters will be established at Natchez for the present, and communications will reach me if addressed to that place.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, ILL., May 18, 1864.
 (Received 5.30 p. m.)

Major ECKERT,
Washington:

Steamer Grey Eagle, from Natchez, 12th, brings rumor that Polk had detached 10,000 of the 15,000 men in Mobile to operate against General Banks. Red River reported rising a little.

W. J. MASON,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER,
Chief Quartermaster :

COLONEL : The major-general commanding directs that as soon as the bridge is completed over the river you have your trains move over and park at the place designated by Lieutenant-Colonel Abert, assistant inspector-general at these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BAILEY :

COLONEL : A brigade of cavalry has been ordered to cross the bridge as soon as completed. Troops will not cross at present. Wagons will be pushed over vigorously.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 45.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, La., May 18, 1864.

1. The Sixtieth and Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, now at the mouth of Red River, will at once proceed to Carrollton, La., and report to the commanding officer at that post. They will proceed upon the transports they are now on.

* * * * *

4. The Nineteenth and Thirteenth Army Corps, the Cavalry Division, and colored troops will at once cross to the east side of the Atchafalaya in the following order (the infantry will be ferried across by boats to be designated by Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster) : First, the Nineteenth Corps; second, the colored troops; third, the Thirteenth Corps. The cavalry, artillery, and wagons will cross the bridge of boats in the following order : First, cavalry; second, artillery; third, the wagon trains. The Fourth Brigade of the Cavalry Division will remain on the west bank of the river until all the troops above mentioned shall have crossed. Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of cavalry, will notify Colonel Davis when to cross. The crossing will commence at once and will continue day and night until completed.

5. As soon as the troops indicated in paragraph 4 of Field Orders, No. 45, from these headquarters, have crossed to the east bank of the Atchafalaya, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will embark his command on transports. Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, chief quartermaster in the field, will furnish as many boats as General Smith may require above those belonging to his own command.

* * * * *

7. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, having embarked his command in compliance with orders from these headquarters, will report to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Division of West Mississippi, either at the mouth of Red River or at Vicksburg, Miss.

* * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that [you] ferry your infantry across the river immediately by the boats of General Smith's fleet, now lying at the landing. The trains and artillery will cross by the bridge as soon as finished. General Smith has been advised of this order.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY :

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs you to hold your command in readiness to march against the enemy beyond Yellow Bayou. This is not to interfere with your executing the field orders from these headquarters in regard to crossing the river. The crossing will continue until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL : A movement will be made in the morning to turn the right flank of the enemy that was pressing General Smith to-day, by General Arnold's cavalry and General Lawler's corps. The major-general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move to the support of General Smith's command, which will occupy the position on Yellow Bayou, near the one he occupied to-day, in case a demonstration should be made upon him in the morning. He directs that you hold yourself in readiness at an early hour in the morning. This will not interfere with the crossing of the trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, LA., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Comdy. Detach. 16th and 17th Army Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that a movement will be made in the morning by the Cavalry Division, supported by General Lawler's corps, to pass beyond the right flank of the enemy to reach the cut-off in his rear. He directs that you order the cavalry in front, immediately upon the receipt of this order, to report to General Arnold, to participate in this movement. He also directs that you remain in the position you now occupy, or fall back this side of the bayou, whichever, in your judgment, may seem best. You will notify him of the position you adopt. General Emory has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to support you in case of a demonstration in your front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept.:

MAJOR: I have been unable to withdraw the Fourth Brigade of my command, as ordered by the chief of staff last night, on account of a question of command. General Smith refused to permit the brigade to move to this side of Yellow Bayou through his lines. To-day I received for information a copy of an order to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, directing that Colonel Davis' command, the Fourth Brigade, be withdrawn to this side of Yellow Bayou, but I understand that compliance with the order has been withheld. Colonel Davis is yet across the bayou, in front of the infantry. His command has suffered severely, and has urgent need of recuperation. I respectfully request that it be retired to camp inside of the infantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
Near Simsport, La., May 18, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit below a copy of letter from Colonel Davis, commanding Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, in addition to the application which I have just made that the command be retired for rest:

I respectfully request that my command be relieved from duty and allowed to return to camp, for the following reasons: For five days and nights my men have been almost constantly in the saddle, and during that time the horses have had but one ration of forage. Since daylight this morning we have been in the saddle and engaging the enemy, and both men and horses are exhausted and actually suffering.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to recommend that a brigade of cavalry be at once sent across the river on boats, with their transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and supplies. It is not improbable that the enemy may send a force across the river below here to harass the left of the army line, held by my command, and a brigade of cavalry placed in camp on the other side can prevent any evil results from such movement, and in addition might inflict serious injury upon the enemy should he attack the left of my line across the dike at the mouth of Yellow Bayou.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

In accordance with your suggestion, you will please send a brigade of your command to encamp in the position indicated upon this side of the river.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: You will move with your command to-morrow morning, at as early an hour as practicable, supported by General Lawler's corps, with whom you will communicate to-night in order to have a thorough understanding, across the bayou by the dike, beyond the right flank of the enemy, endeavoring to gain the cut-off in his rear. You will furnish General Lawler with a guide. Colonel Davis has been ordered to report to you immediately. Having carried out the above, you will follow the verbal instructions given you by the major-general commanding, and you will communicate them fully to General Lawler. A full supply of ammunition will be carried.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1864—11 a. m.

Lieutenant MELVILLE,
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Miss.,
At mouth of Red River, via Port Hudson:*

In pursuance of instructions received from Major-General Banks, commanding department, dated 15th instant, three regiments of the

force ordered by these headquarters to report at the mouth of Red River, as reported on 16th, have been ordered to Brashear, in District of La Fourche, La., an emergency existing for such disposition. The regiments sent are, viz, Twenty-sixth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Thirty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers, and Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Commanding at Port Hudson:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to furnish you with a copy (herewith inclosed) of report of General T. W. Sherman, after examination by him of the fortifications at your post, and to state that he approves the suggestion of General Sherman. In relation to the mounting of guns on the river side, subsequent instructions will be given. The suggestion for the abandonment of the old line of works is also approved. You will remove therefrom all timber, sand-bags, and like material that would be of any service to besieging force in case of attempted siege by the enemy. See that this is effectually done, and the material used, if necessary, for the improvement or strengthening of your occupied works.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 14, 1864.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

Having made a pretty thorough examination of Port Hudson during the past three days, the important points worthy to be brought to your attention I deem the following, viz:

First. The old line of works having been recently dismantled, and the guns removed and mounted in the new work, it should be at once definitely decided whether the old line is to be defended or not in case of a siege, because the platforms, hewn timber, sand-bags, and hurdle revetments now there would be of immense advantage to the enemy in the erecting of his siege batteries, and should be removed or destroyed at once if the line is not to be defended. The general in command desires instructions on this point before he is willing to remove or destroy them. His troops still occupy the ground between the old and the new work.

Second. The new field-work, being all that could be desired, if properly manned, could hardly under any circumstances but a sudden and unforeseen *coup de main* be carried by assault. But a radical defect exists at this time on the river side, no batteries of any importance being set up to command the opposite bank of the river. Had the defenses of Port Hudson been fully considered before the enemy's old batteries on the brow of the bluffs were removed, I think a portion of them at least would have been left there. As it is, batteries on the flats on the opposite shore would seriously annoy the garrison, and this defect in the defense is all the more enhanced

as the width between the bluffs and the parapet is much diminished by the curtailment of the line of defense. Five or six heavy guns should be immediately mounted in the redoubt (interior), so as to bear in that direction. These, with the two columbiads already bearing in that direction, would, I think, effectually prevent the maintenance of any enemy's batteries on that shore. There are one or two 8-inch Dahlgren guns and one columbiad up there without carriages. Hence, four heavy guns and seven carriages would have to be sent up there to meet the necessity.

Third. The working of the artillery up there is very fair, and that of the light batteries excellent, but no opportunity has yet occurred to practice at target and get the ranges of the different distances from the new line of work, the troops at present covering the whole ground in front of them. The general in command says that he will prepare a way for the practice as soon as possible.

Fourth. Upon the whole, Port Hudson is in fine condition for defense, and excepting what is said in reference to the rear of the work it is everything that can be desired. At Baton Rouge, the field-works around the arsenal are sufficient for good defense, excepting some trifling repairs and alterations required about the embrasures. The artillery in them works well, considering the short time the regiment (First Indiana Heavy Artillery) has been organized, but, as a general thing, Baton Rouge would be defended outside of these works, especially if the line of rifle-pits were somewhat extended and the work around the arsenal held as a last resort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

BATON ROUGE, May 18, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Maj. JOHN LEVERING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans :

The following dispatch received from Red River :

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
May 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Baton Rouge :

The commanding general directs that you will send no more troops from your command to the mouth of Red River. The army of General Banks has arrived at Simpsort.

GEO. S. MELVILLE,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following dispatch I am directed by General Canby to forward :

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, LA., May 16, 1864.

Surg. H. L. SHELDON,
Medical Director, New Orleans, La. :

Please send to this point, for use of Major-General Banks' command, a supply of canned milk and beef tea, hospital clothing, ice, and castile soap, for 6,000 men ; in-voice to medical purveyor of General Banks' command. Please notify the agent of U. S. Sanitary Commission that an assortment of their food and supplies will be very acceptable.

EDW. P. VOLLUM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

Steamer City of Memphis has passed below with latest news.

H. W. BIRGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

I. The detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry will report for duty to Brig. Gen. F. Salomon, commanding First Division.

II. The Eighteenth Illinois Infantry and the Fifth Ohio Battery, now at Pine Bluff, will immediately take up their line of march for Little Rock, crossing to the north side of the Arkansas River. The train taken to Pine Bluff by Lieut. W. P. Haines, acting assistant quartermaster, will come up under escort of the troops.

* * * * *

VIII. Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery, Capt. J. Marr commanding, will report to Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Second Division, for duty.

* * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864—2.30 a. m.

Maj. JOHN A. LENNON,
Commanding Third Brigade :

MAJOR: You will send out small parties of observation under active officers on all the roads in our front, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy and what he is doing. These parties will start as soon as daybreak and as much earlier as consistent.

Shelby has taken Dardanelle and crossed to the north side of the Arkansas with four pieces of artillery. If the detail from the Third Missouri Cavalry sent yesterday to the tan-yard has not yet returned let them be withdrawn without delay. Push forward to the extreme front three small parties, to consist of the men best mounted, and let other and larger parties follow, not going too far.

Instructions received from district headquarters are in the words used above, "Ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy and what he is doing." Let, therefore, the entire country from the Benton road on the right to the river on the left be thoroughly scouted.

As these parties return the officers will immediately report in person at these headquarters, and should any information of importance be gained while on the march, messengers will be sent back to inform these headquarters. Much is necessarily, but very confidently, trusted to your discretion. These parties of observation are not to turn back at mere rumors nor at meeting two or three of the enemy's scouts, but at the same time they are to be prudent and avoid all unnecessary risk of capture. Let officers and men be particularly charged to use the carbine as little as possible. Let no shot be fired where there is not reasonable certainty of its taking effect. This caution, always in place, becomes all the more necessary from the fact that parties will be on all the different roads, and one party should not be intimidated by any unnecessary demonstrations from another. Officers must hold their men well in hand. Let the parties be directed to return at least before night sets in.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES STUART,

Commanding Detachment Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you cause to be ready to move, at one hour's notice, 175 men, with five days' rations and 40 rounds ammunition per man. You will not have the rations cooked until further instructed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES STUART,

Commanding Detachment Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send to Lieutenant-Colonel Ohr, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, on the opposite side of the river, the two howitzers from the Second Missouri Cavalry, and to detach enough men from that regiment to man the howitzers until Colonel Ohr mans them from his own force. No horses, except for transportation, are to be sent, and those will return as soon as the pieces are turned over.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,

Sixty-first Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, commanding detachment Third Brigade, has been directed to send to you two howitzers and enough men from the Second Missouri Cavalry to man them until you can man them from your own force. The general commanding directs that you appoint an officer to receipt for the howitzers and command the party in charge of them. There is a railroad car fitted up for a howitzer. The general directs that you see that one of the pieces is used regularly on that car. As soon as you can instruct a detail of your own force to man the pieces, you will relieve the men of the Second Missouri Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infy., Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,

Sixty-first Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send out on the road taken by Captain Snelling this morning all the mounted men you can spare from picket, to feel the road and ascertain the

movements of our own forces as well as of the enemy. He also directs that the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry be ready to move in an hour, with five days' rations. You will not have any rations cooked until you receive further instructions. Have 40 rounds ammunition in cartridge-boxes and 60 rounds per man in reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infy., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,

Sixty-first Illinois Infantry :

COLONEL : The general commanding directs that if the cavalry detachment ordered to follow Captain Snelling has not moved, it will not do so until 6 a. m. to-morrow. It will then proceed as directed until it communicates with Captain Snelling, or with Colonel Ryan, Third Arkansas Cavalry, who is falling back from Lewisburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. T. BRUSH,

First Lieut., 18th Illinois Infy., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,

Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES STUART,

Commanding Cavalry Detachment :

COLONEL : I find it necessary to place Major Lovejoy, Third Arkansas Cavalry, in command of his own men and yours for the scout to-morrow morning, as he is thoroughly familiar with the country. Please hold your mounted men, therefore, subject to Major Lovejoy's orders. He wishes you to loan him some rations on his provision return ; be good enough to do so.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 18, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON,

Pine Bluff :

I am told that it is difficult to cross artillery and wagons over the river at your post. Perhaps there is some better way of bringing up what was ordered this morning. I want the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Ohio Battery, and as much of Haines' train and supplies as you do not need, to be brought here in the safest and most expeditious manner. Please give me your views at once. There are two steam-boats here which can be used. Perhaps the artillery and part of the train can be brought here by boat, and part of the train and regiment can come safely by land in one day, on the south side of the river,

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *May 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR :

I think there is no difficulty in crossing artillery and wagons. The battery is now over and the train is crossing. All will be over to-night and start early in the morning from the north side of the river.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 29.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER,
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, Ark., May 18, 1864.

I. The undersigned resumes command of the District of the Frontier, including the Indian Territory and military post of Fort Smith.

II. Col. William R. Judson, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, will assume command of the post of Fort Smith.

III. Lieut. Col. A. W. Bishop, First Arkansas Cavalry, is relieved from the command of the post of Fort Smith, and will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

IV. The Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry is assigned to the Second Brigade, Frontier Division, Col. J. M. Williams commanding.

V. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry is assigned to the Third Brigade, Frontier Division, Col. Edward Lynde commanding.

VI. The Second Kansas Battery is assigned to the First Brigade, Frontier Division, Col. John Edwards commanding.

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MOUTH OF RED RIVER, *May 18, 1864.*
(Via Cairo, 25th.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

SIR: Under the authority of instructions from the Secretary of War, I have the honor to request that from 4,000 to 6,000 infantry may be sent from the Department of the Missouri to report to me at Memphis, Tenn., at which place orders will meet them. They should be lightly equipped for service in the field.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MAY 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.

I have no troops left. The only regiment of your command left for Little Rock, under orders from the Secretary of War. Anything I can, I shall be happy at all times to do for you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 18, 1864.*

Colonel GRAY,

Adjutant-General, State of Missouri :

GENERAL : I have the honor to communicate to your headquarters the following facts : Some 20 or 30 men, clothed in U. S. uniform, are in the southwest part of Franklin County, pretending to be men of General Steele's command. They are buying horses and saddles and pay for everything they get in greenbacks. Having no authority to call out the militia, I most respectfully ask you to take measures to have this matter investigated.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

A. KRUMSICK,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-fifth Prov. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[Indorsement.]

General EWING :

This is a case which seems to demand immediate attention. Cannot you start a detachment of the Seventh Kansas, well armed, at once? The men are evidently guerrillas (if the statement be correct that men are there at all) and ought to be wiped out at once. The detachment might start on the cars this evening.

By order, &c.,

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1864.

General GUITAR,

Rolla, Mo. :

The Ninth Minnesota Volunteers is ordered to be concentrated here to be sent to the front at once. Give necessary orders for sending forward with dispatch all that portion under your command.

O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Brown, Warrensburg, Mo.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,

Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo. :

GENERAL : I am directed by the major-general commanding to desire you to take means to establish a system of co-operation of the troops under your command with those in Kansas under Brigadier-General McKean, whose headquarters are at Paola, Kans. The commanding general desires that in all operations against organized forces of the enemy or bands of guerrillas, when it is practicable, your force may act in concert with General McKean's and that your intercourse with him may be of a cordial and active nature. Should it become desirable that General McKean's forces should cross within

the department lines to co-operate with you, it should be with a mutual and friendly understanding, and so arranged as to prevent all misconception of orders or instructions. A copy of this letter will be presented to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 18, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Direct the two companies of Ninth Minnesota Infantry to move by the first boat to Saint Louis.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :
J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 18, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

The general commanding desires to be informed why you cannot protect Harrisonville. What is the position of troops in your command?

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 18, 1864.
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Twelve squadrons Second Colorado Cavalry stationed as follows: A Squadron at Hickman Mills; B, Kansas City; E at Westport; F at Independence; M at Snibar Station; I and L at Johnstown; C, D, G, H, K, at Pleasant Hill. Ninth Minnesota Volunteers, two companies; one at Kansas City and one at Independence. I have no troops at Harrisonville; they were ordered away by General Brown.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 18, 1864.
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have ordered one squadron Second Colorado Cavalry from here to Kansas City, in place of Company D, Ninth Minnesota Infantry,

I think that either Harrisonville, Austin, or Dayton would be a much better place for I and L Squadrons than Johnstown. Independence will not be safe with one squadron.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 18, 1864—5.40 p. m.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, Mo. :

There should be at all times a scout from Pleasant Hill in the vicinity of Harrisonville. No necessity for any one leaving the place, as this will afford ample protection. What reason is there to believe, with the country well scouted, Independence cannot be held by the people, assisted by one company of cavalry?

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18, 1864.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Force scouting from Westport, 15 men, dismounted, along Blue.
Force scouting from Hickman Mills, 5 scouting south and east.
Colonel Ford absent.

E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, Mo., May 18, 1864.
(Received 8 a. m., 19th.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

Sent scout of 35 men this morning, commanded by Lieutenant Spencer. Fifteen men, dismounted troops, are out on the Grand River and Osage. No scouts from northwest and north yet. I have now 40 men for duty at this place.

T. H. DODD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 18, 1864.
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo. :

One sergeant and 10 men on the Big Blue, scouting southeast.

J. C. W. HALL,
Captain, Commanding.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., May 18, 1864.

(Received 9 a. m.)

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo. :

I have the honor to report 14 men scouting on foot in a northeast direction from this station on the Little Blue.

GUY C. MANVILLE,
Lieut., Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Station.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding District :

Mail riders from Fort Smith report that messengers came in to Van Buren while they were crossing the river, with news that Marmaduke and Shelby attacked and captured Dardanelle day before yesterday. No particulars. There is no telegraphic communication either way. Wire reported down for a long distance about 15 miles this side of Van Buren, also both sides of Cross Hollow; it is utterly impossible to keep it up with dismounted escorts; they follow and cut while repairers are putting it up. To-day my men found a black flag flying near Cross Hollow, and this notice pinned to it :

We will kill all men that pass this road, and woe be to the man that takes down this flag.

J. W. COOPER,
Captain, Bush.

I have used 2 miles of wire in last week, and have less than half mile left. We are entirely out of insulators, and can do no more repairing until we get some. The operator says he has repeatedly reported this to Saint Louis. If possible, I wish you would send a company or two, mounted, to stay near Cross Hollow. They can get rations and ammunition here, if necessary. I am satisfied preparations are being made to attack this place, and I need re-enforcements. Major Hunt had started here with my first battalion, but I am informed has been detained to protect Van Buren, where an attack was hourly expected. I have all the citizens and spare troops at work completing forts, and will hold the town at all hazards. Several old citizens are not far from here, Alf. Wilson, Col. Stirman, Gunter, and others. Rebel women are unusually active, and make frequent visits to the country. Send cavalry down the Wire road, if possible.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel First Arkansas Cavalry.HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 18, 1864.Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

The following just received from General Curtis :

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 15, 1864.

GENERAL : The bearer, Captain Fitzgerald, is the officer who ferreted out Colonel Winston. He has heard of another, and I want him to have a fair chance and due credit for what he does. He is entirely reliable, and a man well acquainted in

Western Missouri. Why does nothing appear to move in Brown's district? Party after party came up into the vicinity of Lexington, and that is the last I hear of them. If the bushwhackers are permitted to hatch there, we will have the devil to pay this summer.

There should be a large accession of unquestionable troops brought into the border counties of Missouri to neutralize doubtful ones. Can't you get General Rosecrans to do this?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

I have sent Captain Fitzgerald to Fishing River, Clay County, where there is a rebel camp. He is an officer of Kansas cavalry. I have sent Hornbeck, a detective, with him. Will report from time to time.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. EIGHTH SUB-DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Fulton, Mo., May 18, 1864.

Maj. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Provost-Marshal, District of North Missouri,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that I have made a requisition on Major Leonard, at Fayette, Mo., for force sufficient to break up the bushwhacker bands in this sub-district. The forces stationed here are out scouting day and night, but they are not sufficient to do much, as their number is so small. They consist of 47 men of Company L, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Capt. T. L. Campbell commanding. Fifteen of these men are not mounted, and are, in consequence thereof, only serviceable for post duty. The balance of the company is on detached service, which leaves only 32 men for actual service, which force is entirely too small to do the scouting required.

The men of this company are all very good and willing for all duty, and are, in my humble judgment, at the right place, as a good many of them are recruits in this county and are well acquainted with all the roads and localities in this county. I would most respectfully ask your aid to have the rest of this company sent here. There are between 40 and 50 men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this county, all of them good, loyal men, and in fact the only men who enrolled this year for active duty, and if they could be called into service under Lieut. David M. Dunlap here, I have no doubt that we would not only take care of this sub-district, but also break up all these marauders and bring at least a large portion of them to justice, as we would have a vast advantage in having men who are familiar with all the by-roads and every hiding place, as well as all disloyal persons in the sub-district where the bushwhackers generally get their supplies and provisions.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. LUDWIG,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, commanding at Macon, Mo., for his opinion as to the propriety of calling out the company of Enrolled Missouri Militia herein referred to.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk :

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. NINTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Macon, Mo., June 8, 1864.

In my opinion the company should be called out, by all means, as Callaway County is one of the worst rebel counties in the State.

Respectfully,

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

*Memoranda for Secretary of War.**

MAY 18, 1864.

First. According to General Curtis' official report, dated May 3, his aggregate force present in the Department of Kansas was 5,197, of whom 486 were sick or in confinement, leaving 4,711 effective present for duty. More than 4,000 of these were cavalry. On the 13th instant, nine companies of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry (a new regiment), aggregate 791, was assigned to General Curtis, he acknowledging receipt of order. This makes the aggregate force now present in Department of Kansas 5,988, of which 5,500 are effective for duty, of whom nearly 5,000 are cavalry.

Second. On consultation with Lieutenant-General Grant, prior to the assignment of the Sixteenth Cavalry, it was deemed that General Curtis' command was sufficiently strong for the defense of his department, as no large rebel force could reach it so long as General Steele held the line of the Arkansas River.

It can hardly be expected that a sufficient military force can be placed in Kansas, Missouri, or any other border State to absolutely prevent raids from rebel bands of robbers and murderers. To attempt this, it would be necessary to abandon all active operations in the field. It is believed, however, that Kansas is as well protected against such raids as Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, or Maryland. Militia on short calls are of very little use in the field as compared with the expense, and should be resorted to only in cases of special emergency. No such emergency, it is believed, exists at the present time in the Department of Kansas.

[H. W. HALLECK.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Riley, Kans., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. A. DAVIES,
Commanding District of North Kansas :

In compliance with instructions turned over to me by Capt. O. F. Dunlap, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, late commanding offi-

*Found among General Halleck's papers.

cer at this post, I have the honor to submit the following information of interest to the general commanding the district: I assumed command on the 14th instant. A detachment of 20 soldiers, in charge of First Lieutenant Van Antwerp, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, having previously, at the request of the civil authorities of Davis County, been detailed to assist in arresting citizens charged with murder, returned to this post on the 15th, with 17 citizen prisoners, which were this morning turned over to the civil authorities for trial. I received intelligence to-day that Indians had been committing depredations in the county west of this post. The facts are sufficiently set forth in a copy of an affidavit herewith inclosed. I have sent Lieutenant Clark, Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and Lieutenant Van Antwerp, Company L, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, with 30 men, to investigate the matter, and as soon as they report, will advise you of anything of interest that may have transpired.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELISHA HAMMER,

Capt. Company G, Seventh Iowa Vol. Cav., Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF KANSAS,

Davis County, ss :

This day personally appeared before me, P. T. Taylor, probate judge of the county and State aforesaid, A. A. Morrison, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in Saline County, Kans.; I left home yesterday morning; on reaching Abilene this morning I found there a number of settlers from Smoky Hill River, who had fled in haste from their homes during last night, and who stated that there was a report that wild Indians in large force were approaching the settlements from the direction of Fort Larned in a hostile manner, and that one man named Walker had been killed at Cow Creek Ranch. It is further reported that another man named Praber had also been killed. The terror among the frontier settlements is general, and unless aid is afforded the probability is that all the settlements will be abandoned, if the settlers are not murdered. The families at Abilene are those of Gash, Humbarger, Parker, Trasper, Osborne, John McReynolds, and others.

A. A. MORRISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th of May, 1864.

P. T. TAYLOR,

Probate Judge, Davis County, Kans.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Larned, Kans., May 18, 1864—12 m.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,

Paola, Kans. :

SIR: I have just received information that the Cheyenne Indians have, within the last day [or two], made a descent upon Rath's ranch, 32 miles east of this post, carrying off the stock belonging to Mr. Rath and the mules belonging to the stage company.

J. W. PARMETAR,

Captain, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 13th instant has been received. Your letter on the same subject was forwarded to General Sully ten days since, with instructions to him to report to me at once the present and prospective condition of the Missouri River, in order that, if necessary, arrangements might be made to contract for the forwarding of supplies needed for the post at Devil's Lake from Minnesota. He was also directed to be sure and have proper arrangements made to bring the force you send from Minnesota to join him to such point in time that they will meet with the necessary supplies. Concerning the column you are to send to the Missouri, therefore, you need entertain no apprehension.

You will be informed in time concerning the supply of the post at Devil's Lake; mean time execute the orders you have already received on that subject. I learn, however, from the Saint Louis papers of the 16th instant that the Mississippi is very high and rising at that place, and that the Missouri River has 8 feet to Leavenworth and fully 5 feet to Omaha. It is therefore believed that the spring rise will soon make the Missouri navigable for the class of boats which Sully is using. I have received also a copy of the agreement with the Sissetons and Cutheads, which is approved, with the understanding that the "former peaceful and friendly relations with the Government" referred to do not imply that any payment of annuities is to be resumed or permitted.

The fact of the surrender of the lands at the head of the Minnesota and Lake Traverse by these Indians will be reported to the War Department, and such remuneration therefor as may be deemed judicious and harmless (by no means money remuneration, under any circumstances) will be recommended. The kind of remuneration recommended and the manner of its application, if granted, will be hereafter communicated to you. You are to understand distinctly, general, that the Indians who have thus surrendered are to be considered exclusively under the charge of the military authorities, and no communication with them will be permitted except through the same authority. No treaties nor annuity payments to them will be renewed without the order of the President or the Secretary of War, communicated to you through these headquarters.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state for your information that Major Hatch's battalion, after a long detention in awaiting the movements of the steamer on the Red River, where the water is at an exceedingly low stage, reached Frog Point, about 90 miles below Fort Abercrombie, on the 10th instant, from which the march would be made overland, so as to reach that point on 15th or 16th, in time

to relieve the companies of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers at Abercrombie, Pomme de Terre, and Alexandria, so that they with the remainder of the regiment will be enabled to concentrate at Fort Ridgely on 28th instant, the day designated for the assembling of the entire expeditionary force for the march to the Missouri.

I regret to be obliged to state that the whole country is parched up in consequence of unprecedented lack of rain at this season, and thus far there is hardly the appearance of grass upon the prairie, which may seriously impede the march of the column by the failing of the animals in strength, as a necessary result of want of forage. If the Missouri region has not been visited with more rain than we have, I have grave apprehensions lest the movements of Brigadier-General Sully be very much retarded. I trust that in no case will there be any failure in forwarding subsistence for the troops from this district to the designated point of juncture, as they will leave Fort Ridgely with but thirty days' rations.

I have no advices from General Sully since he left Saint Louis for Sioux City. A part of the Sioux refugees, if not all, still remain in the British settlements about Fort Garry, and they avow their intention to do all the mischief they can to our people. The mail carrier was fired at on his way from Abercrombie to Pembina, about ten days since, by 2 Sioux, a ball passing through his clothes, and he only escaped by the speed of his horse. The mail was left behind by him and was found and burned by the Indians, the lock and other portions of the iron-work of the mail-bag having been subsequently picked up by our men. My predictions of last winter of the course which would be pursued by these wretches, who were saved from starvation by British subjects only to renew their raid upon our settlements, are too apt to be realized, and I shall be happily disappointed if, as soon as the grass is sufficiently grown for purposes of concealment, they are not found renewing the outrages of 1862 on our frontiers, so far as they are permitted to do so unchecked.

Surely our Government owes it to our citizens who are exposed to the merciless cruelties of these monsters in human shape, along our extensive border, to insist that the British Government shall immediately adopt the most prompt and summary measures to restrain these outlaws from seeking a refuge from pursuit upon British soil. I shall dispose of the few troops I shall have at my disposal to cover the settlement as effectually as practicable, but it is evident that all exposed points cannot be guarded. I shall dispatch the four companies intended for the James River post as soon as possible after the departure of the expedition, and a like number to Cheyenne River, as you have directed. The stage of water is so very low that steamers do not attempt the Minnesota, and it is with great difficulty that any but small boats can ascend the Mississippi River to Saint Paul.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, May 25, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted to Major-General Halleck.

JNO. POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 18, 1864.

Mr. G. RENVILLE,
Scouts' Camp, Skunk Lake:

I send you instructions for Paul Muzzah-kutem-annce and Frank Le Claire to come down and join the expedition against the hostile Indians on the Missouri. The others will remain in your camp until further orders. There will be troops sent soon to James River and the Cheyenne. You must be careful not to allow any of the friendly Indians to stray away from your camp, or they may be killed by the soldiers. As soon as you see my soldiers you must hoist a white flag and let them know who you are, so that no mistake may occur. Let me know by return of Alexis La Framboise all the news about the Indians, &c., and should you kill any more Indians who are trying to do mischief do not allow your men to scalp or cut them up, for that is not like white men or Christians.

Major Brown has arrived here, and will go with the expedition.
Your friend,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SIMSPOUT, May 19, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Division of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: In compliance with letter from headquarters Division of West Mississippi to Major-General Banks, of 18th instant, referred to me, I have the honor to submit the following report: The troops available for engineer operations in this department are one company of pontoniers (white) and five regiments (colored). The pontonier company, Capt. J. J. Smith, has been enlisted about two months. It has its own train, with tools and wagons and 180 feet of bateau bridge complete. It is under the orders of the chief engineer of the department. It is now with the army in the field. The five regiments are the Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, and Ninety-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored). They have habitually been under the orders of the chief engineer of the department, except when temporarily assigned by the major-general commanding to some general in the field. Each has its own regimental train only, and when put in the field is furnished also with intrenching and some mechanics' tools.

These regiments are now disposed as follows: The Ninety-fifth constructing and repairing field-works at and near Brownsville, Tex., on plans furnished by its own officers. It is now under the orders of the chief engineer. The Ninety-sixth is similarly employed at and near Pass Cavallo. I understand this part of Texas has been evacuated, and infer, without knowledge, that this regiment is now awaiting orders near New Orleans, in which case I shall recommend that it be sent to Port Hudson. The Ninety-seventh and Ninety-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored) constitute the Engineer Brigade in the field, under command of Col. G. D. Robinson, of the Ninety-seventh. They have 28 wagons and 270 spades, 245 picks, 790 shovels, and 425 axes and 4 chests carpenter tools. I inclose the last orders received concerning them (Field Orders, Nos. 4 and 30), by which they appear to be under command of Colonel Bailey, chief

engineer Nineteenth Army Corps. The Ninety-eighth U. S. Infantry is constructing field-works at Berwick City, on plans furnished by the chief engineer, under whose orders it is. After this work is completed, it is intended to send the regiment to Port Hudson to finish the work there.

In New Orleans is a new canvas advance-guard boat train, about 600 feet long, with its wagons and equipage complete. With the Ninety-fifth U. S. Infantry (colored), at Brownsville, is about 80 feet of an old India-rubber pontoon bridge, so worn as to be nearly useless, and quite unfit to be sent into the field. Other remains of the same bridge are in New Orleans. With the Ninety-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored), at Pass Cavallo, are 200 feet, and with the Ninety-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), at Berwick City, are 100 feet of the same wooden bateau bridge, of which the 180 feet with Captain Smith's pontoniers have been already mentioned. These are all the bridge trains in the department. A captain and acting assistant quartermaster assigned to the engineer department procures from the chief quartermaster of the department such tools and materials as he can, and keeps them on hand in New Orleans, or expends them on the field-works, and attends to their transportation. Others are paid for by myself, with funds furnished me by the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, on my estimates and requisitions, approved by the Chief Engineer of the U. S. Army at Washington. Such funds can only be expended for the works for which they are remitted, and are not available for the wants and uses of an army in the field. The colored troops have had some experience in bridge building and construction of earth-works, but are ignorant of all sapping and mining, and could only be useful as laborers in the operations of a siege with their present instruction.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN C. PALFREY,
Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. STEAMER CHILlicothe,
Simsport, La., May 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,

Commanding Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The admiral has directed me to send the gun-boat St. Clair to him immediately. The St. Clair is below the bridge of steam-boats, and I have the honor to request, in Admiral Porter's name, that you will have room made for that vessel to pass through the bridge. The St. Clair will proceed to the bridge as soon as possible, to pass through at the place most convenient to you.

Very respectfully,

WATSON SMITH,
Lieutenant-Commander and Senior Officer present.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 19, 1864.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER U. S. S. CHILlicothe,
Commanding Fleet in Atchafalaya:

The commanding general desires me to request that, if possible, you will supply the steam-boats now engaged in ferrying troops

across the river here with coal. It is very necessary that the work should go on rapidly. The request is made at the instance of Major-General Canby.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 19, 1864.

General LAWLER, *Comdg. Thirteenth Corps*:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the movement contemplated in his instructions of last night to the flank and rear of the enemy will not be made except in the event of an attack from him in front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Smith and Emory.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Simsport, May 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,

Commanding Detachment Thirteenth Corps:

GENERAL: You are directed by the major-general commanding to return, immediately upon the receipt of this order, to your camps near Simsport. You can return by the shortest line, or by the route you took from here, according as your judgment may designate.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Arnold.)

FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 46. }

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, La., May 19, 1864.

* * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. Fitz H. Warren, U. S. Volunteers, commanding detachment Thirteenth Army Corps from Pass Cavallo, Tex., will assume command of the Thirteenth Army Corps at this place, he being the senior officer present.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. —. }

HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Simsport, La., May 19, 1864.

I. In pursuance of orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps at this point.

II. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler will at once assume command of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brig. Gen. Fitz H. Warren:

[B. WILSON,]
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Simsport, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to at once detail Brigadier-General Cameron, with 3 officers with the rank of colonel, to assist in and hurry the crossing of the army. They will remain on this duty till the whole army is crossed. Captain Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster on the steam-boat Metropolitan, will give them the necessary information and assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIMSPORT, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you do not cross any more of your troops until the wagon train is entirely over. He directs also that your command be held in constant readiness to move to General Smith's support in case the emergency should arise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Simsport, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to at once send Captain Bunker, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, with 30 well-mounted men, down on this side of the Atchafalaya to a point about 30 miles from here, where the enemy are reported to be crossing artillery. Captain Bunker will make every effort to find out the intentions of the enemy and will return as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,

Near Simsport, La., May 19, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I received after sunrise this morning your letter of instruction in regard to flank and rear movement on the enemy, but am in doubt whether you desire it made at this late hour, the tenor of your letter showing necessity for communication and thorough understanding with General Lawler, commanding infantry, during the night, that the movement might be executed at an early hour in

the morning. I have written General Lawler. My command will be placed in readiness to march as soon as practicable. Please send me directions as soon as possible by bearer of this communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Near Simsport, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: The rear and flank movement contemplated by your instructions, and referred to you in your dispatch of this morning, will be executed whenever the enemy shall advance to attack our forces in front of the Yellow Bayou. The cavalry and infantry should be in position to take advantage of any movement which they may make during the day of an offensive character. It is not intended that our troops shall take the offensive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR SIMSPORT, *May 19, 1864:*

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, by direction of the general, a letter regarding the movement, which will answer your query. The original was sent some time since. General Smith has been ordered to hold the position occupied by him yesterday, or fall back to the Yellow Bayou, whichever, in his judgment, may seem best. General Emory has been directed to support General Smith in case a demonstration is made upon him. There are no other co-operating movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you, in answer to your note just received, that the commanding general desires all the wagon trains to cross before any of the troops cross.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *May 19, 1864.*

Lieut. G. S. MELVILLE,

Acty. Asst. Adj. Gen., Hdqrs. Div. of West Mississippi :

Orders in relation to forwarding troops received. None are forwarded except detachments of recruits and men returned from furloughs who belong to regiments in the front. This is done to fill up organizations.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

(Forwarded from Port Hudson.)

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE :

Your dispatch of the 17th is received. I am informed of very considerable re-enforcements on the way to you from Saint Louis, which I trust will put you all right without the co-operation you ask from me. I shall be glad to co-operate always, but I have been informed that Forrest has returned to West Tennessee with increased force. I want all my cavalry here to watch and take care of him ; besides, as soon as I can I am ordered to make a cavalry raid into Mississippi. The Third Iowa was ordered to report here to me ; I know not why, except that they knew that my wants were great. The Third Michigan Cavalry, which belongs to this corps, has been ordered to report to you.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

1. Until further orders no one will be allowed to pass outside of our lines in any direction, except such as are on business for the army, and are known to be trustworthy. All persons coming to the pickets from the outside will be brought inside, and will not be allowed to go back with information of the location of the pickets. Persons trying to pass out, against whom there is the slightest suspicion, will be sent to the nearest provost-marshal. This order will be communicated only to those whose duty it will be to carry it into execution.

2. All the cavalry now on expedition north of the river and railroad will be under the orders and control of Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps.

* * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *May 19, 1864.*

Generals STEELE and CARR :

Captain Snelling arrived here at 2 this a. m. Yesterday noon I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Fourth Arkansas, via Galley Rock, and Captain Clear, Third, via river road, to Norristown, if they

could reach it, and hold it, if possible, to prevent the enemy from crossing the river. About 150 men who escaped from Dardanelle I instructed Colonel Moore to collect together and station at Galley Rock, to check the enemy if they attempt to cross there. I will leave at 11 o'clock with Captain Snelling's force for Norristown, and will get telegraph through if possible. From scouts I sent to Shelby's camp I learn that Shelby detailed 4 men to hang around Perryville, and 4 to carry dispatches to Cooper. From what they could gather it was Shelby's intention to cross the river and operate on Devall's Bluff and railroad. The train from here I have ordered to camp on the south side of the river for the present. Did the flat arrive safe?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, May 19, 1864.

Generals STEELE and CARR :

Shelby's forces have left Dardanelle ; 3,000 crossed to north side of river and gone toward Clarksville and Roseville. I think Shelby will cross river again and try and effect a junction with McRae. The latter, rumor reports, coming this way ; if such is the case, will send all dismounted men to Little Rock with train, and with mounted men try and prevent Shelby from crossing, falling back on Fort Smith if necessary.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, May 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARR :

GENERAL : Colonel Fuller reports the rebels all on this side of river with artillery, moving northeast direction. The unmounted men are 5 miles from here. I will move them forward with train immediately. I will call in the force above and leave here in the morning for Little Rock unless otherwise ordered.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEWISBURG, May 19, 1864.

[General E. A. CARR :]

GENERAL : I halted the train on the Cadron to bring the wagons with telegraph apparatus back, and the mounted men with train to send on scout. There are still 150 men of the Dardanelle command not come in yet. I will try and send them with train in the morning. Many are unable to walk to Little Rock, and will have to take turns riding in the wagons. I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller with the troops to Norristown. I remained to send scout to Springfield. Do you wish the train sent in without delay ?

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 19, 1864.

Colonel RYAN, *Lewisburg* :

Your last dispatch just received. Send in your train with dismounted men. Take mounted men and hang on the rebel force. Do not think of letting go of the rebels as long as they are north of the river. Major Lovejoy started this morning with 200 men toward Clinton to intercept them. He will co-operate with you. General West has infantry and artillery ready to move against the rebels as soon as they come near enough. You belong to his division, and are subject to his orders. He has sent an aide through to you to-day, and will also use telegraph. You must obtain and send in early and frequent intelligence of the strength and movements of the enemy. Spare neither men nor horses. Your military reputation is at stake on the proper performance of this duty. How many rebels and artillery are across the river ?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 19, 1864.

Colonel RYAN, *Lewisburg* :

You had better send in the train as soon as you can get the dismounted men together, and be free to act with the mounted men alone. You say you think Shelby will cross the river again, and try and effect a junction with McRae. What McRae have you reference to ?

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr :

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTERSVILLE, May 19, 1864.

General CARR :

If Ryan is rightly informed as to Shelby's forces, the question of supporting him will doubtless claim your consideration as far as that can be done without jeopardizing other points. My infantry will fall a little short of 2,000.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

General West is now on the opposite side of the Arkansas River embarking his troops on cars for Brownsville. I do not think we can add to his force, at least till we hear more.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Second Division :

GENERAL: You will organize a force, to consist of the Twelfth Michigan, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-first, and One hundred and sixth

Illinois, Marr's battery, and all the cavalry now out north of the river and railroad, to protect the latter. You will place this force in position to effect the above object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: From information received from Colonel Ryan it will not be necessary for you to move your command to Brownsville. Colonel Ryan still holds Lewisburg.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 19, 1864.*

Colonel McLEAN,
Commanding Post:

COLONEL: A considerable part of General West's command is being withdrawn from his line, leaving only enough for pickets. In case of alarm your command will be immediately got under arms, and will, if necessary, take post on that line, which is north of the Benton road. You will communicate with Brigadier-General Andrews, and look over the ground at once. You will inform your second in command of this order, but no one else.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *May 19, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES,
Comdg. Forces opposite Little Rock:

Put the three regiments of infantry and the artillery on the train as fast as you get cars. Set Captain Marr at work dismounting his guns immediately. I will be over at 9 p. m.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,
Railroad Depot, opposite Little Rock:

All cavalry north of the Arkansas are under my orders. Watch arrivals of any scouts from the front and send them direct to me to report their information.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. P. OHR,
Railroad Depot, opposite Little Rock:

Have your infantry pickets relieved at 3 p. m. to-day. Have your rations cooked, and your men ready to march with five days' subsistence, 60 rounds ammunition per man. Two ambulances will be sent you for medical stores, and no other transportation. Acknowledge receipt of this.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville:

Keep scouting parties out south of you all the while.
By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *May 19, 1864.*

Col. O. Wood,
Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, Brownsville:

Yes; but send your largest scout on the north side. Major Lovejoy, with 200 men, left here to-day, going toward Clinton. Try and co-operate with him in cleaning out guerrillas.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 106TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Devall's Bluff, by messenger from Bluff to Regiment:

Hold your command subject to the orders of General J. R. West.
By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

OFFICER COMDG. 106TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Devall's Bluff:

Move your command to Brownsville Station by the afternoon train. Acknowledge receipt of this by telegraph.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK May 19, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff :

The battalion of the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight commanding, is ordered to report to you for duty until the arrival of the remainder of the regiment.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff :

General West wants 200 mounted men from your post to go [on a] scout with him. March them to Brownsville to-night with five days' rations. Better send men from your regiment, as they know the country.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff :

Notify the commander of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry that there are said to be quite a number of guerrillas on his route. Direct him to clean them out as well as he can, consistent with the safety of the train ; also to bring in all the serviceable horses and good beef-cattle he can find ; also to send report to me as soon as he gets near enough to make it safe for a messenger.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Commanding First Division :

GENERAL : A considerable part of General West's command is being withdrawn, leaving on his line only enough for pickets. Colonel McLean is ordered to re-enforce that line, if necessary, but in case of an attack a part of your force may also be required there. Especial vigilance will be necessary for a few days. It will be well to send a scout to Benton and the crossing of the Saline beyond that place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 1ST DIV., 7TH A. C.,
No. 1. } *Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as the staff of the colonel commanding First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly :

Capt. Joseph M. Anderson, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Turner, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

First Lieut. T. L. Seevers, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Gustavus Clemen, Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, aide-de-camp.

C. E. SALOMON,
Col. Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, Comdg. First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Maj. JOHN A. LENNON,
Commanding Third Brigade :

MAJOR: Pursuant to instructions from district headquarters you will send a scout out to Benton and the crossing of the Saline beyond Benton. It is considered of more importance that the men who do go should be well mounted than that a large number should go. Let the scout start with as little delay as possible.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon :

GEO. W. BURCHARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *May 19, 1864.*
Brigadier-General THAYER,
Fort Smith :

I sent train of provisions to Gibson and it has returned to Fort Scott. Will it be necessary to send it back, or are you supplied? Two flat-boats loaded with corn will try to run down Grand River. Guerrillas are thick about Maysville. Can you send forces up opposite Neosho, to keep them off the boats and protect refugee Indians that will be moving down next week?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Maj. L. C. PACE,
Commanding Escort to Refugees to Missouri :

MAJOR: You have been assigned to the command of an escort of 200 men, properly officered and furnished with ten days' rations, to guard a large train of loyal citizens who go North for security. You will conduct this train as far as the South Fork of Spring River, to a place known as Cannon's, from which point north no fear

of guerrillas need be apprehended. You will encounter many difficulties and vexatious delays, for these unfortunate citizens are very poorly supplied with teams, and I commend you to be forbearing in your intercourse with them, always bearing in mind the hours of misery most of them must have passed through.

At the same time you will urge them, by exceedingly early movements in the morning of each day and traveling to a late hour each evening, to make as long marches as you can possibly make out of their stock. Guard them well; keep out an advance, rear, and two flank guards; picket your encampments prudently, and be alive to the importance of delivering them in Missouri without accident. Whenever it is in your power to assist them, do so in such a cheerful, kindly spirit as will impress on their minds the nobility and generous character of the Government for which they have forsaken their firesides, and instruct your officers and men to do likewise.

On your return press every serviceable horse and mule in the country, but only those which are really serviceable; take mares, but no ponies. Give receipts for all taken, keeping a correct record of them, to be turned over to the district quartermaster on your arrival here. In this connection take care to distinguish between loyal and disloyal men, so classifying them on your list. Prevent your men from plundering or straggling, and maintain the most rigid discipline, ever bearing in mind that the conduct of our troops on the march leaves an indelible impression on the minds of our defenseless citizens. Promptly arrest and punish all violators of discipline, and fear not to be severe, for rest assured you will be supported in maintaining good order by me. Inasmuch as your rations will last but ten days, it is important that you time your movements and the distance traveled each day in accordance with this fact.

Fail not to attack the enemy if within any reasonable distance of you, when you have positive knowledge of his whereabouts, and his force is not over twice your own; kill all guerrillas and such of the enemy as you find in our uniform. You are permitted to deviate from a direct march on your return to accomplish any damage to the enemy, and I leave the safe conduct of the train, the pressing of a large number of horses, and the greatest possible damage to the enemy in your hands and judgment, well knowing you are fully equal to whatever emergency may arise.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Nebraska Cav. Vols., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,

Comdg. Saint Louis District, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed to inform you that one company of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers will leave Rolla to-day for this point. It would be well to telegraph to Pacific, directing the company of this regiment there to accompany the one from Rolla.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 19, 1864—1.10 p. m.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I shall leave here for a visit to the border to-morrow.

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., May 19, 1864.

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Capt. J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

One scout from here, 35 men, with a commanding officer and ten days' rations, on the Grand; one from Johnstown, 30 men, on the Osage. The Snibar Hills are full of our scouts. I do not consider Independence safe. Most of the citizens have no arms or ammunition, and would make a poor fight. We have not troops enough in this sub-district. Only have 53 men here for duty this morning; the balance on escort and scouting duty. The two companies at Johnstown are without forage. Shall I order them up to the Grand or Harrisonville, where I can furnish forage from this place? Please answer.

J. H. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., May 19, 1864—11.10 a. m.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,

Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

There is good grazing at Johnstown; with a little corn from the northern portion of the district, horses will do well. Move your scouting parties so as to throw them into Independence if necessary.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF OLATHE,

Olathe, Kans., May 19, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,

Comdg. Fourth Sub-Dist., Dist. of Central Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose copies of my instructions in regard to the escort of trains, and the telegram from the general commanding this district to Brigadier-General Brown;* also copy of my instructions to my officer at Shawnee Mission. By these you will perceive that I am to be reasonably notified of the time and place when trains will be turned over to me. This may be done by notifying Captain Joy, Eleventh Kansas Volunteers, commanding officer at Shawnee Mission, who will be at all times in readiness to start a detail with train to this place.

* See Hampton to Hoyt, May 16, p. 628.

Hoping this arrangement will meet your approval and administer to your convenience, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your friend and obedient servant,

GEO. H. HOYT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF OLATHE,
Olathe, Kans., May 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Shawnee Mission:

SIR: You will from time to time be informed, by commanding officer at Kansas City, of the time when Santa Fé trains will be turned over to you for escort to this place, and will, when such trains report, detail a sergeant and 10 men to protect each train so reported to these headquarters, when the detail will be relieved. You will cause the details to be provided with cooked rations. Forage can be provided at this post for them on their arrival by arrangements with Mr. Warren. You will instruct the sergeant in charge of each detail, on approaching Olathe, to send 1 man ahead to give timely notice of their approach in order that the escort here may be in readiness.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. H. HOYT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *May 19, 1864—6.10 p. m.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:

Until further orders, headquarters District of Central Missouri will be in the field. Communications will be addressed, as heretofore, to Warrensburg.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

JAS. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., *May 19, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

R. A. BROWN, Esq.,
Harrisonville, Mo.:

Your letter received. It is not the intention to leave Harrisonville, or any other place, unprotected, but to change the mode by reducing the number of camps and giving more troops for scouting. The scouting parties will now be in and about your place at all times. There should be no want of protection under this arrangement, but the people and country will be better protected than under the former mode. I shall leave here for Pleasant Hill to-morrow and will be there on Saturday. Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd will forward this dispatch.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 19, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

I have just received a dispatch from Mount Vernon to the effect that a large number of rebels are gathering and have gathered about Neosho, and that heavy firing was heard in that direction last evening. I shall use every effort to get some more troops there to-night. Cannot you send me a regiment or battalion of well-mounted troops to operate with on the border ?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 19, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Commanding, Mount Vernon, Mo. :

SIR : If you find that the enemy is as strong west as reported by Lieutenant Ritchey in his dispatch of last night, you will forthwith concentrate all troops of your regiment within your reach at Mount Vernon or Newtonia, and move upon the enemy in force at once, acting in conjunction with Major Burch. Small posts will be evacuated by your troops and left in charge of home guards and convalescents.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn :

Very respectfully,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *May 19, 1864.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp :

Is there any foundation for the sensation reports in the newspapers concerning guerrillas near Saint Joseph ? Send me all the particulars and any other information. Answer at once. Holloway and Harding leave the city to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 19, 1864—11 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Saint Peter :

COLONEL : Your dispatch of this morning, with inclosures, is received. The brigadier-general commanding directs you to order Captain Davy and Captain Slaughter, with their commands, immediately to the region of the Cottonwood and Watonwan Rivers, and to employ them, as well as Company A of Second Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, on such scouting service as you may deem proper. Fort Wilkins should be reoccupied, and to that end you will detach

at least 20 men from the garrison at Madelia. The frontier outside of the line of settlements must be kept well secured, and in the movements of all troops you will see that they march as light and as rapidly as possible. It is to be hoped that not one of these red devils will be allowed to escape; that every one of them will be destroyed; and the brigadier-general commanding relies on your energy and determination to accomplish this object.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mouth of Red River, La., May 20, 1864.

(Received 3.45 p. m., 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

The army from Red River was delayed in crossing the Atchafalaya by the high water and insufficient pontoon equipage. The crossing was completed to-day, and the army is now moving across to the Mississippi. I returned to this place this evening, and will leave for points above to-morrow. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith had a spirited engagement with Polignac's (rebel) division on the 18th instant, defeating it and driving it several miles, and capturing 300 prisoners.

ED. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Simsport, May 20, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,

Commanding Mississippi Squadron :

ADMIRAL: The transports here have been engaged in ferrying troops, and have in this way used up all their fuel. I would be much obliged if you would send a barge of coal to resupply them. Some will leave as soon as they can get the coal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 195. }

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,

Off Mouth Red River, May 20, 1864.

General Orders, 80 and 141, are hereby revoked, and until further orders the districts and vessels belonging to the districts will be as follows:

First district.—From New Orleans to Donaldsonville, composed of the following vessels: Essex, Alexandria, General Price, Argosy, St. Clair.

Second district.—From Donaldsonville to Morganza, composed of the following vessels: La Fayette, Juliet, Chickasaw, Kenwood, Ouachita, Avenger, Nymph.

Third district.—From Morganza to Fort Adams, composed of the following vessels: Choctaw, Gazelle, Neosho, Ozark, Winnebago, General Bragg, Little Rebel, Fort Hindman, Cricket, Naiad.

Fourth district.—From Fort Adams to Natchez, composed of the following vessels: Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Champion, Siren, Lexington, Undine.

Fifth district.—From Natchez to Vicksburg, composed of the following vessels: Benton, Pittsburg, Judge Torrence, Curlew, Mound City, Rattler, Forest Rose.

Sixth district.—From Vicksburg to Arkansas River, composed of the following vessels: Louisville, Marmora, Romeo, Prairie Bird, and two other light-draughts.

Seventh district.—From Arkansas River to Memphis, composed of the following vessels: Hastings, Tyler, Silver Cloud, Naumkeag, Queen City, Linden, Fawn, Exchange.

Eighth district.—From Memphis to Columbus, composed of the following vessels: Carondelet, Osage, New Era, and one other light-draught.

Ninth district.—From Cairo to head of Tennessee River, composed of the following vessels: Tuscumbia, Tawah, Ellen, Peosta, Key West, Paw Paw, Rob Roy.

Tenth district.—Cumberland River and the upper Ohio, composed of the following vessels: Brilliant, Moose, Victory, Fair Play, Springfield, Reindeer, Silver Lake.

The vessels of one district are not to be ordered away by the commander of another district, unless it can be shown that a great emergency exists for so doing; but commanders of districts will co-operate with each other, and when occasion requires render all the aid and assistance in their power.

Observe and carry out the requirements of General Orders, No. 84.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 197.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,

Off Mouth Red River, May 20, 1864.

The late order of the Secretary of the Treasury permits persons to bring cotton from within the lines of the enemy, but does not give permission to land more than a limited quantity of family supplies. All officers are directed not to interfere with the cotton trade, but to afford protection to vessels getting it off. No vessel will, however, be sent up any river, bayou, or creek for the purpose of aiding any cotton dealers, who, if they land in such places, do it at their own risk. All that will be required of commanders will be to see that no articles contraband of war are landed, and that steamers do not carry persons away from landing places without permits or passes either from naval officers or from military commanders.

D. D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 198.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,

Off Mouth Red River, May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby has been ordered to command the troops in the Department of the Gulf, and from Cairo to Red River, and

all officers under my command will co-operate zealously with him, give him all information with regard to the movements of the enemy, and call upon him at any time for assistance.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 20, 1864.

Capt. R. W. FRANCIS,
Commanding Headquarters Troops:

CAPTAIN: Camp will be broken up immediately. You will accompany headquarters on the Universe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant, Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 47. } *Simsport, La., May 20, 1864.*

III. The 20 and 30 pounder Parrott batteries ordered on board of transports will march from this place under charge of Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

IV. The Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, the Cavalry Division, and the colored troops will march from this place to Morganza, on the Mississippi River, under the command of Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. The men will take three days' rations. As much forage will be taken as there is transportation for. The days' marches will be slow, and every measure will be taken to save the men. The time of starting will be indicated in future orders.

VIII. Paragraph V of Field Orders, No. 45, from these headquarters, directing Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith to embark his command on transports, is revoked. General Smith will cross the Atchafalaya and march his command to the mouth of Red River, where he will report it to the major-general commanding the Division of West Mississippi. The time of starting will be indicated in future orders from these headquarters.

XI. As soon as the command of Brigadier-General Emory arrives at Morganza, Brigadier-General Arnold, commanding Cavalry Division, will endeavor, if possible, to march his command to Donaldsonville, through the Grossetete country. General Arnold will subside his command as far as possible on the country.

XIII. Transports of this command now at this place will proceed, under direction of Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, to Red River Landing. The boats of General Smith's fleet will then take on such troops and Government property of his as may be on other boats. The boats of this fleet will take on such troops and Government property as may be on the boats of General Smith's

fleet. Captain Sawtelle will provide General Smith with boats to take such property or troops as he has not transportation for. After having accomplished the above, Captain Sawtelle will proceed with his fleet to Morganza, to load and unload such troops and stores as may be ordered, and proceed to such points as will be hereafter designated.

XIV. Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren will, with the troops recently from Pass Cavallo, proceed by land to Morganza, according to paragraph IV, Field Orders, 47, of this date.

By command of Major-General Banks :

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Near Simsport, La., May 20, 1864.

This command will move immediately as follows: First, cavalry brigade; second, Nineteenth Army Corps; third, Nineteenth Army Corps trains; fourth, ammunition trains; fifth, pontoon train and engineer regiments; sixth, Colonel Dickey's brigade; seventh, Colonel Dickey's train; eighth, Thirteenth Army Corps train; ninth, Thirteenth Army Corps; tenth, cavalry brigade. The remainder of the cavalry will move as directed in verbal orders to be given to Brigadier-General Arnold, who will report at these headquarters for further orders. The cavalry trains will move in that part of the train nearest their brigades.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Comdg. Nineteenth and Thirteenth Corps :

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you have your command ready to move the moment you shall be notified, according to directions contained in field orders of this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs you to place the 20-pounder and 30-pounder Parrott batteries in position on the east side of the river, opposite the landing, to cover the banks of the river. They will remain there till the command moves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Simsport, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you keep your cavalry in camp below the bridge—that is, in the opposite direction from the bridge from these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that [you] permit persons to pass outside the lines who are now at your post and reside outside until to-morrow night, on proper passes, after which time no one will be permitted to pass out except on business for the army. Persons coming to the pickets will be brought in and detained.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *May 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts have just returned from Arkansas Post. They encamped there night before last. They chased two small parties of the enemy, of about 20 each, except whom they could hear of no enemy. There were 15 of Shelby's men crossed the Arkansas at the Post the night before they reached there.

Respectfully,

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 20, 1864.*

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff:

Have received your dispatch that your pickets are attacked. Do you want help? Does the enemy show in force? I sent a small train from here half an hour ago, with 100 men, to see what was the matter. If you want help, I must have one of the two trains back. If your picket affair is a trifle, send the train with the rations immediately. Captain Carr's orders have been given under a misunderstanding, and I take the responsibility of ordering the train here.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

General WEST,
Brownsville :

Colonel Geiger's pickets attacked on the Des Arc road ; probably by some of McRae's guerrillas. I have ordered him to send out and drive them away. Our cavalry ought to whip these small bands and not allow them to annoy us.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Little Rock :

It is probably, as you say, some of McRae's men. If Geiger wants help I shall give it to him, but do not anticipate this. Am somewhat embarrassed by the detention of a train at Devall's Bluff. Captain Carr has been notified. If everything goes right at Devall's I shall move on Austin to-morrow morning with eight days' rations. Shall not stop there.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 20, 1864.*

Capt. B. O. CARR,
Little Rock:

After I had landed my force here one of your trains went to Devall's Bluff, the other remained here. The one that went to the Bluff should have returned here by 6.30 p. m., as they reported it had left at 4.30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock I found some accident, and sent the other engine with a few platform cars and 100 men to see what was the matter. Mean time I heard that the train that left the Bluff in the afternoon was detained at the Y by your orders. As it had my subsistence on it I took the liberty of ordering it here so that I might march from here at daylight. Now the attack upon the pickets at the Bluff may change matters. Please communicate all this to General Carr. The only order that I gave to your train was the one that the detained train should come forward.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

General WEST,
Brownsville :

It would be well to lay out a small field-work at or near Brownsville and set the garrison to work. It should not be too large for two or too small for five companies, with place for one or two cannon, and should be in sight of the railroad ; should be convenient

to water, but have no cover for an enemy, and should have a good, open range; should be capable of being extended by rifle-pits to accommodate a larger force, and should be, if possible, in a healthy place. The above conditions cannot probably be all of them fulfilled, but part of them can.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Brownsville, Ark.:

No news from Colonel Ryan since 12 o'clock last night. He was then at Lewisburg. The line has not been working to-day. Your first news of Shelby will probably come from Major Lovejoy, unless the lines reopen to Lewisburg. Should this telegraph line fail, you will exercise command of all forces in your reach as far as you deem necessary. Colonel Geiger's scout camped at Arkansas Post night before last. Found nothing but small bands of guerrillas. I think you had better move to Austin to-morrow unless something new turns up.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

General WEST,
Brownsville:

The last dispatch from Colonel Ryan, received late last night, makes Shelby's force 1,300; no other near.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *May 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CARR:

I find that I shall be unable to move from here until to-morrow unless there is urgent necessity. My men have been kept up all night by clumsy arrangements on the railroad. Have sent to Devall's Bluff for 10,000 rations. There are five wagons here, and with the supply left in reserve here I can push out with confidence. Mean time we may be getting some news. Just received the following from Major Lovejoy:

CAMP AT BATESVILLE AND DES ARC CROSS-ROADS,
May 19, 1864—7.30 p. m.

GENERAL: Arrived here at 4.30; 31 miles from Little Rock. Can learn nothing of Shelby. There are 90 bushwhackers in three companies in this vicinity. Shall move west in the morning if I get no news to-night. It is 90 miles from Dardanelle to this place.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Major LOVEJOY,
Commanding Third Arkansas Cavalry:

MAJOR: Do not think of falling back to Little Rock or Austin. You have done very well so far, but must keep it up, and if possible, do more.

Colonel Ryan is now at the crossing of the Cadron; will start at once, and will follow and attack Shelby and harass him constantly. You must do the same thing. Shelby appears to be moving toward Clinton with 2,500 men and four 10-pounder Parrotts. It is reported here that he started for Missouri, but that the rebel authorities have since ordered him back on account of reverses which they have met with on the Red River. We must not let him cross the Arkansas, at least with his artillery.

General West is at Brownsville, and will probably move to Austin to-morrow. Rebel reports say that Richmond is surrounded by our troops.

The above is by order of the brigadier-general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville Station, May 20, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: The part of this division now here will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, in the following order: The detachment of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lisenby, is instructed to form front, flank, and rear guards. Infantry and artillery will move in column thus: Pioneer corps, with two companies of Twelfth Michigan Infantry as advance guard; the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Marr's battery, the Fifty-fourth and Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, supply train of eight wagons, the One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, with two companies as rear guard.

You are charged with forming all the column, except the cavalry; that the command moves promptly at 6 a. m.; that company commanders, when the column is at the route step, march at the rear of their companies; that no straggling is permitted on any pretense whatever; that the usual halts are made for rest; that flankers of infantry are thrown out whenever necessary; that regimental ambulances accompany their regiments, and, finally, that the command be kept well together, ready at all moments for offense and defense.

I particularly enjoin upon you on all occasions to enforce quiet and to suffer no loud talking by the men. I do not fear the enemy, but I do disorder among ourselves; repress that and we have secured success.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall I go with General West with my mounted [men] or watch the movements south of here? The general says my command was not on his list and I must receive orders from you.

O. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, May 20, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

If you are satisfied from the reports of your scouting parties that there is no great danger to navigation below Pine Bluff, you can allow boats to go out of the Arkansas River, subject to the orders of the quartermaster's department.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele :

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 20, 1864.

Col. P. CLAYTON, *Pine Bluff:*

Your command is an independent cavalry brigade.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HELENA, ARK., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

SIR: Your letter of the 15th is this moment received. I hasten to reply. Troops were marched from here last autumn to Devall's Bluff via Clarendon. My scouts have been in the vicinity of Clarendon repeatedly. The distance to Clarendon is 51 miles. The obstacles are, first, Lick Creek, 10 miles west of Helena, which is small and can be forded at low water, and my scouts get over without delay; but the passage of a great amount of supplies would require a bridge 60 feet long. Second, Big Creek, 18 miles west. This creek is fordable at very low water, but for nine months of the year is deep. All the bridges have been destroyed. But one ferry-boat is now on it, and that capable of taking but one team at a time. Length of bridge required, 150 feet. The abutments are left at Wallace's Ferry.

From Big Creek to Clarendon there is no obstacle. From Clarendon to Devall's Bluff, on the east side of White River, the road is impracticable, crossing Cache, a deep stream and numerous cypress swamps. To cross in a ferry to Clarendon and thence to Devall's Bluff is 15 miles, with but one obstacle, Rock Roe Bayou, which can be crossed. To send supplies by this route and keep it open would require an earth-work at least 500 feet square to protect the ferry or pontoon bridge at Big Creek, and an equal or larger one at the ferry below Clarendon. The number of troops required at each place you

can judge of better than I. The quality of the troops with me would determine the number. Five hundred men at each place would be the minimum, with one piece of artillery. The supplies could be taken from Clarendon to Devall's Bluff by water and convoyed by gun-boats. Each train without a sufficient escort would be liable to be cut off. The flat country, the narrow roads, the impenetrable thickets of brush and cane afford concealment for guerrillas at every step. At this time Colonels McRae and Dobbin and other Confederates have a much larger force of cavalry between White River and this place than I have. My mounted force for duty is: Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, 284; Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, 77; Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, 40; total, 401; so that, retaining the troops for a picket guard for this post, an escort of 300 is all I could furnish. Colonel Dobbin is now encamped near Indian Bay, on White River, with a larger force.

The people on the route are all rebels, implicated in purchasing the property and horses and mules stolen from the leased plantations. If this route is to be opened and maintained, I would destroy all the supplies in its vicinity. I respectfully suggest to you the abrogation of all the trade stores on the Arkansas and White Rivers, and to allow no trade on the Mississippi until peace is restored. I have advocated this policy for one year, and the inclosed order* of General Washburn is the first evidence I have ever had of agreement with my policy. If you could send me a capable engineer officer, it would enable me the better to carry out any of your plans. Such a one may be found in the volunteer service. I have no one here who ever made a map or a bridge.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, May 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, &c., Louisville, Ky. :

Vicksburg will be the depot for troops operating in the Red River country. General Steele's deficiencies of land transportation should be filled at once. In the Department of the Gulf there is sufficient. I will give you notice in season of the water transports that will be required.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 20, 1864.

Col. T. J. HAINES,
Chief Commissary, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Vicksburg will be the depot for the troops operating in the Red River country. A supply of subsistence for 40,000 men will be kept up at that place until further orders.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

*See foot-note, p. 611.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT,
Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING, Jr.,

Comdg. District of Saint Louis, Saint Louis, Mo. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that about the 10th instant information was received from our scouts that Nathan Bolin, a notorious guerrilla chief, crossed the Saint Francis River below Hornersville with his band, supposed to be about 50 strong. I immediately notified the commanding officer at Charleston of his presence, and also sent parties to look for him from Bloomfield. On the 16th, I heard of some of his band having been at Sikeston. I immediately sent at midnight 150 men from the post to the vicinity, and ordered 80 men to endeavor to get below them from Bloomfield, and also all that could be spared from Charleston to aid in the endeavor to find and punish the enemy; but owing to the dense foliage of the swamps and the high water in them, none of the parties succeeded in finding them, although the search was very thorough, the men dismounting and scouting the swamps.

Soon after their return Bolin emerged from his hiding place and followed the command at not more than three hours' distance, and entered the small village of Hamburg and burned a Catholic church and set fire to some other buildings, and took a little plunder. He immediately fled to the swamp. Fifty men were immediately sent back to the vicinity, and two parties were sent from Bloomfield to endeavor to intercept them. They are still out. I hope to be able to kill all of them, but the swamps and dense cover render it an undertaking difficult to accomplish.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

BOONVILLE, Mo., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Missouri :

GENERAL: My letters go unanswered, but feeling that it is my duty, I will still continue to give you such information as I have in regard to our condition, begging that something may be done for the protection of the Union men of this county. I am reliably informed that there are several small bands of bushwhackers and horse thieves prowling around through the county, stealing horses and committing other depredations. I have just learned that a band of 12 of them are encamped within 8 miles of Boonville, and I assure you that with a small addition to this number they could come into Boonville and rob and plunder as they please. I really think that we ought to have soldiers stationed here, as Boonville is quite an important place and one that the rebels hate perhaps more than any other in the State, as they have twice been defeated here.

The citizens are uneasy because we have no soldiers, no arms, no ammunition, no organization, no means of defending ourselves, even against a small number. If State militia cannot be spared, why not call out a company of Enrolled Militia? I do not mean any particular company in its present condition, but by a detail from all the companies of such good men as will volunteer to serve. If this is impracticable, could not some one be authorized to raise a volunteer

company of the citizens for their own protection, to be furnished with arms and ammunition that they could take home with them and be responsible for themselves, with the authority to act in any emergency that might arise? Anything will satisfy them that will give them such protection as they consider themselves entitled to, but they would prefer having the privilege of cleaning out the bushwhackers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. H. THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Exemptions, Cooper County.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, May 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Central District of Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, May 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. G. H. Hall, commanding First Sub-District, who will cause two companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia to be armed immediately.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
Jefferson City, Mo., June 1, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the information that the matters and things stated by Mr. Thompson are not facts. There are no bushwhackers in Cooper County. There is no need of any soldiers at Boonville. There is no need of any Enrolled Missouri Militia being called out into active service. Mr. Thompson, as all others, well know that it is desired that citizens should defend themselves, and also assist the militia by giving information, and all other ways. This is the first effort to give information from any citizen of the vicinity of Boonville.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. HALL,
Col. 4th Cav., Mo. State Militia, Comdg. 1st Sub-Dist.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, June 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, and his attention invited to the indorsement of Colonel Hall. The companies at Boonville will be armed but not called into active service.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 20, 1864.

Col. J. D. ALLEN,

Commanding at Mount Vernon :

SIR : It appears from dispatches from Major Burch, commanding at Neosho, that the force of the enemy has been greatly exaggerated there. Unless you have later information of the enemy, contradicting this report, you will retire the company of Enrolled Militia you have called into service within the last few days.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn :

Very respectfully,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 20, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,

Commanding at Neosho, Mo. :

SIR : A detachment of 100 has been ordered from Cassville to your support. Since it does not appear that you need them, you will immediately order them to return to Cassville and report to the commanding officer at that post unless later developments of the operations of the enemy render their service necessary with you.

Hereafter, in ordinary cases, you will send your dispatches for these headquarters via Cassville, from which place they can be telegraphed to these headquarters. If, however, you think there is danger of a communication being captured, you will send it both by Mount Vernon and Cassville. Communicate all information of importance to Colonel Allen as [well as] to these headquarters.

By direction of the general commanding :

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *May 20, 1864.*

Lieutenant CLARKE :

I cannot get away from here for Saint Joseph until I can see General Rosecrans, who is now in Illinois. I must know what I can depend upon in relation to troops before I return to the district. We are now waiting intelligence on that point from Washington. I hope Colonel Williams will succeed in catching and killing the murderers. Captain Holloway is en route for Saint Joseph ; come down when he arrives, bringing all the mail needing my attention, as well as my private letters, unless I advise you that I am about to return.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., *May 20, 1864.*

Colonel WILLIAMS :

I see by the morning papers that there is much uneasiness at Saint Joseph ; that murders are frequent, and much serious trouble anti-

pated. Please telegraph me at once the exact condition of affairs in the northwest. I am hoping that I shall succeed in getting more troops for my district.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, May 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: Communications of the Hon. H. P. Bennett, Delegate in Congress, the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have, on recommendation of Major-General Halleck, been submitted to me by order of the honorable the Secretary of War for my consideration. The Arkansas band of Arapaho Indians have a reserve on the upper Arkansas, upon which Fort Lyon is located, and I am directed to examine the location with a view to removing the post, which it is said interferes with the proposed cultivation of the soil and the good morals of the Indians. Other duties preventing me from a personal inspection of the surroundings, I have availed myself of the information [ac]quired by officers and Indian traders who have been located for years in the vicinity, and with such assistance I have compiled a map* of the country, which is submitted as an easy reference to the subject.

Fort Lyon, as the map shows, is located on the Santa Fé road, and was intended to guard that great avenue of trade, and also hold the Indians in check and security. It is in a prairie country, but little inhabited, and very remote from the solid settlements of the country. There is nothing very important about Fort Lyon as a military defense, either artificial or natural. When first located, a large body of timber known as Big Timber probably induced the selection, and, as stated by Colonel Leavenworth, a few plain buildings of stone have been erected to accommodate the stores and troops. There is little or no timber on the road between Fort Larned and Fort Lyon, a distance of about 200 miles. The map shows where some timber in isolated patches, but sufficient for a post, may be obtained. I have ordered a concentration of Colorado troops at Hickory Rogers' ranch, at the mouth of the Black Squirrel Creek, where good water, stone, and timber are quite abundant.

There is timber on the Pawnee Fork, about 50 miles west of Fort Larned and from 15 to 20 miles from the traveled road. A garrison could be located on the creek with a picket on the road. There is also considerable timber on the Purgatoire, on the south side of the Arkansas. The timber about Fort Lyon is nearly exhausted and the post can be abandoned without great detriment to the public service. I see nothing to prevent contractors from proceeding with their canal operations for irrigation, although I am informed by persons well posted that these Arapahoes are not an agricultural tribe, and not very likely to avail themselves of such improvements. Understanding the wishes of the Department, and seeing no great objection to a change, I will direct further examination by the troops now col-

* Not found.

lecting in that region, and perhaps make a personal examination so as to be ready to shift the garrison of Fort Lyon at any time with the least possible expense to the Government.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., May 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee :

GENERAL : Ten Sioux Indians attacked 2 men near General Sully's post, at Spirit Lake, on the 16th instant, and were beaten off, losing 3 men killed. A raid has also been made near one of my outposts on Watonwan, and 1 boy killed and a man wounded. Extent of mischief not yet known. Proper measures have been taken to pursue and destroy the party.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *May 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Sioux City, Iowa, via Council Bluffs :

The troops to join you from Minnesota will march between May 25 and June 1, for Bordache Creek, from the upper Minnesota River, with thirty days' rations. You must meet them in time with supplies or bring them to a point where they can be supplied in time.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 20. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.*

The present needs of supplies for the troops intended for service in the Red River country, and now collecting at Morganza, La., will be drawn from New Orleans. The depot for further supplies will be established at Vicksburg, Miss., and estimates will be submitted as early as possible to the chiefs of the respective staff corps at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 21. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.*

1. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, will proceed without delay, by water, with his command to Vicksburg, Miss., and there await further instructions.

2. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will detail a regimental and medical officer to proceed to New Orleans for the purpose of having such of the sick and wounded as belong to his command and can bear transportation transferred to Vicksburg. The respective staff corps will furnish the necessary facilities.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Comdg. District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the division commanded by Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith has been ordered to Vicksburg, at which place it will arrive in a few days. The division will require to be refitted with clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and I am instructed to request that if the supply on hand at Vicksburg be insufficient for this purpose orders be given in season to have the quantity required sent down from Memphis.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of May 18, the commanding general directs me to say that the services of the troops will not be required in this vicinity.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. J. MYER,
Colonel and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee:

MAJOR: In accordance with special orders from your headquarters of May 15, 1864, I reported at this post, and would now respectfully make the following report concerning the condition of affairs here: I found, on communicating with Lieutenant-Commander Prichett, that the troops had been ordered here in compliance with request made by Captain Prichett to General Canby, and that the captain had applied for two companies, while the general ordered 200 men. There are three trade stores and an extensive Government wood-yard here. I can see no need of troops here, except a force sufficient to act as detectives and pickets and prevent abuses by the

parties in trade here. This, Captain Prichett tells me, was the object in ordering the troops here.

I have six companies here (200 muskets), while I cannot use to advantage more than two. My rank entitles me to the command of the post, and to this the naval officers object, claiming this to be a naval station, and subject entirely to their control. Being the senior officer present I shall, unless otherwise ordered, insist on taking command of and regulating all affairs on shore at this post. My two largest companies (80 muskets) would be an ample force to do all duty required here, and if left subject to orders of the naval officer here everything would move smoothly. The location here is a very poor one. Many of my men are already sick. I would therefore respectfully request that, if consistent with your views, I may be ordered to report to my regiment with four companies, leaving my two largest companies here, subject to orders of Lieutenant-Commander Prichett. Excuse my addressing you direct, but being cut off, and believing this to be for the interest of the service, I address headquarters direct.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. STIBBS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Detach. Twelfth Iowa.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,

Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Canby, with the request that such of these troops as are not required at the mouth of White River may be ordered back here; also that no troops from here be required to guard and protect trade stores.

C. C. WASHBURN,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he considers the extension of the telegraph line above Morganza as inexpedient for the present, and that he has, in consequence, ordered Lieutenant Wicker, of the signal corps (in charge of telegraph-boat), to return to New Orleans and report to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,

New Orleans:

SIR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, and to state in reply that not only will the Nineteenth Army Corps remain intact, but that he

intends to add to it as largely as possible. I am further directed to say that he will be much gratified to learn that your health will soon permit you to resume the command of the corps.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 17. } *Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory will detail at once, from the Thirteenth Army Corps, a force consisting of 1,000 infantry and 500 cavalry, to report at these headquarters without transportation. The men will be provided with five days' rations in haversacks. A reliable and energetic officer will be selected to command this force. Their baggage will accompany the Nineteenth Army Corps to Morganza.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Morganza, La.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that the Nineteenth Army Corps, now being assembled at Morganza, be held in readiness for immediate movement either up or down the river. The quartermaster's department will keep steamers in constant readiness for the movement of the entire command by water. The land transportation will be reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the efficiency of the troops, and will at once be put in perfect order for active movement. In addition to preparing his command for immediate service in the field the commander of the corps is charged with the duty of keeping open the navigation of the Mississippi River from the mouth of Red River to Baton Rouge, and of covering the approaches from the direction of Opelousas. The commander of the Department of the Gulf has been charged with the duty of garrisoning and holding the points within his department which it is necessary to retain, and of adding to the Nineteenth Corps any force that can be spared from other points.

It is particularly the wish of the commanding general that the corps be so lightly equipped as to be able to move with the greatest rapidity. General Banks has instructions to use troops of the Thirteenth Corps in relieving detachments of the Nineteenth now absent, and these as soon as relieved will report at Morganza. General Smith has been ordered to proceed with his command to Vicksburg, but a portion of his troops will move by land for the purpose of operating against the rebel forces understood to be in the neighborhood of Woodville. You will please facilitate as much as possible the movements of the Thirteenth Corps, in order that it may relieve

the detachments of the Nineteenth with the least possible delay. General Banks was instructed to select and assign to duty with the Nineteenth Corps 2,000 of his most effective cavalry. If this has not been done you are authorized to retain that force with you until General Banks' designation of the regiments to be assigned has been received. Vicksburg, Miss., will be the depot of supplies for the troops to be assembled at Morganza, but supplies that are immediately needed will be drawn from New Orleans.

If the force of infantry and cavalry from your command ordered in previous communications of this morning have not been as yet detached, it will not be necessary now to send it. If, however, it has already moved in compliance with those instructions and cannot be recalled by you, it will rejoin you as you march down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864—2 p. m.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The forces required from your command, as per instructions of this morning, are intended to operate against the enemy's batteries at or near Tunica Bend, on the east side of the Mississippi River. The commanding general directs me to say that you are now charged with the suppression of these batteries, and to request that you will cordially co-operate with the navy in whatever movements may be necessary for this purpose.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Morganza, La.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you order the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry to proceed without delay to the Red River Landing, at the mouth of Red River, and report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith for temporary service. If for any reason the Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry cannot be sent in compliance with these instructions, the Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry will be sent in its stead, and if this regiment is not available, some other reliable cavalry regiment, to be selected by yourself, will be sent forward immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. J. MYER,
Colonel and Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, La., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. H. EMORY,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Morganza, La.:

SIR: The general commanding instructs me to inform you that this morning, supposing that you were not far distant, he caused a note to be addressed to you, requesting your presence at these headquarters. Since then orders have been forwarded to you which fully answer the purpose of a personal interview. I am directed to announce to you that the general commanding will probably leave the mouth of the Red River this day and proceed up the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Near Morganza, La., May 21, 1864.

This command will move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning (distance only 3 miles), in the same order as to-day's march.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Division, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that he has received advices which make it necessary that you should proceed with your command to Vicksburg as soon as possible. The projected expedition of part of your forces to the eastern shore of the Mississippi will therefore not take place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Mouth of Red River, May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. Dist. of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: The major-general commanding instructs me, in forwarding the inclosed copy* of a communication from Maj. Gen. F. Steele, to request that you forward as speedily as possible the troops to that point at which they can be most effectually used. In selecting this point the commanding general is desirous that you be guided by what your good judgment may dictate. Troops are now being sent

* See Steele to Canby, p. 634.

up the river in considerable numbers, and will be available for service in Arkansas, but the emergency may be such as to require immediate action in keeping General Steele's communications open.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. S. GRAY,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 35. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, May 21, 1864.*
* * * * *

VI. Col. E. H. Wolfe, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers, having reported with his regiment at these headquarters as returned from veteran furlough, will assume command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, reporting to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower for orders and instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
No. 35. } *Brownsville, Tex., May 21, 1864.*

Notwithstanding the repeated orders which have been issued forbidding the seizure of property, except by competent authority and upon proper receipts given to the owner thereof, claims are continually being made for property taken in violation of these orders and without authority. Attention is called to General Orders, No. 288, War Department, series 1863, and to General Orders, No. 4, current series, from these headquarters, and all persons are distinctly notified that any future violation of these orders will cause the arrest and court-martial of the offender. Ignorance of orders will in future be no excuse for disobedience.

Any officer returning from a scout or other duty, where the wants of the service and his instructions have made it necessary to take private property for the use of the Government, will without delay make report to the office of the assistant adjutant-general of all property seized by his command and the disposition made of it, and will be held rigidly accountable for the same until properly disposed of.

Commanding officers will be held responsible that these reports are properly and correctly made.

By command of Major-General Herron:

WM. H. CLAPP,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: No troops can be spared from this line at present with safety. Shelby's brigade, from 2,500 to 3,000, and four 10-pounder

Parrotts, crossed the Arkansas at Dardenelle and is threatening the railroad. Marmaduke is reported moving to cross below Pine Bluff. Their movements are covered by infantry and artillery on the Saline.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

MOUND PRAIRIE, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Brownsville :

I leave this place for Peach Orchard Gap. Will be there to-night. A scout just in reports Shelby returned toward Dover and Cabell coming up to cross at Dardanelle.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864.

General E. A. CARR :

Ryan moved yesterday from Lewisburg. This morning he is at Cadron Ferry; 515 men is all he has. Where is Snelling? Ryan reports Shelby, with 2,500 men and four 10-pounder Parrott guns, now moving on his flank and rear. I have ordered Ryan to hang to Shelby's right flank, and as Shelby moves toward Austin or Searcy, to keep between the enemy and me. I have sent a scout to Austin, whence it may move to Searcy. Ryan thinks Shelby [is moving] to Searcy. If he does, the design is to unite with McRae and attack Devall's Bluff. I am able to protect this point and the Bluff also, and shall do both.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864.

General E. A. CARR :

I sent to Devall's Bluff for 10,000 rations; they should have reached here last evening. Finding that the train was kept there by Captain Carr's order, I telegraphed to Geiger to send it. He answered at midnight that it would start in a few minutes, and that is the last I know about it. A train that waited here all yesterday afternoon has just left here for the Bluff. I can only infer from this that I shall get no rations until this afternoon, if I get them then. I have three days' rations now. Unless I know that Shelby is close by, I shall not move until I get more. Should I go to Augusta now, I will find myself there to-night with only two days' subsistence, not enough, in my opinion, to watch him with, although it would be sufficient to meet him with.

The way matters are working on the railroad I can have no dependence that if I leave subsistence will be sent after me. I have no further news from Major Lovejoy, but shall move out with what rations I have should occasion call for it. All my delay has been occasioned by Captain Carr stopping a regular train and still detaining it; for what reason I do not know, Your message about field-

work at this station is merely suggestive. A site can be easily found, but Colonel Wood could do little or nothing at it with the few men he has. We must finish up with Shelby first, I fancy, but please let me know your order.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1864.

General J. R. WEST,
Brownsville :

The following dispatch just received from Major Lovejoy by courier :

CAMP AT THE VENABLE PLACE,
*Thirty miles from Little Rock,
On Little Rock and Clinton Road, May 20, 1864.*

GENERAL : I marched northwest to the Harden place, 20 miles from the forks of the Batesville and Des Arc cross-roads ; sent a scout up the Searcy road 4 miles north, but could learn nothing of Shelby. Harden's place is 60 miles from Dardanelle. Marched 12 miles south this p. m., to the Lewisburg and Des Arc road. Can learn nothing. Shall have in two scouting parties in the morning. If they can report nothing of Shelby, shall return to the Rock, unless receive orders contrary. If they report Shelby as having gone north to the upper Clinton and Searcy road, I shall go to Austin in the morning.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Little Rock :

Received rations at 11 a. m. ; remained here in hopes of being able to locate Shelby. Can come to no satisfactory conclusion myself as to his situation. Lovejoy's dispatch is in direct contradiction of Ryan's. I have a cavalry scout at Austin now, and may hear something during the night. What conclusion have you formed of Shelby's whereabouts since Lovejoy's news? Please let me know. Shall move from here at 3 a. m. ; shall cover this point and Devall's Bluff. If I get the least chance to come in contact with the enemy, shall push forward, but must avoid his getting around me.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
May '21, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Commanding, Brownsville :

We must find Shelby ; he may be gone to Missouri and he may be going back. Push out in the direction of Clinton till you hear from him, then straight at him. I think Ryan's and Lovejoy's dispatches agree with each other and with the rebel news that he is ordered back. I hope our cavalry can hold him till you get up.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,

Little Rock :

The recall of Shelby explains the contradictory reports we have had to-day. Shall make a long leg after him to-morrow. If you send me more cavalry, they can soon overtake me. With Ryan, Lovejoy, and what you send, I will go forward in person and hinder his retreat, if possible, and certainly, if I can, come up with him. What a pity we are not at Austin to-night.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 21, 1864.

General J. R. WEST,

Brownsville :

More cavalry arriving at Devall's Bluff. I propose to send all that can be spared to you. Two negroes from Camden report Kirby Smith gone to Shreveport, and taken nearly the whole force with him. They say that Shelby was ordered to Missouri, but that he has been recalled. Banks has advanced and driven Dick Taylor to Mansfield. We must move on Shelby and not let him get back.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864

Brigadier-General CARR :

Shall meet or pursue Shelby with all possible speed. I expect Lovejoy is falling back on Little Rock by the upper Batesville road. Please send out and order him to join me as I get toward Clinton. If you can send him 1,000 rations hard bread, it will help him much. Geiger marches direct to Austin. I shall keep all my cavalry and push on, leaving the infantry. Your suggestion that we are not certain that Shelby is to go back is well timed.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864.

Capt. B. O. CARR,

Little Rock :

I have given no orders to your trains, except that the train which you detained at Devall's Bluff all last night should come forward. This I did, too, before I received your dispatch that you would give all orders to trains, and that the one at Devall's Bluff was detained for some unaccountable reason. I have been detained now twenty-four hours, and expect still to be another day, by what I consider your mismanagement. I notified you last evening at 9 o'clock that the train detained at Devall's Bluff had my subsistence on it. Whenever it pleases you to let me have that subsistence I shall be ready to move. I do not know that I could then or now more fully communicate to you what I wanted.

J. R. WEST,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MAY 21, 1864.

General CARR:

The report I sent you stating that Shelby's guns are brass was incorrect. They are 10-pounder Parrott guns. I received the information from Lieutenant Babb, who was prisoner in their hands. He looked at them attentively.

A. H. RYAN.

LITTLE ROCK, May 21, 1864.

Colonel RYAN, *Commanding Crossing of Cadron:*

I have seen your dispatch to General West. He is moving toward Austin. Major Lovejoy was night before last at crossing of Batesville and Des Arc roads, 31 miles from here, and would move toward Clinton to intercept Shelby. You must move out at once and attack. This order is positive. I ordered you to harass the enemy, to make him show his strength, and stop. You must expect to suffer, but you can make him suffer most, and, above all, can gain certain information. Leave a small guard at the Cadron with the operator, to keep up communications as long as possible. You cover them by moving against the enemy, but they must be ready to run. As far as your reports show you have not attacked him since he crossed. You will cover all points by attacking the enemy.

You should detach 200 men, under a daring officer, to hang on his right flank, and go with the rest and hang on his rear yourself. Each party should attack and drive in his pickets about twice a day, and make him form. If obliged to leave there they must come this way, and attach the instrument at another point. Your men must be as well mounted as Shelby's, and we ought to make him rue the day he crossed the Arkansas. If he goes to Missouri, or wherever he goes, follow him as long as men and horses can crawl. You had better destroy the ferry, unless you can so fix it that it will certainly be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CADRON, ARK., May 21, 1864.

General CARR:

I should have moved on the enemy from Lewisburg, but felt it my duty to cover the dismounted and sick men from Dardanelle. I got the last of them away from here last night, under Major Jones. This morning I sent out over 300 men northeast, and will push everything as rapidly as possible. I have had my handstied with disabled men, but am now loose, and will push everything.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,

*Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1864.*Colonel GEIGER, *Pine Bluff:*

How many and what troops have arrived to-day?

E. A. CARR,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, May 21, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Devall's Bluff:

Can you march direct from Devall's Bluff to Austin? If you can, meet me there by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. What news from Grant? Take all the rations your men can carry; five days' if possible.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
May 21, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

Take the whole mounted force of your regiment and move with it to join General West. Turn over command to next officer. Better start to-morrow and overtake General West to-morrow night.

Report to him at once by telegraph for orders.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General West, at Brownsville.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General SALOMON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that, considering the fact that there is no enemy this side of the Saline River, and from information which he has received as to the value of the Government property at the tan-yard, you had better establish a picket there from your cavalry on outpost duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 21, 1864.

Capt. W. W. IVORY,
Squadron H, First Nebraska Cavalry:

SIR: You are assigned to the command of a scouting party of 50 men, properly mounted, equipped, and supplied with six days' rations. With this detail you will scour the country thoroughly between this station and Pocahontas. Gather all the information you can of the enemy, attack him wherever found, and harass and do him as much harm as possible. Do not confine yourself to the traveled roads, but go wherever you learn of the existence of rebels. Kill and capture all you can of them. Parole no prisoners. Capture or press all good, serviceable horses that you meet with. When you press animals, give proper receipts for them. Remember always

that none but good, serviceable horses are to be brought in. Should other than this class be brought you will be obliged to pay the cost of forage for all such animals until they are claimed by the owners or otherwise disposed of.

See that your men commit no depredations whatever ; if any transgress in this way arrest them at once, and turn them over to the proper authorities upon your return, for punishment. Treat all citizens with kindness, be careful with your stock, and see that the men attend to their animals properly. You will conduct your expedition in such a manner as to win respect even from your enemies. The colonel commanding reposes confidence in your ability to do this. You will operate in that portion of the country north of this station, between Black and Cache Rivers. A competent guide will be sent with you.

Upon your return you will immediately turn over all prisoners and horses captured to the provost-marshal. The pressed animals will be turned over to the district quartermaster. A full written report, embracing a journal, will be furnished these headquarters of your expedition.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers, commanding district :

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSONPORT, ARK., *May 21, 1864.*

Capt. T. J. WEATHERWAX,

First Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers, Jacksonport, Ark. :

SIR : You are assigned to the command of a detail of 50 men, properly mounted, armed, and equipped, with four days' rations. You will proceed to scour the country thoroughly south of this station, between White and Cache Rivers. You will not confine yourself in traveling to the plain, well-beaten roads, but will go wherever you hear of the existence of an enemy. Kill and capture all you can. Parole no prisoners, but do the enemy all the harm in your power. Whenever you learn of the presence of an enemy, go for him. Kill all rebels wearing our uniform. Treat all citizens with kindness ; capture or press all the good, serviceable horses you can. Bring in none but good animals (pressed animals).

Give proper receipts for all you press into the service. Do not allow your men to straggle or commit any depredations upon the inhabitants of the country through which you pass. Enforce the strictest discipline ; be careful and not allow your animals to be run down or abused. When feeding along the line of march see that your pickets are properly posted, and allow but one-half your animals to be unbridled at a time. Upon your return to this place you will turn over to the provost-marshal all prisoners and horses captured, and to the district quartermaster all animals that you have pressed, together with a list of the receipts given for the same. You will furnish these headquarters, as soon as practicable after your return, with a full written report, embracing a journal of your expedition.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers, commanding district :

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, May 21, 1864.
(Received, via Cairo, 25th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

General Shelby has crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle, and the last heard from was moving in a northerly direction. His force is variously estimated from 2,500 to 5,000, and four 10-pounder Parrotts.* It is supposed that he intends to make a raid on the railroad between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff. Perhaps he intends going to Missouri. I have a cavalry force observing him. I cannot use cavalry enough to attack in force. It is reported that Marmaduke is going to cross below Pine Bluff. They are all well mounted. What few horses we have are mostly broken down.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Lebanon:

Your communication was received this morning. I will answer by mail at once. Rebel bands are constantly moving north along the border. Fully 250 per week for the last two weeks have gone north. The rebels have no forces above Buffalo, on White River. A large number of rebels are north of the Arkansas.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Sedalia, Mo., May 21, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Asst. Adj. Gen., District of Central Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 19th instant, inquiring what has been the effect of the removal of negroes from Sedalia. This would have been answered promptly but for my absence at Jefferson City as witness before general court-martial. The effect of this removal has been beneficial both to the negro and the citizens. With few exceptions, women and children and men were sent off who were without any visible means of support, or what was needful to thin out the great excess of this vagrant population. Those who were left (and they were many), for fear they would likewise be sent off, diligently sought out employment and went industriously to work. There has been very little vagrancy here since, and I think those now here are behaving well and providing for themselves.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Col. Seventh Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. Sub-District.

* Dispatch as received by Rosecrans read ten 14-pounder Parrotts.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 21, 1864—6.55 p. m.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:

You will keep eastern part of La Fayette County well scouted until further orders, and gradually withdraw your forces from Saline County to Sedalia. Colonel Hall has been ordered to keep eastern part of Saline County well scouted. Have the arms for citizen guards arrived?

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., May 21, 1864—5.50 p. m.

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Pleasant Hill, Mo.:

Colonel Philips has 2 noted horse thieves and rebels; evidence conclusive; bad men. Desires to know whether he shall hold drum-head court-martial upon them. Answer.

T. A. SWITZLER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 21, 1864—6.05 p. m.
Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS, *Commanding, Sedalia, Mo.:*

Try the 2 horse thieves by drum-head court-martial.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 21, 1864—6.55 p. m.
Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Commanding, Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Order one company for eastern line of La Fayette to Warrensburg and balance of Major Mullins' command to the west, to co-operate with Captain Burris, covering Lexington and Wellington. Colonel Philips has been ordered to keep eastern part of La Fayette well scouted until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Pleasant Hill, Mo., May 21, 1864—6.55 p. m.
Col. GEORGE H. HALL, *Commanding, Jefferson City, Mo.:*

You will keep eastern part of Saline County well scouted until further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
In the Field, La Fayette County, Mo., May 21, 1864.

Lieut. THOMAS DOYLE,

Adjutant First Missouri State Militia Cavalry :

ADJUTANT : I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 20th instant I received information of the whereabouts of a bushwhacker that had been wounded and thrown from his horse on the previous evening while running from a detachment of this command. I ordered out Lieutenant Teel, in command of squads from Companies G and H, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, who found the bushwhacker and executed him on the spot. His name was B. F. Watkins, formerly of Cass County, Mo. He was thrown from a horse he or his party had stolen from a citizen near Brownsville, Saline County, on the previous night. He had a \$5 greenback, which is subject to order. He had with him no other valuables.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. W. MULLINS,

Major First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Detach.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 21, 1864.

Major HACKETT,

Commanding, Cassville, Mo. :

SIR : Do you know where Colonel Phelps is at this time, with his train and headquarters ? If so, inform these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn :

W. D. HUBBARD,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 21, 1864.

Major HACKETT,

Commanding at Cassville :

MAJOR : As soon as the force under Captain O'Brien returns you will send all the officers and soldiers of the Sixth Missouri State Militia to this place. Hold yourself in readiness to re-enforce the troops at Berryville at any time and keep all your forces well in hand. Colonel Phelps will be at Cassville before many days.

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 21, 1864.

General FISK, *Saint Louis, Mo. :*

The recent murders have caused considerable excitement in this county. They were cold-blooded assassinations and strike terror to the heart of every citizen. They were committed by men who live in the immediate vicinity of the unfortunate victims and are partly known to be accomplices. I apprehend nothing serious from them, militarily speaking.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS,

Colonel.

SAINT JOSEPH, May 21, 1864.

General C. B. FISK, *Saint Louis* :

Captain Holloway arrived too late for me to start last night. With your permission I will not visit Saint Louis, as I don't consider it prudent for any one officer to be left at headquarters alone. Another murder yesterday. Sergeant Bradford was killed about 12 miles below town. This is the fourth murder within this week. It is the beginning of the end of the fight between the radicals and conservatives. There are no vitally important dispatches or papers that need your immediate attention. I will send down the poll-book on the sword vote Monday.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

ALEXANDRIA, CLARK COUNTY, Mo.,

May 21, 1864.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE, *Aide-de-Camp, Saint Joseph, Mo.* :

LIEUTENANT: Your communication under date 14th instant is just to hand. You can assure the general commanding that no effort has been, or shall be, spared on my part to maintain good order and the supremacy of the civil and military law. A few isolated cases, such as alluded to, have occurred in this county, which I deprecate, but, so far as my information extends, was not participated in by members of the U. S. Army, a large number of whom disapprove of such proceedings.

The spirit of taking matters into their own hands almost became epidemic, during the administrations of Generals Schofield and Guitar, amongst the truly loyal element in this section. But since the appointment of Generals Rosecrans and Fisk a better spirit prevails. They now feel they have generals in sympathy with them in their efforts to restore order and the supremacy of the civil law. Possessing as they do the confidence of the loyal men of this portion of the State, I apprehend that there will be but little further cause for complaint.

Complaints have frequently been made by the most disloyal persons, upon the most trifling pretext, many of whom are returned rebels from the armies south, many from Gratiot Street Prison, and almost all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance several times. The same class of men have sought and succeeded in filling appointments, by petition and otherwise, with semi-loyal men and men weak enough to be molded to their purposes, their official position giving them influence, until, for a time, it appeared that to hold securely almost any place a man should be semi-rebel. Nearly all the wealthy and influential business men of this section are rebels. Their former good reputation has had its influence since the rebellion broke out, to the detriment of the loyal element. Could some judicious, intelligent, and discreet person be stationed here with a small detail, in executing the militia law of the State and as aid to Major Hiatt, I believe the objects of the commanding general would be fully accomplished.

This place appears to be one of the principal points for ingress and egress for disloyal persons to and from Illinois and Iowa. Many of the worst class of our citizens have taken refuge in Illinois and Iowa, and almost hold possession of the counties of Lee, in Iowa,

and Hancock, in Illinois. I am credibly informed that powder, shot, &c., is purchased both in Iowa and Illinois and brought into this State; one individual supposes as much as 50 kegs per week. That the Knights of the Golden Circle exist, and are well organized, throughout all this section I have no doubt. You can assure the general commanding that no effort shall be spared on my part to effect the object desired, until our glorious Union, in her full proportion, shall stand forth the beacon light of the world, the home of the oppressed of all nations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BISHOP.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., May 21, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WOOD, *Fort Kearny*:

General Mitchell is at Pawnee Agency, bound for your post. I telegraphed to him and expect he will send you orders. No Gallagher ammunition here. If emergency demands, organize and hold emigrants; they are all well armed. Major O'Brien does not apprehend danger.

JNO. PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., May 21, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

The following received from Cottonwood Springs:

Have received the following from operator at Plum Creek:

"PLUM CREEK, May 20, 1864.

"Major O'BRIEN:

"The Indians on Box Elder Creek, 175 miles southeast from here, have killed and butchered 10 soldiers. They say they will kill all white men and soldiers on this road. There are 1,640 warriors; will be here in twenty-four hours. They are the Cheyennes. We have just come in from them, and they say they will strike the road near French's ranch.

"CINNAMOND,

"Operator."

Indian troubles are much magnified. I see nothing to cause serious alarm here, and this point is considered the most central.

GEO. M. O'BRIEN,

Major, Commanding Post.

Although requisitions have been made for ammunition for district, January 26, April 3, and May 16, none has come to hand, and Fort Kearny is destitute. General Mitchell has gone west, and I send this by his direction, received by telegraph.

Respectfully,

JNO. PRATT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., May 21, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. MAYNARD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Dist. of Colo., Denver, Colo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter from district headquarters, of date May 16, and would state, for the

information of the colonel commanding, that I have just received a dispatch from Lieutenant Wilson, commanding Camp Wynkoop, a picket camp 60 miles east of this post, to the effect that the Cheyennes are about establishing a large camp in his vicinity, and have sent him instructions in accordance with those laid down in above-mentioned letter, with the exception that, after gaining all the information in his power in regard to the Indians, he will report the result of his investigation to myself, when, if they are a portion of the party of Cheyennes before named, who have committed the depredations, I will use the proper means to punish them. The announcement I have received of the fact of potatoes being en route for this post comes as welcome news, they being very much required. In regard to the repairing of quarters I am happy to state that I have succeeded so far in making repairs of material benefit without any expense to Government.

I am, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,

Milwaukee, Wis., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,

Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this date* reporting small raids at Spirit Lake and Watonwan has been received. It is not necessary to telegraph of these small raids, which are to be expected for a time. Neither is it judicious in other ways to make such things public, as they only tend to create unnecessary and injurious alarm and excitement on the frontier. You will agree with me that excitement of this kind is both unnecessary and injurious to the interests both of the Government and the State of Minnesota, and such reports ought to be kept to yourself, unless, indeed, there are important reasons to the contrary.

I would suggest to you that it would be advisable to send one company of mounted men (or cavalry) with each detachment of four companies of the Sixth going to establish the posts at Devil's Lake and on James River. If necessary, in order to do this you can keep back one company of infantry from each detachment which is charged with establishing these posts. I would suggest to you also that the column of mounted men under Colonel Thomas destined for the Missouri be instructed to march on different routes and spread themselves as much as judicious over the country, so as to reconnoiter it thoroughly and cut off and destroy any small bands of raiding Indians which may be near the frontier.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—If Colonel Thomas' command march in the manner above suggested, he must be careful that his different columns be near enough to concentrate without much delay in case of necessity, and that daily communication by messenger be kept up between them.

JOHN POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

* See May 20, p. 694.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST.

Saint Paul, Minn., May 21, 1864.

OSCAR MALMROS, *Adj. Gen., State of Minn., Capitol, Saint Paul :*

SIR : In reply to your communication of 18th instant, inclosing extract of a letter from Capt. Dean Stabler, of the Minnesota State Militia, and inquiring what measures had been taken for the protection of that portion of the frontier about Sauk Centre, I beg leave to state that a small force will be kept at that post and at Paynesville, and such other points along the line outside of the settlements to Fort Ridgely, as the limited force under my command after the departure of the expeditionary column will permit.

I propose, in addition to these guards, to keep at least one company of cavalry on patrol duty on each side of the Minnesota River during the summer months, for the protection of the settlers. But, with all the precautions that can be taken by the military authorities, it may be that small parties of horse thieves and marauders may steal their way into the settlements for the purpose of committing depredations, and I would therefore respectfully state that in my judgment all the settlers who reside at points which are more or less exposed to such raids should be properly armed, as the very fact of their being so will very much diminish the danger of attacks from such parties of 2 or 3 savages as will most likely venture in the neighborhood.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Natchez, Miss., May 22, 1864.

Captain PRICHETT, U. S. Navy,

Commanding District, &c., Mouth of White River :

SIR : I am instructed by the major-general commanding to request that you will be pleased to send to the care of the commanding officer at Vicksburg, Miss., as early as practicable, any official communications or bearers of dispatches that may have arrived at your post from General Steele, and also any information that you may possess in regard to the movements of our forces and those of the rebels in Arkansas. The commanding general will also be obliged for any information that you may possess respecting the troops at Pine Bluff and Arkansas Post, and if, so far as you know, the rebels have crossed the Arkansas River with the view of operating against Steele's communications between that river and the White River.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

No. 22.

Natchez, Miss., May 22, 1864.

* * * * *

3. The water transportation which conveys the command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith from the mouth of the Red River to Vicksburg will be retained at the latter place until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby :

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,

Major, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., May 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I desire to know if the report and returns I am required to make to General Canby I am to send through the Department of the Gulf, or whether they are to be sent directly to Vicksburg. Nothing is said in my letter of instructions about the colored troops. What disposition is to be made of them should I leave here? I also have to request to know what accession I may expect to the Nineteenth Army Corps when the Thirteenth Army Corps leaves here, in order that I may get for them the water transportation required in my instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. H. EMORY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
 No. 49. } *Morganza, La., May 22, 1864.*

In obedience to orders from headquarters Division of West Mississippi, the Nineteenth Army Corps will be held in readiness for immediate movement either up or down the river. The land transportation will be reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the efficiency of the troops. All surplus baggage, land transportation, and camp equipage will be turned over to the chief quartermaster for transportation to New Orleans. All the sick and wounded will be immediately sent to the hospitals in New Orleans.

The inspector-general of the corps, and division and brigade inspectors, will at once make an inspection of their commands and report the deficiencies. Requisitions for quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores will at once be made. Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, chief quartermaster, will keep steamers in readiness for the immediate movement of the Nineteenth Army Corps, including the Third Division, expected here, and 2,000 cavalry. To obtain these steamers he will make requisitions upon the quartermaster's department. Vicksburg, Miss., is announced as the depot of supplies for the Nineteenth Army Corps, but all supplies that are immediately needed will be drawn from New Orleans. The corps and each division commander will be furnished with a small dispatch-boat.

By command of Brigadier-General Emory:
FRÉDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 1. } *Morganza, La., May 22, 1864.*

I. In pursuance to instructions received from Brig. Gen. William H. Emory, commanding U. S. forces, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the detachment of the Thirteenth Army Corps at this point.

II. In addition to the members of the corps staff the following officers are hereby announced on my staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. George W. Stein, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. M. C. Garber, chief quartermaster.

Capt. J. T. Haskell, chief commissary.

Lieut. William Benton, aide-de-camp.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH A. C.,
No. 36. } *On Steamer Clara Bell, May 22, 1864.*

I. As soon as the troops of this command are embarked on board their respective boats a signal of one long whistle will be given for getting up steam, one-half hour after which the same signal will be repeated for starting. At the second signal the boats will swing out into the stream and proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., in the following order:

First, Clara Bell; second, Des Moines; third, Idaho; fourth, Hazel Dell; fifth, Emma Boyd; sixth, Mars; seventh, Marmora; eighth, John J. Roe; ninth, Adriatic; tenth, Southwester; eleventh, Ewing; twelfth, Diadem; thirteenth, Sioux City; fourteenth, Liberty; fifteenth, Tutt; sixteenth, Emerald; seventeenth, Hamilton; eighteenth, Chouteau; nineteenth, Ginnie Hopkins; twentieth, Madison; twenty-first, Golden Era; twenty-second, Sallie List.

The steamers Marmora and Adriatic will lash to the John J. Roe, one on each side. The same signals will be used as heretofore. The boats will keep well closed up. Those boats having on refugees will stop at Natchez to disembark them. If it should become necessary for any boat to land at any other point than Natchez, the commanding officer of troops on board of the boat landing will immediately throw out a strong picket guard to protect the approaches to the boat, and will hold his men in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice during the time that the boat is at the shore.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., May 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Dept. of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

I received your dispatch yesterday, at the mouth of Red River. General A. J. Smith, commanding detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, is now on his way to Vicksburg. Tomorrow I shall go myself to that place for the purpose of hastening the equipment of his troops. In case your communications should be threatened General Smith will be ordered to communicate with you. The army of the Department of the Gulf is still threatened by a large force of the enemy. If nothing occurs requiring my return to that army I will see you in Little Rock in a few days. If

the occupation of Pine Bluff is only for the purpose of protecting communication by the Arkansas River, the navigation of which is at all times treacherous and unreliable, it should be abandoned; if for the purpose of preventing the enemy from crossing the river and interfering with your communications with the White River, I think that that can be better accomplished by establishing a post east of Arkansas River. This is, however, a matter on which you are best able to decide, but all posts not of vital importance should be abandoned, as operations in contemplation require that the force in the field should be increased as much as possible. Send your communications to the care of the naval officer at the mouth of White River, who will be advised where they will reach me.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, May 22, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dept. of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I propose to turn out the whole force now here on the main line of defense to-day at 5.30 p. m., and will be glad for the major-general commanding to ride along the line. If he consents I will call for him at 5.30. The defenses are not yet completed and the timber is not yet all cut away, but much labor has been performed, and the work of one night would, in an emergency, render our position very formidable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *May 22, 1864—3 a. m.*

Brigadier-General CARR:

Lovejoy is in Austin. Heard nothing of Shelby. I am just leaving, 3 a. m.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL: Operator at Brownsville says General West left, and will have nothing more to-night. Have not been able to raise the Cadron since 6 p. m yesterday.

OPERATOR.

MAY 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville:

Send following by express to General West:

Brigadier-General WEST:

I have no more news from Colonel Ryan. The telegraph to Cadron has failed. You can furnish Major Lovejoy's battalion with provisions from your infantry supplies and start them forward again. Major Lovejoy is much to blame for coming to Austin; you had better send him in, as that command is not properly his.

but keep all his men. I sent 10 men, immediately on the receipt of his dispatch, with an order to him to stay out and to pursue and attack the enemy. These men may be lost. "Take no thought of what ye shall eat;" I will try and keep you supplied; but you must not delay a moment on that account. Send me frequent dispatches. My opinion is that Shelby has gone back towards the river, in which case you will be out of the way to go by Clinton. There seems to be a road crossing the Cadron high up, and going direct to Dover. If the squad Ryan left at Cadron crossing should leave there they will destroy the boat, and it would take time to cross on it, any way; however, the country may be so impracticable as to make that the quickest route. If you leave your infantry, direct its commander to send me frequent dispatches.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

AUSTIN, May 22, 1864—9 p. m.

Colonel Wood, *Commanding, Brownsville, Ark.:*

COLONEL: The general commanding requests you to telegraph the following:

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR, *Little Rock, Ark.:*

I shall be at Quitman to-morrow evening with 450 cavalry under Geiger. If Shelby is crossing the Arkansas I shall have Ryan join me, and we will retard the crossing of the enemy until Graves can come up with the main force. If Shelby is lying still I shall watch him without discovering myself, if possible, until Graves shall come up. The latter will be in Quitman on Tuesday evening. Please give yourself no uneasiness about rations; I have got now what I wanted to carry out my programme with.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN C. LITHERLAND,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and A. A. D. C.

CAMP ON CLINTON ROAD, May 22, 1864.

General E. A. CARR, *Little Rock:*

I herewith inclose copy of dispatch* received from General West yesterday afternoon. I have divided my force, sending Major Snelling's command, with Captain Williams' independent company, up the Clinton road. I will move with the remainder of my force toward Peach Orchard. I have been delayed somewhat on account of not being able to obtain forage and having to graze my stock. I shall go to Peach Orchard and as far beyond as possible.

Very respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Devall's Bluff:*

All troops arriving at Devall's Bluff will be retained there, unless ordered away by special order.

By order Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

*See West to Ryan, May 21, Part I, p. 981.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, May 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

I have sent 100 men out after the rebels who captured the mules.* I have all the available force of the camp at work unloading the boats. They will be ready as soon as possible.

E. M. BEARDSLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., May 22, 1864.

The Eighteenth Illinois Infantry and the four guns of the Fifth Ohio Battery, now with the regiment, will, for the present, encamp on the north side of the Arkansas River, and report to Colonel Ohr, commanding detachment.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, May 22, 1864.

Lieut. D. L. DOWNS,
Commanding Detachment:

SIR: You will proceed to a landing near Bledsoe's to-night. You will endeavor to find Confederates in arms and capture them. You will get information of who are Union men and who rebels. You will ascertain who have violated their oath of allegiance by supplying rebels and giving them information. You will seize, for the Government, horses fit for cavalry use, and make a full report of the same; the truly loyal owners to be paid for the same. The steamer, with a large infantry and artillery force, will call for you at the place and time appointed. Should you meet a large force you can retreat to this place or to Memphis. If to the latter place, apply to General C. C. Washburn, with this order for transportation. Be vigilant and cautious. Respect private property. Do not act in violation of the laws of civilized war.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 22, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Comdg., Jacksonport, Ark., via Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: On the receipt of this order you will move your entire command by river to Devall's Bluff, as speedily as possible, and on your arrival at that place you will report by telegraph to these headquarters for orders. Sufficient river transportation will be sent you for 1,500 men, 1,000 animals, and your artillery, wagons, and

*See Part I, p. 944.

supplies. Shelby, with a force of from 1,500 to 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery, has crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelle, and is now between the Arkansas and White Rivers, reported to be preparing for operations on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. General West, with a column of cavalry and infantry, is in pursuit of him, and will press his rear should he attempt to operate against you while descending White River. It is desirable that your troops reach Devall's Bluff at the earliest practicable moment.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Jacksonport, Ark., May 22, 1864.

Capt. JOHN A. WARRINGTON,
Squadron I, Eleventh Mo. Cav., Jacksonport, Ark.:

SIR: You have been assigned to the command of a detachment of 50 men, properly mounted, officered, armed, and equipped, with four days' rations, and also two days' forage for their animals. You will cross Black River at the point (junction of the rivers) and proceed in a northwesterly direction, by way of Martin's farm, up Polk Bayou; thence to Lafferty's Creek, returning by way of Batesville. You will vary your course, at your discretion, to enable you to gather up any bands of rebels you may receive reliable information of. Whenever you may hear of the neighborhood of an enemy go for him and do him all the injury you can. Kill or capture as many of the enemy as possible. Kill all rebels wearing our uniform. Be careful and do not break down your horses. Press all good, serviceable horses you meet with, giving due receipts therefor, and keeping list of the same, to be turned over to the district quartermaster upon your return.

Maintain strict discipline; permit no straggling or depredations on the part of your men. If any transgress your orders in these respects, arrest them immediately and turn them over to the provost-marshal upon your return, for punishment. Treat all citizens (loyal) that you meet with kindness. Parole no prisoners. When feeding along the line of march allow but one-half of your horses to be unbridled at a time. Be sure that your camps are always well picketed. Above all things do not allow yourself to be surprised. Bring in none but good, serviceable horses and turn them over, together with the list of receipts given, to the quartermaster. To your well-known ability and energy the conduct of this expedition is confidently entrusted.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, commanding district:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SNIBAR STATION, MO., *May 22, 1864.*

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to inform you that the missing men in the fight yesterday have arrived at Independence.* Corporal

* See Part I, p. 943.

Sowell, one of the missing, was very badly wounded. Private Means escaped unhurt. Lost 2 horses, which the bushwhackers took; 1 wounded, which I think will die, and 6 mules. My scouts sent out to-day report that the guerrillas divided up in small squads, and have gone in every direction; some have gone into La Fayette County, but I have not enough men to keep the country thoroughly scouted, men in camp having been on guard duty for the last forty-eight hours. Allow me to state that I am certain this attack was made to revenge the arrest of the Hopkins family. If they are allowed to go at large, will you please inform me of the fact. I think every person harbors bushwhackers that is settled in this portion of the country. We find horse tracks in the brush near the houses, they (the bushwhackers) always going to the houses on foot. I shall endeavor to get even soon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. MOSES, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADWATERS BEAR CREEK, MO., May 22, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo. :

I will be encamped 7 miles south of Forsyth to-morrow. My last information about the enemy was the crossing Arkansas River by 300 rebels, reported to be encamped at the source of Richland, 70 miles south of my old camp. It may not be so; I will learn more definitely when my reconnoitering party returns. I will re-enforce Berryville with one squadron, and wait for your orders about the quartermaster train in my hands, whether I shall retain or return it. I have not a serviceable horse in my command. I am moving at the rate of 6 or 8 miles a day, and when I arrive in camp will need forage, which I desire to be sent.

Mr. Hensley is here, with authority to take property belonging to him and others. He has 300 sheep, 50 or 75 head of cattle. This stock has been bought with Confederate money. He has men of First Arkansas Cavalry with him, who have authority from Captain Julian to recruit for Second Missouri Artillery. Shall I arrest the parties and take possession of the stock? While Major Melton was in command another party, in partnership with or hired by one McClements, under the auspices of recruiting parties for the Second Missouri Artillery, also carried on the same business, and even compelled parties to take Confederate money for cattle. My command is in such a condition I can drive no stock, as commanded. If there had been any, it was driven out before, and is being driven out by the parties mentioned.

JOHN E. PHELPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., May 22, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: Your communication came to hand by telegraph from Cassville. Forage will start for you to-morrow. I had issued an

order to you to move to Cassville. You will make your headquarters there. After looking the whole matter over, I concluded that the best disposition I can make of your command for the present is to station four companies at or near Forsyth, two at Berryville, four at Cassville, and two at Cross Hollow. You will dispose of your command as above indicated and assign proper officers to each detachment. These officers will be instructed to use their stock as little as possible while they are compelled to subsist on grass simply, driving away only enemies that approach their lines and this district. Captain Owen informs me that he has already turned you over ten teams. He will turn you over ten more if you need them.

As soon as you can spare the quartermaster's train, you will send it forward to this post and draw more transportation and distribute it as you deem proper in your command. When you have detailed your detachments in accordance with the foregoing order, you will cause the detachment commanders to send forward provision returns for twenty days from the time their present subsistence will be consumed, and if they have it, transportation to draw the rations. Caution the commanders to keep on hand a full supply of ammunition, as required by existing orders. If Hensley and those men have a permit of a Treasury agent to purchase and drive out stock you will not interfere with it; if they have not such a permit, you will seize the stock and send it to this place. One of the main objects hereafter will be to recuperate your stock. You will, of course, do the best you can in this regard, and I will furnish all the forage I can, but it will not be much for five or six weeks.

Hoping to hear from you again, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Saint Joseph, Mo., May 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

There is comparatively nothing accomplished in the way of organizing the militia of this city for an emergency. Matters are growing no better, and the public mind is very much excited over the recent outrages. In the absence of any instructions, I shall issue peremptory orders to the commanding officers of the several companies of Saint Joseph to put every man in shape for immediate work, and to distribute the arms which they have drawn to their men and hold themselves in readiness to answer any call. The mayor seems decidedly lukewarm, and too much engrossed in private affairs to bestow his attention upon the interests of the city. Your presence is greatly needed. Major Bassett is in Saint Louis, Mo. Colonel Williams will do what he is told. Give me full instructions concerning the arming of the companies of the Enrolled Missouri Militia in the country as organized by Bassett. They want arms, and some of them should be supplied. Answer.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas :

GENERAL : A dispatch has just been received from Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch, commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas, giving information that nine regiments left Fort Smith for Arkadelphia on Monday, March 21. A letter from General Maxey (copy of which was forwarded to you a day or two since) stated that these troops would move at this time, General Thayer in command. Officers at Fort Smith stated that this column would join General Steele at Arkadelphia and move with him across Red River near the mouth of Mill Creek, near Laynesport. There is not time to-day to forward you a copy of this last dispatch. It will be sent to-morrow. Previous letters have indicated to you the policy of the lieutenant-general commanding not to risk a general engagement until the two columns of the enemy from Arkansas and Louisiana approach sufficiently near to enable a concentration of our forces against one or the other. A brigade of cavalry with some militia is concentrating at Marshall, Tex. It may assist in meeting the enemy should he move by Fulton. There is a pontoon bridge at Dooley's Ferry, 12 or 15 miles below Fulton. It may be of great importance to us in securing communication across Red River in that vicinity. A detachment of 12 or 15 men was left by General Drayton to guard it. It will be well to give your attention to this matter. The pontoons should be drawn to the south and west bank of the river, and held ready to be burned in case of the enemy's approach and our inability to remove them. I have the honor to inclose a memorandum* of the regiments supposed to have left Fort Smith. There is some artillery with the column, but the scout did not count the pieces. The lieutenant-general commanding urges the vital importance of keeping him constantly informed of the enemy's movements. Without this all his dispositions are made in the dark.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sabinetown, April 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston :

SIR : I arrived at this place this morning. Debray's regiment, with Moseley's and McMahan's batteries, crossed the Sabine yesterday; Buchel's is now crossing, which are the only two regiments of my command that have come up. I hear nothing of Terrell's or Gould's. Woods' and Likens' will be up in two days. I hear nothing of Gibson's battery. McNeill's and Bagby's regiments crossed three days ago and are doubtless at Natchitoches. Major's brigade will finish crossing to-morrow. The news from the enemy is exciting. They are advancing up the Red River, on the river, and on the out-

* Not found.

side or ridge road, and were 25 miles from Fort Jesup yesterday. General Taylor has fallen back to Pleasant Hill on the same ridge road, where this command are ordered to join him. There is every prospect that the enemy will be between us before to-morrow night, but I feel satisfied that I have force enough to cut my way to General Taylor. The troops are in fine spirits. Your communication dated March 23, concerning extra transportation, has been received. The presence of Colonel Lubbock and Captain Hill will insure the fulfillment of your orders. The ordnance train is not up, but I leave orders for Captain Bradford, acting chief division ordnance officer, to comply strictly with the directions concerning the train of Colonel Fontaine. I shall have to store the ordnance stores at San Augustine, as I have no means of transporting it farther. The negro teamsters have been relieved, and will be sent to Hempstead in charge of Sergeant Phillips, of Pyron's regiment.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
*Camp at the Crossing of Mount Ida and Arkadelphia
and Princeton Roads, April 1, 1864.*

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have scouts below Arkadelphia on the west side; also on this side and above. As yet their infantry are still camped at and around Arkadelphia. I feel compelled to remain here until he (Steele) moves. It is, as you say, hard to determine what he intends doing. Were I to cross the Princeton and Arkadelphia road for the purpose of getting between Arkadelphia and Rockport, and Steele was to move on Camden by the way of Princeton or the road I am now on, he would have me in a position where I could be of no service and risk my command to be cut to pieces. Besides, my orders thus far (I construe) intended for me to take his rear in case he (Steele) moved to Washington, and in case he moved on Camden on this side of the river to contest his advance. Should I throw myself north of Arkadelphia I should be unable to do so. For that reason I have remained here for his move to be developed. Inclosed find dispatch* from Lieutenant Burch. The Federals that crossed Mount Elba came no farther than Marks' Mills. Lieutenant Trigg is here, and I will retain him for the present, as he has some knowledge of the country on the other side and will be of service to me. I will keep you well posted of all dispatches and news received from my scouts. Let me know by the return courier if my actions receive the sanction of the brigadier-general commanding.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Captain Adams has just arrived. I inclose his statement.*

JO. O. S.

*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,

April 1, 1864.

Major EWING, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

Mr. Bullock, a citizen, has just been brought in by my pickets. He gives me the same information that my scouts do—that is, the Federals left Arkadelphia about 8 o'clock this morning. He (Steele) moved out on the Washington road; also, a part of the command moved on the Camden road. You will hear from me soon. I dare not write. The bearer will inform you. I will return to Camden. His force is just about what you supposed.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—I would respectfully suggest that every horse and mule be sent to the rear, as General Steele says he must have horses and mules to enable him to move. Dead horses and mules are lying all along the road in their rear.

JO. O. S.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 1, 1864.

Maj. A. G. DICKINSON, *Comdg. at San Antonio, &c.*:

MAJOR: I have the honor to hand herewith, for your perusal, copy of an important letter from Monterey, Mexico, from my friend Mr. Henry Redmond, a gentleman in whose honor, patriotism, and veracity I have the fullest confidence, and most respectfully suggest and recommend that you take prompt and effective measures for the protection and assistance of our friends from Piedras Negras, who have been driven to this side of the river by traitors and renegades, combined with Mexican adherents of Juarez.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES VANCE.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding. Mr. Vance is a very reliable citizen of San Antonio, and well known to General Magruder. His views are worthy of attention and consideration.

A. G. DICKINSON,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

MONTEREY, MEXICO, March 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

I understand there are late orders in pursuance of an act of Congress prohibiting the exportation of cotton, no permits being allowed except on Government account. If this is the case and strictly carried out, no person can complain; in fact, it would have been to the interest of the Government if such orders had been in force some time back. I think it will have a tendency to bring supplies into the country at a fair rate, and the Government will get the benefit, and not speculators. Matters are settling down quiet here, and I do not think we shall have any trouble at Saltillo, where President Juarez is with his government and some 2,000 men. At Saltillo there may be difficulty, as the reactionists under General Mejia are

marching on that place; the advance has reached Encarnacion, some 60 miles from Saltillo. This force is about 5,000 men, 1,000 French. It is thought that Juarez will leave for Durango, the road to this place being guarded by Governor Vidauri's troops, which they cannot pass. He may, however, strike for the Rio Grande. In that case they will interrupt trade with Piedras Negras, and be a good ally of our enemies at Brownsville. Alexander, a lawyer from Austin, is here; his business was to Saltillo with the Juarez government, but Vidauri would not let him pass his lines, and report says he has secured his papers. I am told the object of his trip was to get permission from the Mexican Government to pass the U. S. troops up the Rio Grande, through Mexican territory, and procure supplies, transportation, &c., for which he offers men, arms, and ammunition to oppose the French movement. The offer comes from Hamilton, who has returned to Brownsville. The Yankees here appear to be much pleased, and I hope it will be carried out, as it certainly will involve them in a war with France, and may also with other nations.

Very little business being done either here or Matamoras. There is no security at present, and a great deal depends upon the route this Juarez government takes; if they should make their way to Matamoras it will stop all trade with Texas.

* * * * *

HENRY REDMOND.

HEADQUARTERS,
Sabinetown, April 2, 1864.

Col. P. C. WOODS,
Col. J. B. LIKENS:

SIRS: The general commanding directs that, in obedience to instructions from General Taylor, you deposit all baggage that can be spared in order to make a quick and rapid march; that you hasten on as rapidly as possible. An opportunity is now offered for the troops to distinguish themselves, and we are anxious to have your regiment in the fight. You will find further orders at Sabinetown; if not, proceed to join us as rapidly as your horses can travel. Bring along all the wagons you are allowed, loaded with provisions and forage, as none can be had here or on the other side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. TARVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 30 has been received. My letter of the 28th should have read:

Lieutenant-General Smith directs that upon the necessary instructions from General Price you will move all your disposable force to co-operate with General Price.

The omission of "disposable" was a clerical error.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP GARLAND, INDIAN DISTRICT,
Near Laynesport, April 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General MARMADUKE.

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am making all preparations to start with my brigade to Washington in the morning (3d instant), to co-operate with you. If you send couriers let them come the Washington and Paraclifta route, authorized to give me dispatches on the road wherever they may meet me.

Your humble servant.

R. M. GANO,
Commanding Brigade.

SHREVEPORT, LA., April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,

Houston:

General Smith is informed that a part of General Green's command has been ordered to halt in Polk County, Tex., and await further orders. Do you know anything of it?

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSTON, April 2, 1864.

General E. B. NICHOLS,

Austin, Tex.:

The enemy is moving on Shreveport from Arkansas and Alexandria; has marched from the latter place as far as Natchitoches, on Red River, estimated in all 50,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry. Shreveport will, I think, be evacuated and Marshall destroyed. Our troops, on the march to Louisiana, catching the demoralization produced throughout the country, have deserted in companies and by battalions. The Governor's attempted organization of the State troops on the 15th February is a dead failure; out of 3,000 men due from the two neighboring brigade districts only 380 have assembled up to this period. Many companies have met, I am told, elected themselves teamsters and their captains wagon-masters to the Governor, and then dispersed. There are said to be from 3,000 to 5,000 men who have been detailed by the Governor or his agents to haul cotton. The Federal provincial Governor, Hamilton, with Hancock, Peeples, and Baldwin to support him, could not possibly have done so much mischief in so short a time. Good men begin to be alarmed. General Barnes, a true patriot and man of good sense, is one of those just from Austin who is alarmed.

There will be a terrible state of things in the Northern Sub-District when Shreveport and Marshall fall—probably a separate State government; at least this is my information from prudent generals. Now, this downward course of things must be arrested at all hazards. If driven to the wall for troops, and the execution of the conscript law paralyzed, the exportation of cotton will have to be stopped—that is, by the Rio Grande. We will have to depend upon blockade-runners; all detailed men of all kinds, with their transportation, will have to be ordered to military service without delay,

the laws of Congress strictly enforced, and if the Governor chooses to give the State over to the hands of the Federals by his factious opposition to the laws of Congress, on such grounds as "the dignity of the State" and "extreme State-rights construction of the laws of Congress," as inopportune as it is wrong, he must take the consequences.

I send a last proposition on the subject of the State troops to-day. I will not agree to the least change, for I yield more than I have a right to yield in making it. If he accepts and will heartily co-operate with me, and will bring his detail for hauling cotton to what was agreed upon between my chief of staff, General Slaughter, and yourself as representing the Governor—that is, 1 man for every 40 bales of cotton—we may bridge over this dangerous and yawning chasm created by the efforts to impede the execution of the conscript law. Use the ideas, but regard this letter as strictly confidential. I know that God has not yet made you sufficiently insane as to believe that it is for your interest that the State of Texas should be turned over to the Federals, or that there should be great risks run of such a catastrophe.

If the Governor's chasm cannot be bridged I will leap it, and call upon all good men in the army and country to back me in organizing all the military force of the country in accordance with the laws of Congress, without the passage of which laws and their acceptance by the States and people we would have been conquered and slaves—the slaves of slaves—long since.

See him and impress upon him the absolute necessity of accepting my propositions and of concurring with me heartily, and with all his authority in carrying out the conscript laws of Congress. We have lost precious time in these discussions. The Governor's militia is a failure, as there is no organization. General Barnes says so of his brigade, from which he heard after his return from Austin, and I know it officially and otherwise from all quarters of the others. If they informed the Governor otherwise it was a gross deceit. It was a settled plan two months ago to operate thus on the Governor's susceptibility. I cannot wait. Action now or never.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HAVANA, April 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding, Texas:

GENERAL: I have been authorized by Col. J. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, to purchase and ship to you such arms as could be obtained in Havana, and have the pleasure to inform you that I have now on hand several thousand stand, which I will send forward as rapidly as possible. You will receive by each sailing vessel reaching Texas from Havana 200 to 300 on Government account and as many on ship's account as I can induce the owners to take. Should I succeed in getting a steamer suitable, I will ship you as many as it is prudent to send at a time.

The Lilly will sail to-morrow and takes 100 Enfield rifles and 120 English Tower muskets; the former are splendid, the latter strong and serviceable, though they require to be cleaned, as they are rusted.

I ship a like quantity by each the schooners *Fanny* and *Laura*, to sail in a few days. I inclose you invoice and bill of lading. I have the honor to inclose you the regulations adopted by the Secretary of War and of the Treasury and approved by the President, on the subject of our foreign commerce, to which I respectfully call your attention. I have not heard from you since the arrival at this place of Lieutenant Stanard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CH. J. HELM.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE :

GENERAL : The enemy arrived at Natchitoches on the 31st ultimo, their force consisting of the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, with four brigades of mounted men ; is between 20,000 and 25,000. General Taylor has fallen back to Pleasant Hill, 65 miles from Shreveport. The movements of the two columns and all information received indicate that they have a common objective point. The distance from Natchitoches to Washington (200 miles) is too great for us to fight at either of the two points with a large concentration of our force. The column from Arkansas, on arriving at Washington, has two routes before it—one north and east of Red River, the other crossing the river in the neighborhood of Fulton and leading by way of Jefferson and Marshall. The lieutenant-general commanding desires that everything in your power be done to prevent the enemy from taking the latter route. While he thinks the column in your front is the one on which we are to concentrate, he wishes you to hold the bulk of your command so that if necessary it may move with the utmost expedition to the support of General Taylor. General Taylor has received instructions to hold his command in readiness to re-enforce you. I am directed to say that the movement of the enemy by Washington being now developed, your position at Camden is, in his opinion, not a good one. You should be nearer to the enemy's line of march and to this point. He desires you to inform him where Fagan's infantry brigade is. It should be moved back, as at Camden it is entirely out of the sphere of operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., April 3, 1864—7 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge by to-night's mail the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo (No. 2489), in which I am directed that in case I am too late to effect a junction with General Price I dispose my force so as to cover the crossings in front (rear) of Washington, naming the principal ones and inclosing a map, notifying me that at low water there are fords between Fulton and Dooley's Ferry which it may be well to look to ; also, that Arkadelphia was occupied on the 28th by the enemy, from 10,000 to 15,000,

with twenty-five pieces artillery (reported); also, that all the militia which have arms and can be raised in Northeastern Texas will be sent to Fulton and held subject to my orders. I have never been ordered to effect a junction with General Price, but was ordered by letter, by your direction, signed by General Boggs, chief of staff, on the 28th ultimo, that upon the receipt of instructions from General Price I move all my force to co-operate with him.

On yesterday I received a letter from General Price, dated 28th ultimo, of which this is an extract:

Brigadier-General Cabell, with his brigade of cavalry, is at Washington. The major-general commanding considers it very desirable that you should send what cavalry you can spare to co-operate with that officer for the defense of our depots at Washington, now threatened by the enemy.

Letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Belton.

I at once ordered General Gano to send every available man to Washington. His force is weak, 500 men having been sent by me as soon as I got definite information of enemy's move from Fort Smith to proceed to Roseville, Ark., destroy all cotton and commissary stores and the grounded boats, producing as much consternation by a movement of this kind in rear as possible. As soon, however, as I received your order of 28th ultimo, I directed Gano to recall Colonel Battle, sending him to Washington.

To-night I received a letter from General Price, by Colonel Belton, inclosing copy of telegram from General Boggs, dated 28th ultimo, as follows:

You are authorized to call on General Maxey to move to your support with all the forces he can command.

Also copy of communication from Captain Adams, commanding scouts. This letter of General Price, dated March 31, written by Colonel Belton, says:

The major-general commanding desires you to move as rapidly as possible with all your available force for the defense of Washington. The enemy at last accounts were at Arkadelphia. He moves slowly and cautiously.

All the available white force is doubtless en route for that point, under orders already issued. I regret the very weak and partially unarmed condition of the brigade. Upon being notified by General Boggs' letter of 28th that I was expected to assist General Price, I at once sent a dispatch urging Martin up. Last night I received a dispatch from him, a copy of which is inclosed. The regiment is over (as I am informed) 1,000 strong. You will observe its lamentable condition in the way of arms. Let me urge you, general, if possible, to send guns to some point (say Washington) at once for this regiment. I am told Martin is a good officer. Arm Martin's regiment well, and Gano can make a decent fight. I will at once direct Walker's Indian brigade to Laynesport, and, if possible, take it to Washington. It will be of service, however, to have it that close. Walker is a sensible man, and I think will exert himself to take the brigade where it may be needed, notwithstanding they are not required by the treaty to leave the Territory. The rest of my command is too far off to be of service in this move, and is all Indian, except a few dismounted at Boggy Depot and Wells' battalion, divided between Washita and Arbuckle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Red River above the raft is very low ; fordable in many places. If thrown with other troops, as doubtless I will be, to prevent confusion, please give definite instructions to me in that event as to the extent of my command. I know the law, but think this better. Letters will reach me at Gano's headquarters, Laynesport, and be forwarded to wherever I may be from there.

MAXEY.

[Inclosure.]

McKINNEY, TEX., *March 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

Under present orders I will report to you with my regiment very soon for permanent service. I therefore beg leave to call your attention to the very inferior arms in the hands of my men and the number which are entirely unarmed. My regiment is about full to the maximum number, one-third armed with shotguns (some very inferior), another third with various kinds, from the small squirrel rifle to the mammoth Belgium musket, and the remainder without arms whatever. If consistent with your views, I would be glad to have you call Lieutenant-General Smith's attention to the matter—that is, unless you can furnish arms in your department. I am exceedingly anxious to have my men armed well.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. M. MARTIN,
Col., Comdg. Fifth Regiment Texas Partisan Rangers.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COTTON BUREAU,
Shreveport, April 4, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. K. SMITH :

GENERAL: Governor Murrah's letter of the 22d ultimo, and that of Colonel Hutchins dated 25th, are respectfully returned. It has been manifest for some time that, without change of policy on the part of the Texas office or some modification in the plans of the State, your own plan to procure arms and other military stores would be in a great measure defeated. With the arrival of Judge Gray, to whom your difficulties will be promptly communicated, the remedy for existing troubles can be better determined than in advance of any knowledge on our part, either as to the new law in regard to exports or the means he will be able to furnish to facilitate the acquisition of cotton in Texas. I am clearly of opinion that as soon as the Treasury agent arrives, and is informed as to the necessities of this Department, a frank, intelligent conference with him between Governor Murrah and the cotton office should be had. If the Governor is a good man and a patriot such a conference should result not only in the inauguration of a better policy than any heretofore adopted, but some co-operation on the part of the State extended for the benefit of the Government in the right spirit.

It is not unnatural that Governor Murrah should be solicitous to do something after the imbecility which characterized the course of the previous incumbent during his term of office. Major Bryan and other gentlemen appear to have confidence in the Governor's ability and the correctness of his motives. He is a self-made, strong-headed

man, ambitious, and intends to have the credit of everything he does. He knows perfectly well that the Government itself can offer the people no inducement to part with their cotton equal to the terms proposed by his agents. The people know that if they do not accept the propositions of the Governor they will be forced to accept those of the Government. The whole force of his plan is derived from the power invested in the cotton office by your order, and to my mind there is no plainer case of using Confederate authority to the detriment of the Government, for the exemption given for exportation of a like quantity is only valuable by the presence of our army on the Rio Grande.

Moreover, the course of His Excellency is illegal. There is no act of the Legislature which authorizes the Governor to buy cotton for the purpose of selling it. The act of December 10 authorizes the Governor to sell \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury, these bonds to be paid primarily in cotton; the act of December 16, to purchase cotton for the payment of the above-mentioned bonds by the issue of 7 per cent. bonds, payable in money or redeemable in land. Thus the cotton bought by the State is not to be sold, but retained in kind to meet the first issue of bonds, and that issue is to be sold alone for money. Of course it would be quite competent for the Governor to sell his bonds for the specie proceeds of the cotton, but such a sale gives the State no interest in the cotton itself or protection to the planter in the interior of the State. But this mere illegality makes no difference to the people; they are sorely irritated by military impressments and profoundly disgusted with the former system of exporting cotton, and therefore accept with eagerness the plans of the State, which virtually offers to the citizen who ranges himself on the side of the Governor support against Confederate authorities, thus leading, in case of actual collision, to open resistance.

If the principles of the plans adopted by the State were sound, the manner in which they are carried out into effect ought to condemn them. Their execution will inaugurate a system of speculation, rascality, and swindling without any parallel in the history of this war. The Governor, at the date of his letter to you, is not prepared to give up his scheme, and Major Bryan failed to make any definite arrangement. I understand that Murrah has taken steps to secure the approval of President Davis, in which (if he is successful) it may be difficult to come to any satisfactory adjustment. He knows perfectly well our dependence upon cotton; understands thoroughly that the vitality of his own plans is derived from the existence of the cotton office. If he will make no arrangement that will give you the use of the cotton, and is sustained by the President and the laws, it seems to me no alternative is left you but to make a direct issue by impressing and appropriating the cotton of Texas or abandon the department with your troops and let their gubernatorial excellencies take care of their States.

In advance of any harsh measures, I beg to recommend a conciliatory policy, which is deemed of special importance on account of the peculiar temper of the people of Texas; but the cotton, if you acquire the means of defense and the supplies necessary to keep your troops together, must be appropriated to military purposes. The disease in our currency has run so long it can only be arrested by desperate remedies. The funding system is but a temporary expedient, and the Secretary of the Treasury clearly overestimates

the revenue to be derived from an ad valorem tax, with so much country overrun, so much property destroyed, and all profitable pursuits broken up and abandoned. We have no public lands to sell; our custom-houses yield little or nothing; cotton appears to be our chief resource, for those things we most need and must have.

Without money or credit we cannot wage war; without cotton we cannot command money or credit. If the Government has not the power to control the cotton of the country, it certainly has the right. The war is carried on for the benefit of the people, and all the property of the country should be subject to the authorities in order to preserve the rights of the people. The Texas office is acquiring little or no cotton. Its offers to purchase amount literally to nothing in the face of the proposition made by the agents of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. BROADWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE, *Comdg. District of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Fagan's infantry brigade was to-day ordered by telegraph to Shreveport. The lieutenant-general commanding thinks it of very great importance that this brigade should be back upon Red River. It can be best used against either column of the enemy from a position near Shreveport. General Taylor has fallen back to Mansfield, the enemy occupying Pleasant Hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE, *Commanding District of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: I telegraphed this morning for the pontoon bridge at Dooley's Ferry to be sent down by the river to the crossing opposite Walnut Hill. I inclose a communication* from the chief engineer in relation to this crossing. The lieutenant-general commanding instructs me to say that in the event of the enemy crossing Red River near Fulton it may be necessary for you to throw your force to the south and west side to meet him. This bridge being put at Walnut Hill will enable you to do this. Major Douglas thinks the pontoons, &c., can be rowed down the river by the detachment of 15 or 20 men left with it by General Drayton. It would probably be well to have an officer of engineers put in charge, and also to have the roads leading from the Walnut Hill crossing, in the direction of Linden and Jefferson, carefully examined. Mr. James D. Hutton, assistant engineer, has been directed to make the examination recommended to you above and will report the result to you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

* Not found.

ROCKY COMFORT, ARK., *April 4, 1864—9 a. m.*

General MARMADUKE,

Commanding :

DEAR GENERAL : I am now here en route for Washington, Ark., to co-operate with you. I have about half my effective force ; the balance on a raid to Roseville. I have sent orders for them to report immediately. I am coming by way of Mills' Ferry, on Little River, and Brownstown. I hope to reach your vicinity to-morrow night. Send dispatch so as to meet me.

Truly, your friend,

R. M. GANO,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., April 5, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,

Commanding District of Arkansas :

GENERAL : I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, and in reply to say that Lieutenant-General Holmes was instructed to destroy all cotton liable to fall into the enemy's hands. If these instructions were not transmitted to you, you are directed to carry them into effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP NEAR BROWNSTOWN,

April 5, 1864—8 a. m.

General MARMADUKE :

We are now in 4 miles of Brownstown and about 33 from Washington. If we move with our train we will be 8 or 10 miles from Washington to-night. We can come into town if there is any emergency, otherwise we will reach Washington about 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. I have not heard from you since the 2d instant, General Cabell's fight. If General Marmaduke is not at Washington, the post commander will drop me a note and forward this to General Marmaduke.

Truly, yours,

R. M. GANO,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, April 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHURCHILL :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you move your division at daylight to-morrow on the Line road toward Camden, Ark.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

R. C. NEWTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Brigadier-General Parsons.)

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 11. } *Shreveport, La., April 5, 1864.*

Capt. R. C. Newton, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty in the office of the adjutant-general, department headquarters.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 5, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH, *Governor of Texas:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo. I am much pleased to hear that you design no interference with the plans of the Government for the acquisition of cotton in your State. But, my dear sir, without intending it, the system inaugurated by your agents has already completely paralyzed the efforts of my officers to purchase. In confirmation of this I beg to inclose for your consideration some communications from the cotton office, to which your attention is respectfully called. I do not propose to discuss with you the legality or illegality of the measures initiated by the State, but I do wish to remind you of the very serious and disastrous consequences which may grow out of the further failure on the part of the Government to meet its indebtedness in your State or to procure the much-needed army supplies from Mexico. To meet either or both of these results I am dependent upon the cotton of Texas. If the article can by any proper means be obtained in sufficient quantity it will furnish a solution to our present and previous difficulties. I am perfectly well aware that the former management of the Government business on the Rio Grande was properly and severely criticised; that the great want of system and efficiency disordered our relations with Mexico and destroyed the credit of the Government.

In establishing the cotton office of Texas my object was to correct these evils, place the control of the business in the hands of well-known citizens of the State known to be capable, to have the public confidence. I understand that the selection of the board was highly approved by yourself, and that their policy and plans had met favor with the people. If their course has been injudicious I appeal to you to suggest changes or to co-operate with them. I am ready to do anything that is right that will give me the means to defend the country and enable me to keep the army together. I have not the time, in the pressure of military matters, to give such matters of business the proper attention. The subject appears to be delicate and difficult and has already proved very troublesome.

I require and am forced to rely upon my officers to procure supplies. I submit herewith their complaints. With the difficulties of the coming winter staring me in the face I cannot refrain from writing you earnestly. I have been informed that the Hon. P. W. Gray will come to this department as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will doubtless be provided with the late laws regulating exports. Will it be agreeable for you to come to some understanding with him by which conflict will be avoided hereafter?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HOUSTON, *April 5, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor MURRAH :

Dispatches just received from Shreveport state that Steele's forces had advanced on the 4th instant to Little Missouri River, about half way between Arkadelphia and Washington, and only about 60 miles from the Texas border, Bowie County. The enemy continues to advance up Red River Valley, and had reached Pleasant Hill on the march from Natchitoches to Mansfield. With this state of things before me I can but urge Your Excellency to remove all obstacles in the way of organizing forces under the act of Congress by accepting the proposition made in my communication of 2d instant. I would state to Your Excellency that I have been informed by those connected with Brigadier-General McAdoo's command that the State troops assembled in camp desire to organize under the new act of Congress. I have assured such parties as have waited on me in reference to the same that until I had heard from Your Excellency I would take no steps toward organizing troops under this law.

Our forces in Arkansas under Marmaduke and those in the Red River Valley are skirmishing daily with the enemy and endeavoring to dispute his advance, but I fear that he will be able to turn Shreveport and enter Texas. I again appeal to Your Excellency to throw all your influence in favor of a vigorous execution of the new conscript law. I propose to organize the reserve, as the skeleton companies now forming [belong to] the State troops, and much prefer that the conscripts between eighteen and forty-five be transferred at once from the State troops to existing organizations, giving them thirty days to select the same. If Your Excellency agree with me I respectfully request that you issue a proclamation calling upon all those between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty to organize in accordance with orders to be issued from district headquarters, and all between eighteen and forty-five to join existing organizations, as they may be permitted to volunteer in by orders also from district headquarters, it being decided by Your Excellency and myself that the conscript law shall at once be vigorously enforced. Please state also that those who desire to enter cavalry must come well mounted and armed with a good double-barrel shotgun. The points of rendezvous for the troops will be designated in my orders. I hope the above will meet with your approbation. In any case I consider the co-operation of Your Excellency as absolutely vital.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
San Antonio, Tex., April 5, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston, Tex. :

CAPTAIN : The major-general commanding is no doubt in possession of information touching the recent changes of the administration upon the Mexican frontier. The people of the frontier have declared for Juarez and war. The custom-house is in the hands of the Juarez party at Piedras Negras, and the commander of the line under the Vidauri government is a prisoner in the hands of Juarez. Upon all cotton at Piedras Negras upon which duties have been paid

a new duty is demanded. I have no doubt, from all the information I can gather, that Juarez is sustained by the Yankees. If this should be the case I apprehend serious difficulties again in regard to our commercial affairs. The French are at or near Saltillo. Vidauri, it is said, has been unsuccessful against Juarez, and is now on his way to unite his fortunes with the French; this, however, is mere rumor; I communicate it simply for what it is worth. If this should happen to be all true, the protection of our own interest may demand some action upon the frontier against the Juarez party that may result favorably to the French.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. DICKINSON,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Eagle Pass, April 5, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of inclosing, for the information of the major-general commanding, the inclosed correspondence between myself and the authorities of Piedras Negras, in relation to the depredations committed by Yankees and renegades on the persons and property of our citizens on this frontier. If the course pursued by the Mexican authorities at present is continued this whole frontier will be broken up. Renegades from all portions of the State are continually arriving on Mexican territory in this vicinity, animated with the strongest personal hatred to ourselves and cause, and are tolerated, if not protected, by the Mexican authorities; in fact, the Federals have their well-known recruiting officers and agents in that town, also commissary and quartermaster's stores, and the very leader of this band of banditti is known to hold a Yankee commission to burn, murder, and destroy among the people and ranches of Western Texas.

I would respectfully state to the major-general commanding that for the future there cannot be much safety for our citizens or trade on this frontier so long as we are not permitted to follow these renegades across the river. Within the last ten days we have run three parties of them across and pursued one party so closely that they had to abandon one horse and saddle. The Mexican authorities will not deliver these thieves up when we identify them, and I would suggest that about 300 men be stationed at this post and at Fort Clark, with two pieces of artillery, and that we demand these men, and I will insure there will be but little fighting done to get them.

When we have a strong force the authorities are civil and obliging, and grow insolent as our force is weakened. Scouts are kept out almost continually, but owing to the thickets and broken nature of the country they easily evade us. We have obtained a clew to the place of rendezvous of this gang, who, to the number of about 100, are congregated near Monclova Viejo, but, as you perceive by inclosed dispatch, the Mexican authorities will not permit us to pursue them. They have, however, enacted the farce of sending out a scout of 15 Mexicans to arrest and bring them in.

The dispatches from the major-general commanding to His Excellency Governor Vidauri have just been received. He is now,

however, I am credibly informed, an exile from his country, and has sought the protection of Colonel Benavides at Laredo. From information received from Captain Gonzales, of our army, who saw the official documents, Governor Vidauri indorsed the course of Captain Giddings in the Pless affair previous to his abandonment by his troops, and also ordered the surrender to us of the felons Cullens and Kernaghan, but as the Juarez party are now in the ascendency, these men were released, and I have to add that we cannot expect any justice from them only what we can extort from their fears.

I shall await the instructions of the major-general commanding as to what disposition I shall now make of these dispatches under the different order of affairs existing in this portion of Mexico, and shall do my best with the small force at my command (about 70 men and 40 serviceable horses) to preserve order and protect our citizens, and if the major-general would sustain me I would make a strong effort to punish these scoundrels in their place of rendezvous.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WEYMAN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Eagle Pass, April 5, 1864.

COMMANDANT OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS :

SIR : I have the honor to state for your information that on the night of the 3d April a party of armed men, Yankees and renegades, under the command of one Bingham, a renegade from this State, and now holding a commission from the Federals to rob, murder, and plunder the persons and property of the citizens of my Government in the vicinity of the Rio Grande, crossed into Texas and robbed the stage company of 8 head of animals, also robbing mules from wagons on the road to San Antonio and carrying with them, by compulsion, a negro boy, the property of an officer of our army. These men, by the testimony of the boy, who made his escape last night, have taken refuge from their crimes in your Republic, and are now camped somewhere in the neighborhood of Monclova Viejo.

Sir, this is a most unmitigated outrage against our territory, and a gross violation of international law. I therefore demand of you, if indeed you desire to maintain the peaceful relations hitherto existing between us, that you cause this renegade Bingham and his party of robbers to be arrested and delivered to us, to receive the punishment due to their crimes, and that the property stolen be returned to us forthwith. I would also further demand that we may be permitted to send an armed force to co-operate with your troops in the pursuit of this company of robbers, and to render you any assistance that may be in our power.

I most respectfully request an early reply to this communication, as I wish to express to San Antonio, for the information of the major-general commanding, the state of affairs on this frontier, and to give him an account of the action of the authorities of our sister Republic in the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. WEYMAN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Piedras Negras, April 5, 1864.

COMMANDER OF THE POST OF EAGLE PASS:

SIR: In answer to your official communication, in which you ask the surrender of a certain "Bingham," who passed on this side in command of a Yankee party after having committed some disturbances, robbed the stage and some mules, as well as one negro, the property of one officer of the C. S. Army, and which robbers are, according to the information given by your communication, camped in the neighborhood of Monclova Viejo, I have the honor to say that in this very moment I am occupied in sending an armed force with the purpose of scouting the vicinity of Monclova Viejo and the arrest of all foreigners that may be found, and have them brought to this place, in order to recover and deliver to lawful owners the stolen property. In what concern the persons I cannot surrender them, this being against the laws of the country, which laws have the strength and have always punished the criminals. By the same reason I cannot permit to any armed force to pass upon our territory, even for the laudable purpose of pursuing and chastising the criminals. Why, never Mexico has needed the help of another country. In regard to your allusion toward the relations which must exist between the two countries, I have the honor to state that everything that has been done shall be in view of keeping the most friendly relations, but, strictly speaking, to the dignity of the country.

Independence and liberty, &c.

FRANCISCO GARCIA.

HOUSTON, *April 6, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Shreveport, La.:

Have just reached this place. Will report in person at once. Lieutenant-General Polk telegraphed the President that on the 12th ultimo 42 transports laden with troops left Vicksburg for Red River. I came through Opelousas, La., and learned there that the force Banks sent through the place a few weeks since consisted of twenty-seven regiments (averaging about 350 each), 62 pieces of artillery, 5,000 cavalry, and 1,500 wagons. I was unable to learn what force Banks sent up the Mississippi by transports. You have probably had this information, but I have deemed it best to send it to you. A telegram to Hempstead will reach me.

J. A. WHARTON,
Major-General.

APRIL 6, 1864.

General MARMADUKE:

The enemy is making no move whatever to-night, nor is he, nor has he evinced by his maneuvers the direction he intends taking. By daylight to-morrow I can probably determine what he intends doing. His movements this evening on the Camp Mitchell road

were very cautious. He is now distant from here about 5 miles. I anticipate no move to-night. I have a chain of pickets in front, about 3 miles in width and from 300 to 400 yards apart. So far the point at which he intends striking has not yet been developed.

Respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, &C.,

Houston, April 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of my communication to His Excellency Governor Murrah, dated 2d instant. The lieutenant-general commanding will, upon reading this communication, be fully informed as to the question of the State troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

[Inclosure.]

HOUSTON, April 2, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of Texas:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant by the hands of Brigadier-General Barnes. I have endeavored to ascertain, as far as possible, the real strength of the State troops now in the field. The result shows that the expectations of Your Excellency have not been realized. In Brigadier-General Barnes' and McAdoo's brigades there are not enough now in camp to form three full companies. In General Ford's brigade the result is less encouraging. Brigadier-General Throckmorton has six skeleton companies at Brenham, and from what I can gather the prospect in the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Griffith and Cumby is no more encouraging. I am therefore satisfied that if the defense of the State rests to any great extent upon the organization of State troops, we shall be overwhelmed. Inasmuch as the law of Congress must be executed, and the patriotic efforts of Your Excellency have not had the result desired, I ask your co-operation in an energetic endeavor to organize at once a reserve corps as provided for in the law, and would respectfully present the following as the basis of the same:

In accordance with an order of Your Excellency authorizing the same, I propose to accept the skeleton companies of State troops, as the nucleus of the reserve corps for service in the State, embracing all between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty, and those over and under those ages. Orders will then be issued from my headquarters notifying all between those ages to report at the rendezvous named, to join these companies as volunteers, the number composing each company to be 125, rank and file, this privilege to be extended thirty days, at the end of which the companies will be reorganized and officers elected. Notice will be given that all those within those ages who do not volunteer within

the time specified will be subject to assignment as conscripts to any regiment in the district. The companies will be organized as infantry. Such companies as present themselves armed with good double-barreled shotguns and mounted will be received as cavalry. A liberal system of details for agricultural and mechanical purposes will be devised in accordance with the law. Bona-fide details made for the State authorities will be recognized at the rate agreed on with Col. E. B. Nichols, agent of the State, 1 detailed man for every 40 bales of cotton, the detailed man in all cases to accompany the cotton.

Your Excellency having proposed through Colonel Culberson, adjutant and inspector general, to drop the conscript element between eighteen and forty-five from the State troops upon a certain contingency, I would respectfully urge now that this element be required to enter the old organizations. That portion comprising planters exempt under the new conscript act will be exempted on meeting the requirements of the law. The number of men involved is not great (the entire number actually in the field of this class is probably less than 1,000), but the principle involved underlies our military fabric, and a departure from it involves the worst of consequences. The army, already much demoralized by desertions and the insidious efforts of demagogues and traitors, look with jealousy and discontent already upon the favored class of conscripts who have thus far been permitted to remain in the State troops.

I appeal to Your Excellency to second my efforts to bring content and a spirit of patriotic determination into the ranks, which this act of justice to the common soldier who has spent three years in the service will produce. The few months which these men would remain in the reserve corps (should Your Excellency co-operate in my views) would not compensate them for a loss of the privileges now extended to them. The term of service for the State troops would terminate on the 20th August, which would allow these men but four and a half months to remain in the State troops when they would be assigned. It is far better for them to volunteer now. I therefore propose that the conscript element in the State troops between eighteen and forty-five (except those exempt) be allowed thirty days to volunteer in any organized regiment in the State except the reserve corps. Those who do not so volunteer will be declared subject to conscription at the expiration of that time. Should Your Excellency decline to agree to this course respecting the men between eighteen and forty-five, which I trust will not be the case, I propose the following, remarking that, although not sanctioned by my judgment, I am willing to yield this much principle to save the State troops being overrun by the enemy: That the conscript element between eighteen and forty-five actually present in camp on the 10th day of April be permitted to remain in the reserve corps until the 20th August, when they will be assigned to old regiments in accordance with the agreement made between yourself and Lieutenant-General Smith.

The above programme is presented to Your Excellency to meet the necessity of the case, rendered more apparent from the failure of the State troops to respond to the call of Your Excellency. I believe it will be not only the means of bringing a large army at once into the field, but will be highly popular with the masses of the people and will be received with especial satisfaction by the State troops now in the field.

It is my duty to state to Your Excellency that the prospect now before the country is alarming. My latest advices from Louisiana state that the main body of the enemy has already crossed old Red River at Kanett's Ferry, 20 miles below Natchitoches, while his cavalry, 8,000 strong, was devastating the country in all directions. His entire force now moving up the Red River Valley is estimated at 30,000 men. Four gun-boats were at Grand Ecore. I fear that this force will overwhelm our meager forces, and that the enemy will advance to Shreveport and probably devastate the heavy slave-holding district of Eastern Texas. Official information received yesterday states that Steele with 10,000 veterans is on the march from Little Rock to form a junction with Sherman and Banks. His army has already passed through Arkadelphia.

The object doubtless is to penetrate the wheat region of Texas and destroy our manufacturing establishments and iron-works at Marshall and Jefferson. As Your Excellency is aware, I am making the endeavor to protect our cotton trade with Mexico and to put the enemy on the defensive on the Rio Grande and on the western coast, but these are secondary considerations compared with the safety of the great agricultural regions of the State. If I am enabled to throw into the field the large body of men which the adoption of the plan proposed will produce I hope to be able to keep up the trade with Mexico and sustain military operations in the extreme west. If I am left without troops necessity will compel the withdrawal of these forces and the placing in the ranks at once of the large body of conscript teamsters.

The late advance of the enemy to Laredo, where he was gallantly repulsed by Colonel Benavides, shows that he has his eyes upon the upper Rio Grande and the importance of our cotton trade. Without an adequate force to protect it the trade cannot be sustained. With the reserve corps in the field, I hope to be able not only to do this and drive the enemy to the coast, but to interpose such a force on our northern and eastern border as will check his progress. Appealing to Your Excellency for co-operation and aid, I would respectfully ask that if those views are acceptable you will immediately issue orders declaring that the State troops in the field will form the nucleus of the reserve corps, with such orders respecting the men between eighteen and forty-five as Your Excellency may approve. In the mean time the State troops in the field will remain as at present, awaiting these orders. They are still being sustained by the Confederate authorities, previous orders not having been countermanded.

It has been my disposition to act with the greatest fairness toward Your Excellency, and I have therefore left the troops entirely at your control, and have given no indication of an issue between Your Excellency and myself concerning them.

Your Excellency has the facts before you and can see that the State is in the greatest danger, and that the organization of the State troops is not equal to the emergency. Such is my deliberate opinion, and it is sustained by the expression of the press of the State, whose opportunities for gaining correct information entitle its opinions to consideration.

Soliciting an early reply, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., April 6, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Yours of the 31st ultimo (No. 710, J.) reached me last night, and in reply have to say that so far as good conduct is concerned the troops belonging to or serving in this sub-district under my orders, with a few exceptions, have been as good or better than any I have served with, and any reports made against them to the contrary is unjust. As I have made exceptions above, it is due to all to call attention to the exceptionable cases. The Brush Battalion behaved badly everywhere, committing petty depredations on the property of the people about all their camps. There were many complaints of Colonel Gould's regiment, confined, however, to the taking of horses to mount themselves; also of Capt. Baylor's Lady's Rangers in the same way, and it was said in a few instances that some of Lieutenant-Colonel Burleson's battalion of Colonel Parsons' regiment (who were the most efficient men that ever have been in the district) drank too much whisky and committed some other indiscretions, and that Colonel Good's men made some improper impressments of horses, and that a portion of Colonel Bourland's command made some injudicious impressments of forage, but I know of no serious outrages by any Texas troops, and the most that have occurred have been by troops who did not belong to the district, and which while here were not subject to my command. The behavior of Colonel Martin's regiment has been remarkably good considering the service it has had to do.

I have found that many of the complaints made, which have been investigated, have been made by disaffected persons and much exaggerated. The greatest objection to all the troops I have had is a want of energy and determination to arrest every man liable to arrest by the orders they were serving under, which has been caused to a great extent by the fear of retaliation upon their families and property by the friends and sympathizers of those arrested, and for that reason troops should be sent on that service who live at a distance from their field of operation, and until I have a good cavalry regiment sent to me from some other portion of the State I will not be able to get this country cleared of the bad men in it, who owe service to the country, and it will be very difficult to do it any way, as such men have protectors (secret) and sympathizers all over this country, so much so that no scouting party can move in the daytime successfully, and nearly all our operations have to be carried on in the night. Many robberies, thefts, and murders have been committed in the country, principally by men with Federal overcoats on, some of which have been traced to Captain Quantrill's company proper, and others to some of the men who came here with him last fall, and to renegade Missourians and Arkansans who have left our army in Arkansas and Missouri, and have been lurking about the country all the winter, in spite of my best efforts to rid the country of them; and I assure you the Captain Quantrill command has been a terror to the country and a curse to our land and cause in this section, and I never have been able to control them, because I have not had troops that had the moral and physical courage to arrest and disarm them, less than which never would have done any good.

As to those other blue-coat gentry lurking about the country, they have been able generally to evade the scouts by keeping out of their

way, or scare them off by declaring that they were Quantrill's men, whom they were afraid to arrest, having orders at the same time to arrest Quantrill's men if found absent from camp, as well as any others similarly circumstanced. There are some of these blue-coat men in the country still, but I think they are in the brush, except Quantrill's company, who have moved over into the Indian Territory and some others that are encamped near this place, who have been and are being collected to make a secret expedition under the direction of General Maxey, with the approbation of Lieutenant-General Smith. The major-general may rest assured that I will do all in my power, as I have hitherto done, to get these troublesome characters out of the country, but I am free to confess that with the means I have had I have failed to do it to my own satisfaction, and with similar or less efficient means (State troops) I can give no guarantee of success in future. Some of the robberies lately committed have been traced to certain parties who have been arrested by some of the minutemen in Grayson County, and Brigadier-General Throckmorton is now at Kentucky Town investigating the matter, and I learn that some very important information has been obtained and much more is expected with regard to the robberies, &c., perpetrated heretofore.

With all my labors and efforts to redeem this country, protect our friends, and unite the people, I have failed, and I feel the effects of the failure very keenly, not on my own account, but on account of that cause and country for which I live but to labor and for which I am perfectly willing at any moment to have all my personal prospects and interests sacrificed. I feel that I have not been supplied with the proper means to promise success in managing the many difficulties I have had to contend with in my district, but I have not and do not complain at my commanders on that account, as I have been and am aware that they have not been able to spare the necessary force from other portions of the field.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. North Sub-District.

CHEROKEE NATION, CANADIAN DISTRICT,
April 6, 1864.

General D. H. COOPER:

DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

I visited Fort Gibson on the 3d of this present instant and captured 1 negro and started him to the Canadian, and on his way he made his escape. The information that I got there is as follows: The First Creek Regiment is encamped at Fort Davis, number supposed to be about 1,500; the Third Cherokee Regiment is at Fort Gibson, number about 800; number white troops there, one company, two large cannon, and three small howitzers. The Second Cherokee Regiment, at Mackey's, numbers 340; that is all the force in that portion of the country. No recruits expected from the north there. One negro regiment at Fort Smith, number 1,000; one regiment of Kansas, third full regiment. There is a recruiting officer getting up

a regiment of negroes at Cane Hill; know not how he has succeeded. No troops at Van Buren, also none [*sic*]; no fortifying at Fort Smith. There were 600 negroes expected at Fort Gibson to renew their fortification. One regiment at the next post on the river below Van Buren.

* * * * *

They expect to cross Red River this spring and get recruits there, as many as they want.

* * * * *

J. N. HILDEBRAND.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: General Taylor has his command massed in the vicinity of Mansfield, with cavalry at Pleasant Hill. His Texas reinforcements are daily arriving. The enemy have advanced by the river 20 miles above Grand Ecore. Their movement is slowly onward. Our position is favorable for concentration on either column. It becomes better every day as the enemy approach and we increase in strength. I will send you a tracing of the country and roads above.

You will see that Steele has one of three lines to move upon after crossing the Little Missouri. He may attempt an inland march around the head of Lake Bistineau, by Minden, to effect a junction with Banks below; he may take the direct road east of Red River to this point; or he may cross Red River by one or all the crossings between Fulton and Spring Bank. The first is hardly practicable from the difficulty of supplies; the second is practicable, but not probable. The last was reported his plan. It becomes of the utmost importance to have prompt and constant communication with your headquarters. Strengthen the line of couriers and report at least twice a day, even if nothing happens. This is necessary, that there may be full co-operation and support in the general operations. Should Steele adopt either of the first two lines, you must retard and harass his march, destroying supplies and removing transportation in his front, reporting promptly and frequently. Should he adopt the last line, throw yourself on his rear, closing his return by the crossings of Red River, which must be held by you to the last extremity, one brigade of cavalry, if practicable, crossing Red River below and checking his march as much as possible in front. Whichever line of march he adopts I shall throw myself in force upon and overwhelm him. In this connection the pontoon bridge at Spring Bank, concerning which you have been written, becomes an important element. It should be removed to that point, and placed in position for our crossing there, and guarded and prepared for destruction to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
April 7, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Franklin, commanding scout on the Elkin's Ferry road, reports the enemy advancing with cavalry on the Elkin's Ferry road. I was out on the prairie and could hear the firing of musketry very plainly. Force not known.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Courier just in from the picket on the road running past Mr. Wilson's to Camp Mitchell.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Camp Garland, C. N., near Laynesport, April 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions recently received from department headquarters I have moved my disposable force, viz, Gano's brigade, to Washington from this place. I have also ordered Walker's Choctaw brigade to move to this place, and shall, if circumstances require it, immediately send an order back from Washington for it to proceed directly to that point. That brigade ought to have started yesterday morning, but from a note just in from my adjutant at Doaksville I think the head of his column probably got started this morning. Troops of this kind do not move with the promptness of white troops. It is as they choose about leaving their territory, but I hope there will be no difficulty. They can fall behind a treaty stipulation if they wish. The brigade will do very good work if it comes up. I have also directed Martin's regiment to be sent on at once upon arrival, and if it comes in by companies to send as fast as they come. I shall spare no pains to render all the assistance in my power, yet I feel in an awkward position. All the force I can send amounts to no great deal. I am of course thrown out of my district and cannot tell so well what is going on. These reasons, however, would be insufficient. The tenor of General Smith's instructions indicates that he expected my attention to be turned mainly to the crossing of Red River. I am, however, ordered (by General Boggs' letter) to report for instructions to General Price. General Price directs everything to be moved to Washington that I can spare as rapidly as possible. If I could take a respectable force, then I would feel that I was not an interloper, but I think it most likely that the sending of any one at this late hour to rank those now around Washington would produce confusion and perhaps hard feelings. I have no ambition to gratify and no wish outside of my duty. Wherever the lieutenant-general commanding thinks I can do most good I am willing to serve. Unless there is some specific duty for me to perform in Arkansas, I would respectfully suggest that, as there is an abundance of generals and a scarcity of troops about Washington, I could do more good in my own district than there, unless I have specific orders, leaving no room for

doubt or dispute as to the position I am to occupy. I inclose a copy of a letter from General Cooper, just received. It relates to a move that had been projected in rear of Fort Smith and Gibson. With the character of troops Watie has I know they will do more good in that way than with regular troops. I have directed Cooper to push the move, which was only delayed to have General Boggs' letter construed. I will advise you upon reaching Washington and after consulting with General Marmaduke what I think of matters. Until I hear from this I shall not interfere with the plan adopted, but will cheerfully advise with General M[armaduke]. I take this course, as I am at a loss to know what is expected of me. As to the militia of Texas ordered up, I have to say that militia is proverbially slow in concentrating and may raise a question about being ordered across. I wrote to Governor Murrah last winter that he ought not to move the militia from Northern Texas, and that he had the constitutional right to order them across. I hope you will answer this at once to my address at Washington, and that you will appreciate my motives. No officer likes to have another put over him on the eve of battle, and no ranking officer likes to be kept where a fight is anticipated without exercising the rights of rank. The labor I care nothing for. I can do as much of that and as cheerfully as most men, but I do not like a doubtful position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, April 2, 1864.

GENERAL: Your communication dated March 31 is at hand. If Gibson and Smith are weakened to the extent your informant states we ought to destroy both. I wrote you last night that Adair is held in readiness to move, but awaiting further orders. I have directed Colonel Watie rapidly to concentrate his brigade near Boggy Depot, except the Seminole Battalion, which is ordered to join Chickasaw Battalion at Colbert's Mill. Colonel Watie writes that Adair would be ready on 4th instant to move with 100 Cherokees, some Creeks, and Chickasaws, and Seminoles—say 500 men. Most of Adair's horses are at forage camp, Red River County. The Creeks are all to be at Carriage Point to-morrow. With exception of supplies and transportation, we all will be ready to march, say, by April 10 or 15 at latest. To send Adair north, if a movement on Fort Smith is determined on, will weaken Watie. He (Adair) can make the contemplated expedition and be back on the Fort Smith road by May 1; but then comes General Smith's order, and although we both understood it to mean your disposable force, nevertheless you are not sure, nor am I. Adair will be ready to move any hour after the 4th instant. I do not doubt the advantage to be gained by it, but await your orders as to whether he shall march or not before you again hear from General Smith. I regret the Pickler case. The men all want to serve in this district, and had a right to expect they would serve in my command.

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

I have ordered everything in my command to be in readiness, but cannot say when they will be ready. Please stir up Colonel Walker and require him to be ready.

N. B.—General McCulloch has requested me to let Quantrill, if he wished to, go northward into Kansas or Missouri. Accordingly I have sent for Quantrill, and will, if he will obey, send him up to the west of Gibson to stampede those Kansas Indians and run them into Kansas. My own men can then turn toward Fort Smith and join on Sans Bois or Brazil, or some point on the road we advance. Battle would have fallen in among the Federals, but if they have gone a raid now to Roseville and along the river to destroy cotton, &c., passing to the rear of the enemy, would pay.

D. H. C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, Tex., April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER:

SIR: Your communication of the 2d instant was handed me on yesterday by your courier. As you have declined receiving the State troops as State troops, I shall be forced, in view of the dangers surrounding the State and country, to co-operate with you in organizing them under the recent law of Congress. I shall have to announce to the troops that you decline to receive them under the State law as a reason why they must, in order to defend their country, organize under the law of Congress. I shall endeavor to meet the plan proposed by you, as nearly as I feel authorized, under the State and Confederate laws. I shall take upon myself the responsibility, which I feel to be a very heavy one, of calling upon the State troops to look no longer to an organization under the State laws.

I feel that this course is forced upon me by your refusing to receive them as State troops, and in view of the alarming condition of the country. I sincerely hope that the course pursued by you will prove to be the best for the State. I must say, general, that some liberality should be extended to the conscripts under forty-five years of age, and that they should be permitted to volunteer into companies, and thence into regiments authorized to be raised, and I believe it will produce good results. I think also that men embraced by the recent conscript law should have secured to them, as nearly as existing circumstances will admit, all the advantages and privileges to which they are entitled under that law. I still believe that it would have been better to have received the troops under the State law, and that you should have co-operated with me properly in securing a reorganization for that purpose.

But when I agree with you upon a plan of getting the troops in the field I shall give you my co-operation heartily and without reserve, trusting that it may lead to the best results for the country. Col. D. B. Culberson, adjutant and inspector-general of the State, will be in Houston on Monday, and will be authorized to arrange this matter fully with you, and to issue, in connection with yours, all necessary orders. He would go by stage to-day, but his health will not permit him to travel by stage. I hope you will issue no orders until he arrives at Houston.

P. MURRAH.

P. S.—I will write you further by Colonel Culberson.

P. MURRAH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, April 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER:

SIR: This letter will be handed you by Col. D. B. Culberson, adjutant and inspector general of the State. Colonel Culberson is fully authorized to issue any orders that may be necessary, after seeing you, to aid in the organization of the troops, and upon the plan, or nearly so, proposed in your letters. I think, as before stated to you, that the conscript element under forty-five years of age should be allowed to form companies wherever they prefer doing so, and, as information is conveyed slowly over the State, that there should be as much liberality in giving them time to volunteer as possible, so that they may certainly receive information or notice that they must do so or lose the opportunity. Those who are to compose the reserve corps proper should have secured to them all the privileges afforded by the recent act of conscription. It will be necessary that as much liberality shall be exercised as possible in detailing or exempting for agricultural, mechanical, and other pursuits. The details for every purpose already issued from the office of the adjutant and inspector general should be respected. Those details embrace physicians, mechanics, blacksmiths, tanners, laborers in workshops of the State, &c., and some for hauling cotton with. Number detailed for the latter purpose from the adjutant-general's office by my authority are but few, and I was surprised at the statement contained in one of your letters as to the great number of men detailed for hauling cotton for State, for, if made at all, they were without my authority and knowledge. I shall expect that every civil officer of the State, from the highest to the lowest, who may be now in the service shall be dropped from the organization.

The organization proposed by you virtually deprives the State of troops and places her entire military force, or nearly so, into Confederate service; liberality, therefore, upon the subjects mentioned, will be expected from the Confederate authorities, and I have no doubt will be deemed by them but just and proper. The State is now beginning to manufacture powder. She is perfecting the machinery and appliances necessary to make a good article. She will soon turn out, as I hope, some complete batteries from her own foundry. She is now completing carriages, caissons, ammunition chests, &c., to make available for the field some cannon of her own, to be placed in the possession of Brigadier-General Ford. She is having constructed machines for spinning cotton yarn, and carrying on through contract to a limited extent the manufacture of arms, pistols, &c. She is encouraging individuals and companies, and protecting them in the employment of their capital for the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, carding reels, manufacture of iron, &c.

In the prosecution and encouragement of all these enterprises she should be sustained, her policy respected, her requests readily granted. In my view the highest interests of the country require it. Stripped as she will be of military force and means, she may still do much by proper concessions made from the Confederate authorities, and none of them but what she has a right to claim. As to the number of State troops in the field, or rather in camp, your information is very different from mine, and I have information

directly from the camps. I think General Throckmorton has to-day under him not less than 800 men. McAdoo has that number or more, so men from the camp say. Griffith writes that he will in a few days have 900 effective men after furloughing. General Barnes, I know not how many he has, but the men at the time he saw you had not time to make their appearance in camp. The want of organization in the brigades by Generals Ford and Conley is accounted for in the fact that they have paid no attention to the orders sent them. The men, from my information, are going into camp cheerfully where the officers have done their duty, and all that has been accomplished notwithstanding the confusion and uncertainty produced by the recent conscript act and your known opposition to the State organization for the last fifteen or twenty days. I deemed it just to the State troops and to their officers to make these statements.

You have not an officer under you who has worked with more zeal and more success in any department than some of the State brigadier-generals have done in their efforts to bring this force together. Brigadier-General Throckmorton feels that the salvation of his section of the State depends greatly upon this body of men. They (the brigadier-generals) are all men of purpose; they labor; they are ready, willing to do their duty. I can but repeat my grave apprehensions that the course pursued by you since the appearance of the recent conscript act in reference to the State troops and the State laws is not the best for the country, nor best calculated to meet the emergency overhanging the State and department. Co-operation with me under the State laws would have placed at your disposal by this time at least 3,000 or 4,000 men; the State laws would have been respected; her authority respected; more strength secured; the conscript act, or the execution of it, merely suspended for a time until the Legislature could meet and adjust and conform its military regulations to those of Congress. This would have been earnestly recommended by me to them as the best policy for the country.

The forces then in the field, at the bidding of the State, would have been transferred to Confederate service, the State relinquishing her claim to them. This course would have been consistent with what is done under our Government to both State and Confederacy. There would then have been no appearance of violence, dictation, arbitrariness; no appearance of advantage being taken of circumstances, threatened dangers to force the State into an unpleasant attitude. I am clearly of the opinion that this was the legitimate and proper way to relieve the country from the operation of two laws emanating from different legislative tribunals, operating upon the same class of men and in the same locality, and for the accomplishment of the same end.

That both laws cannot be in operation at one time without producing confusion and even weakness is very certain. Influenced by the dangers threatening the State, by the fact that confusion is being produced by the use that is being made of the conscript act, by a desire to avoid even the appearance of a want of harmony between the State and Confederate authorities in this hour of peril, and already the belief that the Legislature which is soon to meet would, if now in session, relinquish the troops of the State, or rather State authority over them, I take the responsibility of announcing that I will urge upon the troops to organize under the laws of Congress, and as nearly as practicable in the manner suggested by you.

I am not disposed when I decide upon a course to be merely negative. I have taken the responsibility and I shall co-operate to the extent of my authority and influence. I shall be disposed at all times to reconcile differences and conflicts between the State and Confederate laws and authorities, preferring always, however, to arrange through legislative action conflict in the laws. The absence of a most cordial co-operation between the State and Confederacy and their authorities I should deprecate as the most serious of evils during this bloody struggle.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

HOUSTON, *April 7, 1864.*

Captain BORDER,

Rusk :

Proceed at once with entire force to Sabinetown. In case enemy advance and are certain to capture Government cotton, burn it.

J. B. MAGRUDER.

HOUSTON, TEX., *April 7, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FORSHEY,

Engineer :

You will proceed to Burr's Ferry and fortify that point in such a manner as will enable a small party, with a few pieces of field artillery, to prevent, or at least retard, the passage of the Sabine until forces can be concentrated in the interior to meet the enemy. You will cause ferry-boats to be established and will procure the necessary rope from the quartermaster's department, which is hereby directed to issue the same on your requisition, from the marine department, or from the rope-walk at Galveston. It is better to have a small work on this side of the Sabine if one can be erected, and that all the supplies of every kind be kept on this side of the river. The intermediate fords or ferries above and below Burr's Ferry will be pointed out by you to the officer in charge of the troops on the Sabine, who will have minor points watched, and important crossings guarded. You will take the negroes from the counties in the vicinity of the Sabine, and who are now at or near Houston, and set them to work, first at Burr's Ferry and afterward higher up the river, either at Logansport or Hamilton, as the movements of the enemy and your own judgment may direct.

If you have not working tools enough you will procure them here, taking the necessary steps to that end. The Labor Bureau is hereby directed to afford you all the facilities in their power, not to exceed 200 negroes in all, with the exception of the fortification at Logansport, if the enemy's movements will permit it. For this additional negroes will be provided in that neighborhood. You will be furnished with \$10,000 to enable you to execute these works. You are hereby relieved from duty at Richmond, and will, with a sergeant and 2 privates of the sappers and miners and the negroes who are with the party, commence work as soon as possible on the Sabine. You will turn over to Major Wilson, at Houston, such public property as he may have in his possession at Richmond not needed immediately by him.

When it is practicable you will obstruct the roads leading from the fords and make the banks impassable, taking care to collect all the boats on the river and to keep them under your own control or that of the troops. You will report from time to time your progress and the movements of the enemy and be guided by your own judgment as to what the latter may require. You will take the best means to secure your party against attack or surprise, and to secure their safe retreat. You will call upon the commanding officer of the troops for necessary guard.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding Division :

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs that you will hurry forward with your command as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 8, 1864.

Col. P. N. LUCKETT,
Third Texas Infantry :

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that if on the receipt of this you have not reached Carthage you will proceed from Carthage direct to Mansfield, crossing the Sabine in the neighborhood of Pulaski. If you have passed beyond Carthage you will cross the Sabine at Grand Bluff and proceed by the nearest road to Mansfield, La., and there report to General Taylor, sending, if possible, a messenger in advance to notify him of your approach.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Prairie D'Ane, April 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. K. SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the 7th instant, and also tracing of the country from Paraclifta to Shreveport and vicinity. The instructions contained in your letter are carefully noted and shall be fully carried out. My headquarters are now at the west end of Prairie D'Ane.

where I have with me Marmaduke's division (of Marmaduke's and Shelby's brigades), Fagan's division (of Cabell's, Dockery's, and Crawford's brigades), Gano's command, and Wood's battalion. Shelby is about 5 miles to the front. The Federals have advanced but little since yesterday, when Marmaduke engaged them at Elkin's Ferry, and are now about 10 mile distant to the northeast. Their cavalry is very inferior, and on all occasions, skirmishing as we do almost daily, the superior fighting qualities of our troops are manifested. In our various affairs with the enemy their loss in killed, wounded, and missing cannot be less than 500, while our own is not one-fourth of that number.

My troops are in full spirits. I am expecting General Maxey with his command to-morrow. If he arrives, as anticipated, I feel confident that I shall not only be able to prevent Steele from advancing in any direction, but eventually destroy his army. Their cavalry and teams, already in a miserable condition, cannot without difficulty be subsisted, and I have consumed or destroyed everything around and near it. It is impossible for them to obtain further supplies of forage. From all I can learn the enemy are not advancing from Pine Bluff, nor do I believe he can re-enforce, as all his troops except those now in the field are necessary to garrison and hold the points in his rear. I have scouts on the other side of the Ouachita to watch closely and give information of all movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 8, 1864.

Hon. J. R. BAYLOR, M. C.,

Independence:

You were kind enough to say that you would do anything you could for me in Richmond. Having recently sent public dispatches, I will not trouble you with anything of that sort. I beg that you will see Mr. Wigfall, and ask him to inform the President that Senator Oldham sustained my course in Texas in a public speech in my presence; that a commission appointed by General Smith, of which Judge Devine and Judge Terrell were members, to investigate the cotton transactions of this district, commended my course, and stated in their official report that mine was the true and only policy that could have been adopted on that subject. This policy was overruled by Senator Oldham's representations at the Treasury Department. I heard of the decision of the Secretary of War, based upon these representations, whilst on my way to Brownsville, in April, 1863, and as soon as I arrived there published my orders in conformity with the views of the Secretary of War.

The order which Senator Oldham showed to the President, in which I made it obligatory on blockade-runners to bring in arms as a portion of their cargoes and iron as ballast, was an application of the impressment act to the necessities of our condition, the penalty prescribed being an impressment of cotton on board of the outward-bound vessels which had failed to comply with the order. The exemption from impressment of 30 bales cotton for every 100 slaves

by the Rio Grande frontier was a provision to enable the planter to purchase his supplies, and Mr. Oldham, who assumes to represent the planting interest particularly, ought to have been the last to complain of so considerate an arrangement. Suffice it to say, that no complaints have been made in Texas of any of these arrangements.

I desire that it shall be represented to the President that I have had a laborious and difficult task to perform in Texas, that I recovered the coast from the enemy and fortified it, capturing his ships, guns, and men; that I have twice repulsed the enemy, a third time foiled him; that I have put down insurrections and arrested traitors, and kept the State thus far true to the Confederacy under great difficulties; that I received assistance from no quarter; and whilst I shall continue to do my duty to the very last, cannot but feel the disappointment natural to a soldier who has any pride when I find my juniors continually promoted over me. I am pained to be obliged to make this statement myself, but desire the President to know that I possess the sensibility which belongs to my profession. I will thank you, colonel, to request General Wigfall to present these views most respectfully to the President, but at the same time to state to him that he can depend upon me, whatever may come.

Wishing you a safe journey, I remain, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 99. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, April 8, 1864.

* * * * *

3. Col. B. Timmons, commanding regiment, is hereby ordered to proceed with his command to Anderson, Tex., and take post.

4. The Second Texas Infantry is hereby ordered to proceed to Galveston and take post, reporting to commanding officer, Col. A. T. Rainey.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Commanding Battalion Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you proceed at once with your command in the direction of Mansfield, La. Upon your arrival you will report to Lieutenant-General Smith's headquarters. Captain Smith's company is here, and will join you on your reaching this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, April 9, 1864—5 a. m.

Col. W. H. PARSONS, *Comdg. Texas Cavalry Brigade :*

COLONEL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs me to say you will proceed as rapidly as possible and report to Major-General Taylor at or near Mansfield, General Taylor is fighting the enemy to-day.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,

Camp Patterson, on the San Fernando, April 9, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,

A. A. G., C. S. Army, Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs. :

SIR: I have the honor to report that General Orders, No. 74, though not officially forwarded, was received on the 6th instant and read to the command in presence thereof. I have been feeling for the enemy in various directions, but found he was not in force on this side of the sand. I had reasons to believe he was on the Rio Grande above Brownsville, and was preparing to ascertain the fact when I received advices from Colonel Benavides to the effect that some 500 Yankees with two pieces were in Rio Grande City. I shall move to-day, with Colonel Showalter's command and four companies of Major Nolan's, for Los Ojuelos where I propose forming a junction with Colonel Benavides and moving against Rio Grande City. Los Ojuelos is some 100 miles from Rio Grande City, and consequently not near enough to enable the enemy to gain an interior position and beat us in detail were he strong enough to do so. Major Nolan will remain here in command, with orders to move the depot to Preseño or Amargosa, to watch the pass from Padre Island to the mainland, to prevent raids from Corpus Christi and other points which may be occupied by the Yankees, to keep scouts well to the front, and cover our left flank.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding, copy of report* of board of survey assembled to examine and report upon the condition of ordnance and ordnance stores, &c. I have directed Colonel Benavides to place supplies at Los Ojuelos and have directed all the troops at Eagle Pass, save 30, to join me at Los Ojuelos. With the help of God and the proper discharge of my duty, I trust to be able to beat the enemy. We have no late advices from Brownsville. We are in daily expectation of the arrival of 2 men from Matamoras by whom we anticipate intelligence.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,

*Mansfield, April 10, 1864.*Col. S. S. ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General :*

COLONEL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inform you that he will be in Shreveport to-morrow. Permit me

to add that another successful battle was fought yesterday on the road between Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, near the latter place. We now hold Pleasant Hill and are pursuing the enemy, who is in full retreat beyond there. We are capturing prisoners every hour.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 10, 1864.

Capt. LEWIS CONRAD,

A. A. A. G., &c., Hdqrs. Sub-Dist. N. La., Minden, La. :

CAPTAIN: Your communication of April 9, inquiring the condition of affairs with the forces under Major-General Taylor, is received. I am instructed to say, in reply, that in the engagement on 8th instant near Mansfield General Taylor was successful. At 7.20 yesterday morning General Taylor reported the enemy in full retreat, and that he was pursuing. At 10.40 a. m. yesterday he had continued the pursuit to Pleasant Hill. The information of the victory was sent to General Liddell yesterday from this office, but to avoid the danger of error and miscarriage of the dispatch I send it to you, and you will transmit it to General Liddell again. I inclose copy of a dispatch* to General Taylor's headquarters from Captain McCloskey, which contains information that may be of importance to General Liddell, and you will please transmit it to him.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.,

R. C. NEWTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF FAGAN'S INFANTRY BRIGADE,

Lewisville, Ark. :

SIR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that you will move on to Shreveport at once with your command. Send forward a courier, reporting what time you will probably be able to reach this place.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. C. NEWTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pleasant Hill, La., April 10, 1864.

Col. P. C. WOODS:

SIR: Your dispatches have come to hand. I much regret that you could not have been here sooner, as we have been engaging the enemy for four days, and that although successful, the presence of

* Not found.

your command would have made our victories more complete. You will hurry forward with all possible dispatch, taking the nearest route to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp at Prairie D'Ane, April 10, 1864.

Major-General MARMADUKE,

Commanding Division of Cavalry :

GENERAL: General Dockery states that he learns from citizens that several thousand of the enemy passed on yesterday on the road either to Tate's Ferry or Tate's Bluff, he does not know which. This force consisted of both infantry and cavalry, but mostly infantry. General Dockery also learns from Dr. Thompson, senior surgeon of Crawford's brigade, that Colonel Clayton, in charge of cavalry, and Colonel Marks, of infantry, were crossing the Saline at White Oak Bluffs and the ferry above, a distance of 35 miles from Pine Bluff. This force, intended as re-enforcements for Steele, consisted of 700 infantry and 800 cavalry, and crossed the river (Saline) on Thursday last. The major-general commanding directs that you make every effort to ascertain the facts as respects these reported movements. He suggests that Colonel Lawther is a proper person to be charged with this duty, as he is well acquainted with the roads to the Little Missouri.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to General Shelby, who will take steps to determine what is required herein, and report information concerning same at these headquarters, returning this paper when he is through with it.*

By order of Brig. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke :

H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *April* [10], 1864.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS GREEN :

I am directed by Major-General Magruder to state to you, lest you may not have received the information before, that you are in command of not only your original division, but of all the mounted troops and batteries sent to Louisiana, under recent orders from these headquarters, and will be responsible for the same. You will therefore assume command, and are particularly instructed to cause the artillery batteries to be placed with the brigades, and to march with them so that they may be well protected by them, never per-

* This dispatch captured by General Steele's troops.

mitting them to make any march, even if no danger is apprehended, without ordering a sufficient escort of cavalry or infantry for their protection.

Captain Douglas, who delivers this, is sent temporarily to superintend the removal and establishment of such depots in Texas near the Sabine as the movements of the enemy may require. You will give him all the information in your possession to guide him and such advice and directions as you may deem necessary whilst operating in Texas, and if you have to fall back into Texas, give such orders as may be necessary to any of the officers on duty in Texas and near the line of your operations, sending copies to these headquarters. Send to these headquarters information of the movements and force of the enemy by swift courier. This is important. Major-General Magruder desires me to say that it is reported by deserters from the enemy, and believed here, that Banks has at Vermillionville, en route to Alexandria or Texas via Opelousas, from 8,000 to 10,000 mounted infantry. They may come to Burr's Ferry. The depots ought to be removed from there and Burkeville and neighborhood.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Selma, Ala., April 11, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance :

COLONEL : Your telegram of 8th instant received the 10th instant (Sunday), and I reply this morning by mail as requested. On December 23, 1863, I sent forward by ordnance messenger (C. H. Carpenter) 1,000 stand of arms, of which he crossed successfully 674 stand, and his crossing being interrupted by the enemy he sent back to Monticello 326 stand, which were taken possession of by Colonel Dillon, as per report of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard. Neither Colonel Kennard nor myself have as yet an official report of the exact amount sent to Monticello, on account of the death of my messenger on his return from the Trans-Mississippi Department. I arrive at it only from the number received by Major Rhett. When my first train goes forward, if there are any arms belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department and not issued, they will be forwarded. My great trouble is, as heretofore, men and transportation—especially the mounted men, about which I have written to yourself and Senator Mitchell. I must be able to move when and where I wish, or success will be but partial. I send you a statement of arms belonging to the Trans-Mississippi Department taken from us by General Polk and his officers.

Believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major of Artillery and Ordnance.

[First indorsement.]

APRIL 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, for his notice. Orders were given by you to General Polk to furnish escort for train of arms to the Mississippi. It has not been done. The officer

in charge reports that General Polk declines to furnish an escort. Attention is again called to the seizure of arms in transit to the Trans-Mississippi.

J. GORGAS.

[Second indorsement.]

APRIL 21, 1864.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL :

Renew the instructions to General Polk to furnish the escort. The transportation of these arms is of great importance. Also prohibit the taking of arms *in transitu*, which has been a great abuse and has produced mischievous effects more than once.

J. A. S[EDDON].

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 23, 1864.

General POLK :

Arms for the Trans-Mississippi Department must not be stopped. You will furnish such escort as may be required.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SELMA, ALA., April 7, 1864.

* * * * *

I have everything in readiness as far as is in my power to forward the arms, but General Polk, for what reasons I know not, except that it is not convenient for him, refuses to give the necessary assistance. I forwarded the papers in relation thereto to Senator Mitchell by mail yesterday for his information, as he was especially delegated here by the honorable Secretary of War to attend to that matter.

* * * * *

T. H. PRICE,

Major.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of arms in transitu to Trans-Mississippi Department, and taken by order of Lieutenant-General Polk, and by officers under his command, as follows:

Taken from—	By—	Kind of arm.	Caliber.	No.
Messenger Bowle	Order of General Polk	Austrian rifles .....	.....	1,000
Messenger Gorham	do	Percussion muskets .....	.60	700
Do	do	Mississippi rifles .....	.54	173
Do	do	Belgian rifles .....	.70	"
Do	do	Austrian rifles .....	.54	186
Depot, Meridian	Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard	do .....	.54	537
Monticello, Miss	Colonel Dillon	Unknown .....	.....	α226
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	2,809

α About.

[Indorsement.]

It will be seen from this statement that the Trans-Mississippi Department has furnished to the department on this side an arm for nearly every one they assist us to cross.

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major of Artillery and Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : On the afternoon of the 8th, General Taylor attacked and routed the Thirteenth Army Corps 3 miles beyond Mansfield. The Nineteenth Army Corps, which came to its support, was driven back to Pleasant Hill in confusion. The Arkansas and Missouri troops were not engaged. On the afternoon of the 9th, we had a severe fight, which was general. The enemy held their ground, but retreated in great confusion during the night to Natchitoches. I have just returned from the front and regard Banks' grand expedition as certainly checked for some time, if not entirely broken up. I will soon be in position to give you assistance, and expect to dispose of Steele. I must repeat the caution before given : Do not risk a general action unless you feel confident of the results. If Steele advances, when he comes within striking distance he will be met by a column sufficiently large to overwhelm him. Keep me constantly advised of all that occurs. We captured nineteen pieces of artillery, and prisoners are being still brought in. The Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and part of the Sixteenth Army Corps were engaged. Our loss has been heavy.

I am, general, very respectfully,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 11, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF LUCKETT'S REGT. TEXAS INF. :

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you come with your command to this place as rapidly as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Camp on Garcitas, April 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Dist. of Tex., N. Mex., and Ariz., Houston :

GENERAL : I returned on the 9th instant from a visit to Indianola and Powder Horn. I examined all the works for defense made by the enemy and find that they are more extensive than I before real-

ized. A chain of rifle-pits extends from the rear of Old Town to the lower edge of Powder Horn; inside the bayou another chain, dug a short time before the enemy evacuated, starts from Powder Horn Bayou about half a mile in rear of the town, and runs northeast about three-quarters of a mile, thence east to the bayou immediately above New Town. Two small redoubts are built on the line running in rear, each intended for two light pieces of artillery or for one siege gun. Immediately below the point at which Stephens' Bayou can be forded at the upper end of New Town is a work of very considerable strength, but incomplete, which would command all the crossings, and would mount in its present condition five guns, and was probably intended for eight guns. This work is well built. Another small redoubt is built at the crossing of what is known as Blind Bayou, between the New and Old Towns. All of these are built high enough to present a front of 10 to 12 feet, independent of the moat or ditch.

The inner line of rifle-pits are dug in the shell, and will fill up with a violent rain; the outer is dug in earth, and is more thoroughly and substantially built, with the exception of a small square work made at the end of the wharf; no part of the defenses can be used by us against an attack by water. Had I remained here a short time longer I would cut trenches in the walls of the fortifications to admit rain, which in a short time would materially destroy them. As all of the defenses were built since my demonstration in some force on the 12th of January, it is evident that a large force was kept constantly at work until the order for its evacuation was received. My examination of the place satisfies me that it could have been carried in the manner suggested by me in my communication of the 3d ultimo, but that it would have been a work of some magnitude if attacked in any other way.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory
(Through Major-General Price):

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated April 7, and to reply that it was not his intention to remove you from your district, where he considers your services indispensable, and where you have discharged your duties so much to his satisfaction. His desire is to compel General Steele to advance slowly, and to keep him in check until sufficient re-enforcements have been received to meet and defeat the army coming up Red River, and then to turn on Steele and destroy him, if possible, which would enable a general advance on Arkansas River. This being a central point, with both the enemy's armies moving upon it, affords every advantage for the movement proposed above. The enemy below have been defeated in two engagements and have been compelled to retreat, leaving numbers of prisoners, cannon, wagons, and stores in our hands. As soon as possible at-

tention will be given to Steele's command, and he hopes with such results as will enable him to make a general move toward Arkansas River. The order sent you written by myself appears to have been a misconstruction on my part of the wishes of the general commanding, which should have been that you should hold in readiness all your disposable force to send to the assistance of Major-General Price. As soon as you feel at liberty to do so the general commanding desires you to return to the immediate command of your district. General Smith being at the headquarters of Major-General Taylor when your letter was received, has occasioned this delay in replying.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: After reading the above General Smith directed me to add that if you thought you had left the administration of your district in good hands and could render more efficient service where you are, you are at liberty to remain until such time as you think best, and that you would be entitled to a command in accordance with your rank.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. B.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, April 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say it is very important there should be no communication between General Banks and General Steele. The latter, hearing of Banks' defeat, might be induced to retreat, whereas it is of paramount importance that he should be drawn into the interior as far as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL PRICE'S HEADQUARTERS,

In the Field, 8 miles northeast of Washington, April 12, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La.:

COLONEL: As you doubtless have been notified, Price's works at Prairie D'Ane were evacuated yesterday and this morning. Enemy now in front of that place. I think Steele's force about 12,000. This includes what Thayer brought to him from Fort Smith. Thayer's forces embraced Arkansas Federals, negroes, and about 300 or 400 Indians, with some respectable troops. I know of no Federal Indians outside of Fort Gibson. From this I infer Fort Smith and Fort Gibson have been evacuated, or so weakened as to be easily taken. Troops seem to be in good spirits and to understand that this move works with Taylor's. Gano is here. Walker's Indian brigade has not come, and I fear will not. Unless he gets up I had

better return. No militia yet at Fulton. I have heard nothing from Martin. By a prompt re-enforcing of this army, the moment troops for the purpose can be spared from Louisiana, Steele can be annihilated and the valley of upper Red River made perfectly secure.

Respectfully,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

I have notified Cooper this morning, that he may at once see into Fort Gibson and Fort Smith.

MAXEY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: Captain Stanley is just in from his scout, and left the neighborhood of Fort Smith on 7th instant. On the 2d instant Colonel Cloud arrived from Fort Scott, with his staff, at Fort Smith and was to be followed by 5,000 Kansas troops, daily expected. Up to the morning of the 7th no other troops had left Fort Smith than those who left there on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of March. So from Captain S.'s report General Blunt with troops had not gone to General Thayer. There had arrived at Fort Smith on the 2d instant the First Arkansas Cavalry, Colonel Bishop commanding, about 400 strong, from Fayetteville, Ark. General Thayer took all the artillery with him from Fort Smith except four pieces (field guns). No troops at all this side Fort Smith at the time Captain S. came down, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Captain S. tells me that it is his opinion that Captain Fitzwilliams will not at this time return to the command; that he thinks the reason he did not get with Colonel Battle was partly Fitzwilliams' desire to avoid a junction, that he might be free to stay; but that Colonel Battle did not pass within 30 miles of where they agreed to meet, and where Captain S. staid two days waiting for him. Captain S., however, states that Colonel Battle got to Roseville and burned the cotton at that place.

Captain S. says that he was informed that Colonel King, who went up in that direction, crossed the Arkansas, and that he thinks Fitzwilliams and he will get together and remain in that section of country. They are now in the neighborhood of Grand Prairie, and intend to go into bushwhacking. I let you know this, but Captain Stanley wishes it not spoken of as coming from him as informer. I inclose you a communication* from Captain Hildebrand and statement of William Green as to strength of forces at Gibson and Fort Smith. You will see there is some discrepancy between their reports and Captain Stanley's. Captain S. states that there are no troops at the first station below Van Buren (Ozark). Captain Stanley says, from all he could gather, that he comes to the conclusion that Blunt and Cloud, having gotten Thayer out of the way, will organize an expedition to move on the overland road, and this is also General Cooper's opinion. If I was allowed an opinion at all I would say that we must always judge the enemy to do us that which would be

the greatest injury, and we take it for granted they know as much of our country as we do. What would injure us more than penetrating Texas by the overland road?

Blunt and Cloud are at Fort Smith; they will gather the means; they have the dash—won't they make the attempt? I think so. The policy set forth in Lincoln's proclamation to organize State governments can be carried out only in the northern tier of counties. General Blunt is an old land speculator. To extinguish the Indian titles would be a good thing. Emigrant aid societies, negro colonization, and every other Yankeeism, all looking this way, gives me the opinion they will make this move. General Cooper wishes me to say to you that it is all important that you should get your command cut loose from where they are now operating, and bring them back to meet this move as early as possible. He thinks a demonstration up the Line road and on the overland road, to form a junction near Fort Smith, would disperse or hold their intentions in check. Excuse the length of this communication, general, but I know you feel interested in what I am speaking about, and that is my apology.

I am, general, respectfully, your friend,

T. M. SCOTT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—The Bonham mail has just arrived, and I received a letter from General McCulloch that he started that portion of Colonel Martin's regiment not sent to Shreveport to Laynesport on the morning of the 10th instant. I suppose you have left instructions at Laynesport for him. There has not been a word from you since the note to General Cooper in Sevier County, Ark. From this I am fearful the communication is interrupted and will therefore send you a duplicate of this by special courier, with directions to go immediately to you. The Laynesport mail in and nothing from you. I wrote you that the dispatch from General Gano was omitted in your envelope.

T. M. S.,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Statement of William Green.

The First Indian Regiment, numbering about 1,600, is camped on both sides of the Arkansas River, part between Grand River and Arkansas, and a part south of the river in the neighborhood of the agency. The Second Indian Regiment, numbering about 600, and commanded by Colonel Ritchie, is at Mackey's Lick. The Third Indian Regiment is at Fort Gibson, Major Foreman commanding. Colonel Phillips commands the brigade, and has his headquarters in Dan Gunter's houses. All pretty well supplied with rations, and expecting a large train from Fort Scott the latter part of this month. Part of the women and families of the Creeks are in camp with the First Regiment; a part at the Government agency, and expected to come down with this train. The Pin families draw rations at Fort Gibson. All the Indian troops are infantry. There is neither white nor negro troops at Fort Gibson, and about a week ago they were looking for a company of mounted men from Fort Smith.

The Fourteenth Kansas, Moonlight commanding, about 600 or 700 strong, composed of Shawnees, Delawares, &c., with deserters from the Southern Army, and fellows taken out of jails and guard-houses, is at Fayetteville. Ritchie, in a speech a few days ago, promised protection to people engaged in planting crops for 20 miles around. Phillips made a like speech at Fort Gibson. Common talk is that they will soon be disbanded to go home and make their crops. They are confident in the success of the column gone down to meet General Price, and say when that fight is over their troubles will be at an end, and they can then go home and stay there. The expected train, it is supposed, will take the route west of Grand River. Crabgrass did not stay in the bottom near Fort Smith, but returned to Fort Gibson. After Phillips' raid, Major Foreman went up Arkansas River, and drove in about 2,000 head of cattle. The pickets from Fort Gibson stand only about one-quarter of a mile from that place.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 13. } Shreveport, La., April 13, 1864.

The following appointments are made in the Army of the Trans-Mississippi:

I. Brig. Gen. C. J. Polignac, Provisional Army, C. S., to be major-general, to date from April 8, 1864.

II. Col. John B. Clark, jr., Ninth Missouri Infantry, to be brigadier-general, to date from January 1, 1864.

III. Col. A. P. Bagby, Seventh Texas Cavalry, to be brigadier-general, to date from March 17, 1864.

IV. Col. Horace Randal, Twenty-eighth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, to be brigadier-general, to date from April 8, 1864.

V. Col. X. B. Debray, Texas Cavalry, to be brigadier-general, to date from April 8, 1864.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 14, 1864.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of paragraph XII, Special Orders, No. 39,* current series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, authorizing General J. E. Johnston to send an officer to this department for the purpose of collecting and taking to "their proper commands, now in Tennessee, all the officers and men there (here) belonging to the Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Texas Infantry and the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Dismounted Cavalry." I beg leave to state that it is impossible to comply with said order at present, for the reasons that it is impracticable on account of the blockade of the Mississippi River for any number of persons to cross that river to-

* See Part II, p. 970.

gether. These men could only be crossed in very small squads, say 2 or 3, and at many different points, and this would require an entire willingness on their part. I am also threatened on all sides with a force of not less than 60,000, to oppose which I have only about 30,000 effective men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,

General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
En route on Camden Road, Ark., April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La. :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on yesterday evening of your letter of 12th instant. I am very much gratified to know that my administration in the Indian Territory has met the approbation of the general commanding. No man ever worked harder or with a more difficult task. My hopes are now sanguine. I believe that in view of Taylor's victories and, as I believe, the total failure of the grand campaign for the possession of upper Red River, I am glad to know the general has adopted the campaign chalked out in your letter. I think any man who understands his profession will fully indorse it. I fear that Steele will not and cannot be induced to remain long enough to fully complete it. The prayers of every true patriot should ascend to Heaven for those glorious victories and for the men who planned and won them. The army is full of spirit. I believe the men understand very well the object when a retreat becomes necessary. I could have brought on a general engagement in twenty minutes yesterday evening had it been politic. The same could be done any day. It is clear, however, that cavalry, unsupported by infantry and with insufficient artillery, could not, even with equal numbers, engage successfully a well-organized army, much less where the disparity is so great as here. I left General Cooper in command, who will attend to the district to your satisfaction during my absence. I left all the chiefs of departments with my principal adjutant (Captain Scott) in the district. I have two brigades (Gano's and Walker's Indian brigade) here. I do not believe they can well spare me. Besides, while others are getting honors conferred, I confess to a weakness that way, and I think I could work myself to a skeleton in the district and not do so much in that way as in a single day with opportunity in the field. I shall, however, return to the district with the troops I brought whenever in the opinion of the commander of the forces here we can be spared. I would leave without them whenever I thought I could be spared were it not that I know they need me, and that I know a man not unfrequently loses his troops by getting them too far away. I have requested General Price to keep a lookout on the Fort Smith road and notify me if the Fort Smith troops turn off from the main column, in which case we should return without delay. I have Watie's command working toward Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, and will notify you promptly of results. God grant that you may be able to crush out this concern. I very much fear he will get away before you can re-enforce. This force can do little more than harass. I

respectfully refer you to a letter in regard to the campaign written about April 1, precise date not remembered. The opinion I expressed of the general commanding and his plan is unaltered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above General Gano, whom I sent out this morning with 100 men on the Moscow and Camden road, has sent in 16 prisoners, 3 others on the way, and 5 killed. Gano received, I am sorry to say, a flesh wound in the arm. No other man of his party hurt.

MAXEY.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 14, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,

Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that should the enemy move upon Camden his object is doubtless to put himself in a position from which he can draw supplies more readily, be prepared for a retreat, and put himself, if possible, in communication with Banks. In this event he advises that if you find you cannot keep him out of Camden you throw a sufficient force of cavalry across the Ouachita to cut off the enemy's supplies and break up his communication with his rear. Meanwhile you will do everything in your power to retard the enemy's advance or communication in the direction of Banks' column. Before he reaches Camden everything in the shape of supplies there or in the neighborhood should be destroyed at all hazards.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,

Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 13th instant (10 a. m.) has been received. If, as you suppose, the enemy is moving toward Camden you will do everything in your power to harass him and delay his march. Banks' force is now above Natchitoches, to all appearances terribly crippled and much demoralized. I think it will be compelled to fall back upon Alexandria, as there is now in the river scarcely enough water to float his transports. It is of the greatest possible importance not only that Steele's advance upon Camden be delayed, lest he form a junction with Banks, but that everything in your power be done to prevent any communication between them by courier or otherwise. Three divisions of infantry are on the way to your support. They should pass through Shreveport to-morrow morning (15th). There is a commissary at El Dorado.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., April 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY, *Arkansas*:

GENERAL; Your call upon Brigadier-General Throckmorton of the 10th reached us this evening. I think it doubtful, with our information from Fort Smith, whether we ought to send the troops, but we cannot, perhaps, guard all the points, and as you are close to the enemy in Arkansas and can learn what they are doing from Fort Smith as well as we can, I must leave the matter much to you, and will place the troops as near you as practicable, as early as I can get them there. Five companies of State cavalry will be encamped northeast of Clarksville on Red River, and Captain Wilson's company at Clarksville, and Colonel Good's four companies at Paris (scarce of arms), all of which will be directed to respond to any call you may make on them. But I do not think I would order them east to Arkansas unless they were very much needed there, without you can learn positively that we are in no danger from the enemy from Fort Smith. For my own part, I cannot see how an army can come from Fort Smith; yet it may possibly be done, and without any troops and the country filled with disloyal men, I can do nothing if they do make an effort to come.

Respectfully and truly,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-Dist.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 15, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 8 a. m., 14th instant, giving information of the enemy's retreat, and to say it is of the utmost possible importance that the enemy be delayed till the infantry reach him. The advance division encamped 18 miles south of this point last night. The cavalry in Steele's front should impede his march by every means in their power. Trees should be felled across the road wherever it will give him trouble, and his front kept back as much as practicable upon the main force. No supplies will be left for him. Should he move upon Camden you will exercise your judgment as to your ability to hold the works there against assault until your re-enforcements arrive. If you are sure that you can do so, it will, in the opinion of the general commanding, be the best step that can be taken to throw your available force into them before Steele's arrival. Not knowing the condition of those works he cannot tell whether this course would be advisable. He does not, of course, wish any portion of your command put there to be sacrificed. It will be at least six days before the infantry can reach Camden. The general urges upon you the suggestions in his dispatch of yesterday—that before the enemy reach Camden every particle of supplies in and around the place in his reach be destroyed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

*Shreveport, April 15, 1864.*Brig. Gen. W. R. SCURRY, *Comdg. Walker's Division:*

GENERAL: You will move your division to-morrow morning at daylight by way of Minden to Camden. Major Douglas, chief engineer, has been directed to send you a guide at daylight.

By command of General Smith:

R. C. NEWTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

*Shreveport, La., April 15 1864.*Brigadier-General HAWTHORN, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: Have your command in readiness to move with the division commanded by Brigadier-General Churchill as it passes through this city. You will report with your command to Brigadier-General Churchill immediately on his arrival. General Churchill will pass through this city to-day.

By command of General Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

*Shreveport, La., April 15, 1864.*Col. G. W. LOGAN, *Comdg. Battalion Heavy Artillery:*

COLONEL: I am instructed by the general commanding to direct you to proceed with your command at the earliest moment practicable to Columbia to man the heavy guns at that point, take them to Copenhagen, and dispute the passage of the enemy's gun-boats and transports down the Ouachita River. You will march as rapidly as possible. At Minden you will report to Brigadier-General Liddell. He will send to your support a sufficient force of cavalry, of whose line of march he will probably inform you. Inclosed you will find an order* on the chief of artillery and ordnance (Maj. T. G. Rhett) for 20 stand of serviceable muskets or rifles with accouterments complete, and 50 rounds of ammunition to each musket.

Very respectfully,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

No. 15. }

Shreveport, La., April 15, 1864.

Col. Henry Gray, Twenty-eighth Regiment Louisiana Infantry, is appointed brigadier-general, to date from April 8, 1864.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, April 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

I beg to tender you my hearty congratulations on your glorious success in the brilliant affair of the 8th and 9th instant, and in sev-

* Not found.

eral subsequent engagements, which have rendered immortal your name and the memory of those gallant officers and men who had the good fortune to go into action under your auspices.

It is not too much, I trust, to hope that your efforts may result in the capture or destruction of Banks' entire army and the expulsion of the foe from every foot of Louisiana soil. At the time that re-enforcements were moved to your assistance from this district I found myself in the midst of negotiations with His Excellency the Governor of this State in regard to the conscript element, and have found it impossible to take the command of the troops I sent you. It has always been my intention and desire to be at their head, but the paramount interests of this district seemed to claim my presence here.

My sole thought and object has been to increase the number of my forces as much as possible, so as to spare you, if necessary, additional re-enforcements. Now that you have defeated and almost vanquished the enemy, I am unwilling to be hasty to go where the command might devolve upon me after the work has been done and the victory secured.

I am glad to inform you that my efforts to come to terms with the Governor have been successful, and that the arrangements effected are satisfactory. The Governor has yielded all claim to the conscript element, and arrangements have been made by which I hope in a short time to complete the organization of 2,000 or 3,000 additional troops who have heretofore kept out of service, and thus by substituting these for my troops, now defending the coast, may be able to send you a larger number of re-enforcements should you need them. If the arrangements can be perfected and the conscript law strictly enforced, I hope to be able to materially increase the number of my troops, and add much to the strength of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I have just received information that the enemy has landed two additional regiments at Saluria. The object of this may be to create a diversion now, or probably may have formed a part of the original programme which contemplated a simultaneous advance from the coast of Texas with the rapid advance into Louisiana. Should the enemy change his base, rendering it necessary for me to meet him in large force, I shall not hesitate to ask re-enforcements of you, and with greater confidence, too, in your compliance than you seem to entertain of the success of your application to me for troops to support you.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.
No. 16. } *Shreveport, La., April 16, 1864.*

The following appointments are made in the Army of the Trans-Mississippi:

* * * * *

Col. W. H. King, Eighteenth Regiment Texas Infantry, to be brigadier-general, to date from April 8, 1864.

49 R R—VOL XXXIV, PT III

A. H. May, to be captain in the Adjutant-General's Department, to date from January 1, 1864.

W. D. Maclay, Sixth Regiment Florida Infantry, to be captain in the Adjutant-General's Department, to date from April 15, 1864.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Near Road where Shelby fought yesterday, April 16, 1864.

COLONEL : I have been near enough to see the train pass. They are moving very leisurely along, with a guard of about 6 men to the wagon, cavalry and infantry, mostly infantry. I think they are too strong for me to attack them, unless as a feint to cover some other move. I think by attacking them in two or three places at once we might destroy a large portion of their train ; that is, with a sufficient force. Colonel, I will await here for orders. This road can be traveled with artillery very easily, but I think it will not be long until the rear will pass here.

Very respectfully,

RAS. STIRMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, for General Marmaduke's information. I sent Colonel Stirman out after sunrise this morning. He came to the road about 8 o'clock, and saw cavalry, infantry, and their trains.

J. F. FAGAN,
Brigadier-General.

JENKINS' OLD PLACE, *April 16, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MARMADUKE :

GENERAL : I came back here 10 miles from you, after believing the whole Federal force was in Camden, to feed my men and horses. You will see I cannot overtake Thayer in time to strike him to-day. Should he not get into C[amden] to-night I will be upon his rear by day in the morning. I have one brigade on the road already ; I mean Crawford's. I sent him across from this to the old Washington road this morning. I will order him to attack Thayer's rear this evening.

Respectfully,

J. F. FAGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, April 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General PARSONS,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to say that you will move with your column by the middle road, via Rocky Mount and Calhoun, in the direction of Camden. General Churchill's com-

mand will move upon the Wire road and General Walker's by the lower road via Minden. The general will travel the same road as yourself, and wishes you to keep yourself informed in regard to all cross-roads which connect the three roads above mentioned. Major Douglas informs me you have been furnished with a map.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHURCHILL,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to say you will proceed with your column by the Wire road in the direction of Camden. General Parsons' command will take the middle road by way of Rocky Mount and Calhoun. Walker's division goes by the lower road via Minden. The general will travel the middle road. He wishes you to keep yourself informed in regard to all cross-roads which connect the three roads above mentioned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 16, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER AT MAGNOLIA
(Who will forward by courier this dispatch
to Major-General Price):

General Smith directs that in addition to telegraphing from Magnolia you will send any important information of Steele's movements to Walker, on the Minden road ; General Smith, on Shongaloo road ; Churchill and Parsons, on telegraph road. Shongaloo road is from Calhoun to Benton.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., April 16, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston :

CAPTAIN : I inclose herewith copies of letters from Colonel Bourland and Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general on General Maxey's staff, from which it will be seen that while our friends are contending against the enemy in Louisiana and Arkansas we must expect to meet them in the Indian Territory, on Red River, or Northern Texas, aided by a strong disloyal faction among our own people, which is doubtless among our troops in this section of the country, which renders them more or less unreliable in operating against the

Yankees or any of our disloyal citizens or soldiers I may have occasion to handle, and will show my commanding general the great necessity of sending me some troops that are reliable, and for which I have so long and earnestly begged. I have ordered Colonel Good, with four companies of Confederate cavalry, from Paris to this place, with the view of sending him to support Colonel Bourland, if necessary, and have ordered Colonel Bourland to arrest such of the disloyal leaders as he might know of his own knowledge, or should be pointed out to him by Major Quayle, and send them to Houston to General Magruder, as it is necessary to remove them from the vicinity of their friends and place them in the hands of loyal troops, where they can be efficiently guarded.

I have also ordered Brigadier-General Griffith to this place with his entire brigade, which I hope the major-general will approve, under the circumstances, although only a part of the brigade reside in my sub-district. I heartily thank the major-general for the 300 stand of arms sent, which I have received, and respectfully ask him to send me 1,000 or 1,500 more, if he can spare them, as I am satisfied many of the militia or State troops will come without arms, if they come at all; but they are so slow reporting to their companies that I regard them as only soldiers in name, to be counted on the muster-rolls only in many instances, but they come out when they believe the enemy are coming to their homes, but many of them would feel more among their friends with the Yankees than with the Confederate troops. I have taken steps to find out all about the disloyal element west of me, and will take steps at once to put it down, whether in the army or out of it, if the Federals will give me time, and will arrest, disarm, and send to Houston any and all disloyal troops or leading citizens. Harris, alluded to in Colonel Bourland's letter, is no clerk, but a boot and shoe maker by trade, shrewd fellow, that I use as a spy both against Yankees and our disloyal citizens, and of course if he is useful he must appear to be a Federal. He has been very valuable to me, and I send him now among those men west as the very best man I can get for that mission.

If we whip the enemy badly in Louisiana and Arkansas they may not come upon us from Fort Smith, but their present determination is and has been for some time to press into Northern Texas, effect a lodgment on Red River, stir up and combine the disloyal element, and hold this section of the State, and with a very large portion of the Indian forces absent in Arkansas from the territory, and a very weak and unreliable force here, they may effect it, but not without some blood.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS BORDER REGIMENT,
Gainesville, Tex., April 13, 1864.

GENERAL: Capt. J. W. Hail, enrolling officer for Wise County, has just arrived here at Major Quayle's request, and makes the following statement, viz: Capt. J. M. Luckey came down from Weatherford to Decatur on last Monday evening to see Major Quayle, and approached the major on the subject of his business by asking him

if he entertained the same views now that he did at the commencement of our difficulties (knowing that the major was opposed to secession at the commencement of our troubles), to which the major replied that he knew no change in his sentiments. He then asked the major if he (the major) would hold a conversation with him (Luckey), to which the major replied he would. He then wished to know if he (the major) would lay aside all his official capacities and talk with him as a citizen. Here the major became satisfied that he was going to let out upon something secret and traitorous, and after reflection replied that he would. He then asked the major if he would allow him to talk treason to him, to which the major replied yes; that if he (Luckey) had any treason in him to let it come out. He then told the major that he was opposed to this Government, and had been since the commencement, but that he had let on to be a secessionist through policy, but that he voted the Union ticket, and had been secretly working for the overthrow of this Government ever since its establishment.

He here stated to the major that he had learned from two members of the Sons of the South that he had been proscribed by the Sons of the South; that his case had been under consideration by them once, and would be decided on by them next Saturday, and that he had better get out of the country. He therefore wanted the major to furnish him a company of men to defend himself with, and under orders to go out on a scout to the Washita country under the pretense of arresting deserters, and while out there he could organize all the deserters that had gone west and hold a communication with the Federals, and that two-thirds of the frontier regiments of State troops would join him; that the Federals would advance on Eastern Texas; that Blunt would make an advance from Fort Smith, and that they would move down from the west upon the frontier, and that we would be at once crushed, but that they would take the major a prisoner and all would be well with him, and that this would all take place in the next twenty days, and would re-establish the United States Government in this portion of the country under General Blunt; that those who had been oppressed would have the olive branch of peace offered them and would be rewarded, and their oppressors would be arrested and tried, not by a mob, but by the civil laws of the United States, and punished according to their just deserts.

He also stated that a large portion of Major Quayle's militia forces were connected with their organization and that they did not consider the oath administered to them as binding, as it was forced upon them by a mob and not by any legal authority. He then gave a list of the names of the officers belonging to the organization and number of men belonging to each company. M. W. Matthews, a captain in Johnson County, has 100 men; Carmach, a captain in Palo Pinto County, has 50 men; J. M. Luckey, a captain in Parker County, has 50 men; Wiley Robin, a captain in Jack, controls all in the county but 3. He also states that there was a large number of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians ready to fall in with them, and that L. L. or L. M. Harris, chief clerk in General McCulloch's office, belongs to them, and was sent here by the Federals as a spy, and that the spies were instructed to pretend to be the most rabid secessionists. In giving the names of their officers I forgot to give D. O. Norton as their chief.

I have now given you the statement of Major Quayle as given me by Captain Hail, and await for you to suggest some plan upon which I shall act to meet this party. You will find a document from Major Quayle to General Throckmorton, which I think had better be detained, as I have written in another letter. I have written this in such a hurry that I have not retained a copy. Please return a copy.

JAMES BOURLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Frontier.

[Indorsement.]

Major Quayle writes me, confirming the within fully, and renders it entirely certain that he sent Captain Hail to Colonel Bourland to give him this information.

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. North. Sub-Dist. of Texas.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., April 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas:

GENERAL :

* * * * *

The latest news from Forts Smith and Gibson represent that on the 2d instant General Cloud and staff arrived there from Fort Scott, and were to be followed immediately by 5,000 troops from Kansas. General Thayer, when he left there for the south, left four pieces of field artillery and about 600 troops. On the 2d, the First Arkansas Cavalry arrived at Fort Smith from Fayetteville. There is at Gibson the First Indian Regiment, numbering about 1,600, camped on both sides of the Arkansas River; the Second Indian Regiment, numbering about 600, Colonel Ritchie commanding, at Mackey's Lick; the Third Indian Regiment at Fort Gibson, Major Foreman commanding, Colonel Phillips commanding the brigade, well supplied with rations. All the Indian troops are infantry; there are neither white nor negro troops at Gibson. One company mounted troops expected from Fort Smith.

The general impression is that so soon as grass will do to travel on they contemplate making a move on Texas by the overland stage road, as they expect to largely re-enforce in Northern Texas. Generals Blunt and Cloud are both good officers, and have the necessary dash to make the attempt to penetrate Texas, and I have no doubt that while our attention is called to Arkansas they are making preparations to move entirely to our rear. This information was all brought in to-day direct. General Cooper is now at this place, as he says, with his hands tied, for the want of information from the east. I will start a courier in the morning direct to General Maxey, as there must be something wrong on the line beyond Laynesport.

I am, general, with high esteem, your obedient servant,

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST FRONTIER DISTRICT,
Decatur, April 12, 1864.Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District of Texas:

GENERAL: I received a dispatch on the 10th from Colonel Bourland, stating that a considerable trail of Indians [went] by Fort Cobb. I have called the companies of this district into the field, at least three-quarters of the men from the companies, keeping one-half of the men ready to move from the inner counties whenever they may be needed. One company from Cooke I ordered to assist Colonel Bourland on the line of Grayson County. The companies from Young and Stephens (there [were] four) to act with Colonel Barry at Belknap. I expected to go with those from these counties myself. I am informed that there is quite a quantity of flour and wheat at Weatherford. I do not think them safe there at this time. I think a new post receiver there would be of great advantage to that section. The course pursued there has been very injurious to us all. I hope you will pardon these recommendations. I would not make them if I did not believe my duty required it.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. QUAYLE,
Major, Comdg. First Frontier Dist. State Troops.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Magruder, with the remark that I am clearly of the opinion that the tithe agent at Weatherford, Major Hamsen, ought to be removed. If he is the best man in the world he cannot do the country good service while there is so much complaint as there has been in his case.

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
*Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-District.*HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Laredo, April 17, 1864.Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point on the 15th instant, and have remained to regulate matters.

The Fourth Arizona Regiment is at Baronena, some 64 miles from here, near the Corpus Christi road. Captain Cater, with a portion of Major Nolan's command, is at Los Angeles, 12 miles this side of Colonel Showalter's. Scouts are well to the front. The troops from Eagle Pass have not yet arrived. Colonel Benavides has advices that on the 11th instant the Yankees were in full retreat, marching day and night. They were at or near Edinburg.

We shall soon make a forward movement and confine them to their lines, interrupt their communications, and fight them wherever we may find them. To surprise them would be very difficult, almost impossible. They have spies in every direction. General Vidauri has been at this point ten or twelve days. He did not succeed in getting his pieces to this bank. He has 15,000,000 percussion caps hidden in Mexico, which Colonel Benavides has taken steps to secure. I have done all in my power to procure them and conciliate

him, without offending the Juarez party. General V. is in favor of the French. Supplies are on the road from Matamoras and from Helena. I have arranged to have 1,000 cartridge-boxes manufactured for the command. A heavy rain fell on the night of the 14th, and the grass is springing up. It will not be long until we can move in almost any direction, which will facilitate our chances of success.

When we reach Rio Grande City we shall place ourselves in communication with our friends in Matamoras, and I hope that the question of supplies will be promptly solved. Colonel Latham writes that the Yankees sent a deputation to Monterey asking the Juarez government to grant them leave of marching against Laredo by way of Camargo, Mier, &c. The answer of Juarez had not been received or made public when Colonel Latham wrote. Should the request be granted would I not be justifiable in crossing the Rio Grande to meet the enemy? It would almost be tantamount to a declaration of war on the part of the Juarez government against the Confederate States.

If President Juarez sees proper to transfer the theater of operations from Texas to Mexico he should be gratified. In that event, the Vidauri and the French party would be our allies, and I have never viewed the fact that we might be placed side by side with the French in Mexico as portending evil to our cause. I do not wish to be understood as intending to rashly plunge into complications. I shall await orders, unless impending danger and necessity render action a duty.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Write Colonel Ford: Should the Federals march up on the opposite side of the river of course you are authorized to cross over and whip them, as it would be a declaration of war. You will, however, cultivate friendly relations with the Juarez party, as it is, of course, to our interest so to do.

CAMP NEAR WILLABY, C. N.;

April 17, 1864.

Col. STAND WATIE,

Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: We arrived here day before yesterday. I sent a small scout to Rabbit Ford, near Gibson, which will return to-night or to-morrow with the news. I found Captain Gordon here and sent him above Spring Town, 35 miles, to see if he could make any discoveries in regard to the Kansian Indians. Captain Gordon says he ran into a camp of some half dozen of those Indians when he first came, about 10 miles above here. I have small scouts through the country. As soon as these scouts return I will determine what I will do, whether to go into the Cherokee Nation before attacking the Kansas Indians. I think it most likely that I will leave here day after to-morrow and take in the Indians, and thence to Gibson and through the nation. This, though, will depend on information received from my scouts. We find abundance of corn here anywhere. I expect

8,000 or 10,000 bushels can be had in this country. The enemy has not been here since they made the raid to Colbert's Mill. Small scouts came some two weeks ago to the neighborhood of Camp McIntosh.

Colonel Quantrill got in the neighborhood last night. He did not call but went on this morning. I have sent men to overtake him and try to come to some agreement with him. The Seminoles have not yet been heard of; I have sent to look for them. The grass is much shorter than I expected to find it. The Creek ponies are not able to go any farther. I will leave them to take out stock and such of their people as are here. We found some 400 Creeks in this neighborhood (women and children) who were supposed to be gone to the Federals. They are trying to move south. You had better let Colonel McIntosh send for them; they are anxious to move south. I think our horses would do well here. Our horses are improving very fast. Gordon has 20 men.

Your friend,

W. P. ADAIR,
Colonel, Commanding Scouts.

P. S.—The Creeks, from what I can learn, of the Gibson command are encamped at the agency *a* and intend to farm there. This may be the first place I attack.

W. P. ADAIR,
Colonel.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
April 21, 1864.

The within just received from Col. Stand Watie and respectfully forwarded, for General Maxey's information. From the steps taken in sending out the different scouts, I will be able in a few days to send correct information in regard to the reports made by Stanley and others, and will act accordingly.

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION CAVALRY,
April 25, 1864.

This paper received this morning, also a letter from Captain Scott, assistant adjutant-general, dated Fort Towson, April 21, containing this clause:

A party of jayhawkers or bushmen, from Texas, crossed at mouth of Boggy and robbed Mrs. Caffrey and others. The Indians are still in pursuit, and at last accounts had the party dismounted. A company will be sent to picket mouth of Boggy.

Mrs. Caffrey lives on road from Boggy Depot to Fort Towson, about 15 miles from former place.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

a The agency is 10 miles below Fort Gibson.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF LA., EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
No. 4. } *Shreveport, La., April 18, 1864.*

The Governor takes this method to thank the militia officers and men who have so promptly responded to his call. He will see that every man who has failed to comply with his order shall be arrested and brought into camp. Citizen soldiers, our recent glorious victories have inspired our countrymen with hope and courage. Our cause is triumphant everywhere. We have vanquished the enemy on every field. Within the last forty days we have won ten victories. The Confederate Congress has so amended the law of conscription as to embrace the entire militia of the State, who will henceforth belong to the reserve corps of the army. You are therefore permanently discharged from the command of the Governor. He parts from you with much regret, and tenders to each and all of you his best wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity.

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor State of Louisiana.

T. G. HUNT,
Adjutant-General of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Magnolia :

Dispatch from Lieutenant Cunningham, dated 7 p. m. yesterday. One of Walker's brigades reached Minden yesterday evening. The others encamped at Dauchite, 3 miles this side. From Minden they take the road by McCarthy's and Eureka to Calhoun, which point they will reach on evening of 20th. They will encamp to-night on Black Bayou, near Homer and Lewisville road. They have on hand eight days' rations. The marches will not average over 16 miles. About 50 sick will be left at Minden. Their road will intersect the road on which General Smith is moving 12 miles south of Calhoun. A prisoner captured by General Liddell said that 8,000 infantry and artillery had been crossed at and below Campti, but only to protect fleet.

R. C. NEWTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 90. } *Richmond, Va., April 18, 1864.*

* * * * *

XIX. Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and is assigned to the command of the reserve forces in North Carolina under General Orders, No. 33, current series.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 110. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, April 19, 1864.

* * * * *

II. The commanding general announces to the troops that the enemy having failed in his attack upon Mobile renders it more than probable that he may make one upon Galveston in the next month, and the necessity for agricultural purposes of most of the negroes being kept upon the plantations has induced him to call upon his troops to work with a will upon the defenses so necessary for their own protection, as well as that of the country. He feels assured that he can rely upon them to perform this duty well.

* * * * *

XXIV. Waul's Legion, Duff's and Pyron's regiments, Spaight's battalion, Dashiell's and Nichols' batteries, and Greer's Rocket Battery will proceed immediately to East Bernard and there concentrate. Maj. E. B. Pendleton, chief commissary of subsistence, will make preparations for placing at that point 60,000 rations, and before this movement takes place will assure himself that they are there.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder :

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, Tex., April 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La. :*

GENERAL : When I received General Smith's order to send all the troops at my disposal into Louisiana, except minimum garrisons, I did so, judging of the strength of the garrisons which should be left by the danger from the enemy still remaining in Texas. These garrisons have recently been still further reduced, and some 1,500 men prepared to re-enforce Major-General Taylor, under the impression, derived principally from Louisiana, though contradicted by information obtained here, that the enemy had evacuated the coast of Texas, or nearly so. Whilst assembling these 1,500 troops I received information of a contemplated landing of the enemy at Tres Palacios, on the mainland, and his advance into the country. At the same time an attack was made on our flotilla in Matagorda, which was repulsed by us, after a fight of one and a half hours. Two regiments have lately joined the enemy's forces at Saluria. Major-General McClernand is in command of the whole and General Warren of a division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. This is corroborated by deserters who came to us yesterday. From the best information I am satisfied that there are 5,000 troops of the enemy at Saluria, besides his force on the Rio Grande, which I estimate at not less than 4,000 of all arms.

Though I have received no orders or intimations that I was expected to send more re-enforcements to Major-General Taylor, still I feel that he ought to have them if I could possibly procure them, and hence prepared the 1,500 above mentioned. If I send them under present circumstances, however, I will have no troops with which to oppose a march of the enemy to Houston from Matagorda, as the reserve under the late act of Congress cannot be organized under thirty days from the publication of the orders of the Gov-

ernor and myself, copies of which orders have been forwarded to department headquarters. I desired extremely to avail myself of the opportunity of going to Louisiana, though my command would only have been a small force of cavalry, but as General Smith left it to my option and I felt that the positions assumed by the Governor in relation to the State troops and conscripts involved the absolute safety of the department, I could not abandon my district at the moment when my presence was most necessary to secure these interests, which I now think I have done.

Independent of the embarrassments above alluded to, the accounts from the Northern Sub-District are most gloomy. It is said that the public mind there is in a most unsatisfactory condition, that a large portion of the people is disloyal, and that the Federal General Blunt is marching with a large force on Boggy Depot, and will probably enter that district and lay it waste. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, assistant adjutant-general, who is on duty at Bonham, has been to see me, and says that order can be restored if I can send up a reliable regiment not from that part of the country. I can send Pyron's regiment to Bonham instead of sending it to Louisiana, as I contemplated, it being embraced among the 1,500 men now in the field. There are, I am told, from 6,000 to 10,000 persons liable to military duty in the Northern Sub-District. Of these, several thousand can be got out by influential men like Throckmorton, using his influence as a State brigadier-general, but if the general would appoint Brigadier-General Throckmorton, who is a State brigadier, to have the same rank in the Confederate Army, we could thus secure his influence and utmost exertions, and furnish a brigadier-general to the reserve brigade.

Brigadier-General Throckmorton has, I am told, more influence in the Northern Sub-District than any other officer. He is gallant and distinguished on the field. I know there are objections, but I think they will disappear before the pressure of events. I have not the troops to defend both the Northern Sub-District and the rest of Texas, unless all who are capable of bearing arms can be got into the field and armed. If you have any later intelligence of the threatened invasion of the Northern Sub-District, please send it to me and keep me advised. Later information may reach department headquarters than that of Brigadier-General McCulloch.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—It is possible that the glorious victory you have won in Louisiana may prevent the advance of Blunt, but it must in some degree be provided for.

J. B. M.

HEADQUARTERS SABINE POST,
Sabine Pass, Tex., April 20, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ALDRICH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Texas, &c., Houston, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in consequence of Spaight's battalion having been ordered to Burr's Ferry, on the Sabine River, I have been compelled to evacuate the post at Calcasieu Pass. I deem it very important that a company should be kept at that place

in order to prevent the enemy from sending their launches up the river, and to enforce the several orders in regard to blockade-running and the exportation of cotton. There is nothing now to prevent the enemy from going up the Calcasieu or Mermentou and burning any of our vessels that may be about running the blockade. There is no company now here that can be spared for that purpose. I have at Sabine Pass and Fort Griffin only five infantry companies, one cavalry company, and two artillery companies. I therefore hereby make application that an additional company be sent to me to garrison the Calcasieu Pass and to guard the Calcasieu and Mermentou Rivers. A cavalry company would be preferred. As Captain Gibson's company, Daly's battalion, has been transferred to Colonel Benavides' command it is absolutely requisite that an additional cavalry company be sent to me before that company should be ordered away.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. GRIFFIN,
Colonel Twenty-first Texas, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIXTH BRIGADE, TEXAS STATE TROOPS,
Brenham, April 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Commanding Dist. of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by yesterday's mail of your favor of the 16th instant. I have issued a general order to the men of my district of both classes, urging them to respond at once to the call of duty, in accordance with the orders issued by yourself and His Excellency the Governor. At the time the orders were issued, making a final disposition of the State troops the most of the troops in my camp at the reorganization had been detailed to bring in absentees, and those who remained left when the orders were issued. So I am left at present without even a nucleus around which to build up a new organization. I fear that all efforts will prove unavailing to get together any considerable number before the 11th of May. I assure you, general, that I esteem it no less a pleasure than a duty to co-operate officially and otherwise in every possible manner in bringing the troops into the field in the largest possible numbers and in the shortest possible time.

I am, general, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. MCADOO,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Sixth Brig., Texas State Troops.

SHREVEPORT, April 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Magnolia:

I have just received the following dispatch directed to you:

General Boggs,
Chief of Staff:

A large transport with 1,000 troops passed Galveston yesterday evening from the west, going east. The supposed force of the enemy upon our coast 5,000.

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff.

The dispatch is dated Houston, April 21.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Near Bayou Robeline, April 21, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 20th. Walker's division can come to Campiti with safety. Be pleased to order it there at once, and send me the pontoon train to report to me wherever I may be. Please order down by steam-boat all the supplies possible as far as Blair's Landing, where further orders will meet them. The enemy still remains in position at Grand Ecure, gradually removing his forces by the river. A portion of my cavalry is in front of Grand Ecure; the remainder on Cane River and at Monett's Ferry, with orders to place light batteries on Red River. My small infantry force is at and near the "double bridge" on Bayou Robeline.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
No. —. } *In the Field, near Pleasant Hill, La.,*
April 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton is hereby assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Army of West Louisiana now serving south of Red River. This officer comes to the Trans-Mississippi Department with a reputation second to none in the service, and the major-general commanding relies with confidence upon his skill and ability to lead the gallant sons of Texas to victory.

By command of Major-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF WEST LOUISIANA,
No. —. } OFFICE CHIEF OF ART. AND ORDNANCE,
In the Field, April 21, 1864.

Maj. T. A. Faries will report to Major-General Polignac, commanding Second Infantry Division, for assignment to duty as chief of artillery of the division.

By command of Major-General Taylor:

J. L. BRENT,
Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, Dist. of West Louisiana.

HOUSTON, April 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH:

I have just received your letter inclosing Colonel Bourland's statement.* I send you Pyron's regiment cavalry and Nichols' light battery, which are all the troops I can spare, and really I cannot well

* See p. 772.

spare them, as the enemy are still some 5,000 strong on the coast and about Saluria. Our victory in Louisiana may prevent Blunt's advance into Texas. I approve of your order in regard to Colonel Griffith and your other arrangements, and hope you will be able to make head against the enemy. I am unable to send you more arms now, for General Boggs, notwithstanding the large number of arms captured in Louisiana, writes that he can send me none, there still being some 5,000 or 6,000 men there who are unarmed. You had best receive all men as mounted troops who will be able to bring shotguns with them.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General HAWES :

I issued an order a few days since in reference to the defense of certain works under your command. I repeat them now and beg that you will have them carried into effect so far as it depends upon you, with the greatest vigor. The order to Captain Kleinpeter will go through Brigadier-General Hébert. You will use the troops to carry them out. Those in relation to the covering troops protecting themselves with rifle-pits at San Luis Pass you will have carried out yourself, calling upon the engineer department for such assistance as may be necessary. A copy of the orders* for General Hébert is herewith furnished you. I am thus urgent because I think Commodore Farragut will make an attack upon this post in a few days. It will be purely a marine attack, as the enemy appear to be evacuating the coast and may go to Louisiana with re-enforcements.

I entertain no apprehensions from a naval attack, if these precautions are taken. Should the enemy's marines and sailors land upon the island (which I do not contemplate), you can easily concentrate your troops in the most favorable positions and defeat him. Direct the officer in charge of the post not to throw away their ammunition, particularly on the enemy when out of reach. Report the commencement and progress of these works every three days. Additional axes, spades, &c., can be had of Captain Garey, quartermaster of this post, upon proper requisitions. Correspond freely with me through Brigadier-General Slaughter, chief of staff.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 22, 1864.

Col. J. S. FORD :

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to communicate to you the result of the engagements in Louisiana and the present position of the enemy's forces. The engagements of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Blair's Landing resulted in our favor; the enemy has withdrawn to Grand Ecore, on Red River, and at last accounts had thrown two army corps, the Thirteenth and Nineteenth, across the river. The newspapers incline to the belief that he is striving to

* Not found.

make his way out of the country, but his force is now sufficiently strong to induce him, perhaps, to make a stand, and even undertake again to carry out his original intention of moving on Shreveport; at any rate he has not fully committed himself to any fixed policy. The general sent forward as many re-enforcements as he could possibly spare, and has even drawn to this quarter most of Duff's command, with the view of sending them forward to Louisiana if required. The garrison at Saluria has been recently increased by two regiments, and it may be necessary to order these troops back to the vicinity of Victoria to oppose the enemy, should they advance from Saluria.

The general directs me to say that you will, if your army can be supported, press the enemy and drive them from the Rio Grande if it can be done. The great distance from these headquarters to the Rio Grande prevents the possibility of giving specific orders, but the general is of the opinion that this is a suitable time for you to push the enemy in your front and drive him from the Rio Grande if it is in your power to do it. The general wishes you to communicate with him as often as possible, giving all particulars in regard to the enemy's movements, position, strength, &c.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 22, 1864.

Col. J. BATES,
Commanding at Velasco:

If you have negroes who can be taken from the east side of the Brazos, transfer them by my order to the works at the mouth of the Caney for the purpose of leveling the rear of the work at that place. After this is done do the same in reference to the work at the mouth of the Bernard, and then return them to the places from which they were taken. In addition to this write a circular to the planters—there is every reason to think Admiral Farragut will be upon the coast very soon and that the forts at the mouth of the Caney and Bernard will probably be attacked by the navy in large force—that I cannot spare at this moment any troops in sufficient numbers to defend these works as they are; therefore, in this emergency, I direct that one-fourth of the hands between the ages of seventeen and fifty years of the counties of Brazoria, Matagorda, Saint Bernard, and Wharton, be impressed in accordance with the impressment law, in addition to whatever hands they may have heretofore furnished, if they cannot be procured otherwise, bringing with them such spades, shovels, and hoes as the planters can send. In all cases where the planter proves that he has in the service of the Government more than one-fourth of his negroes between seventeen and fifty, the negroes brought out under this order will be returned after working the number of working days in a fortnight.

The exemptions granted to all negroes living within a circuit of 10 miles of Capt. John Rugeley's house, for the purpose of building bridges, &c., are hereby terminated, as well as all special exemptions for the purpose of building bridges, working roads, &c., in any of the counties named. Any negroes serving as ferrymen, and previously so exempted, will remain so employed. Should the enemy land in force at Tres Palacios, or at any point on the coast by which he

can turn the works at Caney and the Bernard, after you shall have well ascertained it, withdraw the two batteries (Jones' and Hughes') to the east side of the Brazos at Columbia, by the most direct route if not threatened, via the mouth of the Brazos if threatened, informing me of his movements by rapid couriers. Always have preparations to burn the bridges, if you think they can be made serviceable to the enemy; but should you be informed from these headquarters that sufficient forces under the new organization can be furnished to prevent the enemy from turning the works at the mouth of the Caney, then the guns can remain in their present position. Should he advance from Tres Palacios have his march observed all the time. Communicate to these headquarters with the utmost rapidity whether he takes the road to Richmond or that to the mouth of the Brazos.

It is important to know if the enemy is re-enforcing or abandoning Saluria; procure this information, if possible, and inform these headquarters with all possible dispatch. It is impossible to provide for every case at this distance; in cases not provided for expressly you will use your own judgment, and in order to be able to judge the following are the plans I desire you to know, in order that you may conform to them as far as in your power:

First. In our present weak state a large force of sailors and marines may take the works nearest the sea, at Caney and the mouth of the Bernard, when such a force could not probably take Brazos, San Luis Pass, Galveston, nor Sabine. Such a force would probably be foiled in attempting to take the more interior works at either of these places, because they are protected by creeks parallel with the works, to a greater or less extent; hence the necessity of opening the works nearest the beach in the rear, so as to enable our men, after they shall have been forced from them, to cross the bridges over the creeks, burn them, and defend the works behind them.

Second. I desire to strengthen the garrison by the new troops expected in a few weeks, and, should the enemy remain in his present force at Saluria, to concentrate sufficient of the new forces at Victoria and Texana to hold him in check.

Third. Should he advance before the new troops can be got out in this direction, I must meet him with the old troops at some place on the Brazos, where they can be concentrated by railroad, and withdraw them for this purpose from vital and important places to Richmond or Columbia. Should he proceed toward the mouth of the Brazos, that point must be defended to the last, and I will then throw these troops in his rear.

Fourth. Should the new troops get out before he advances I will substitute them as far as possible on the coast for such old troops as can be spared, and march them to Louisiana, or in case of a certainty of the enemy largely reducing his garrison at Saluria, I will, without waiting for the new troops, march such of the old troops as have heretofore been necessary for the defense of the coast to Louisiana to re-enforce General Smith.

I think it possible that the enemy is reducing his garrison at Saluria. As I before remarked, I wish as certain and rapid information of this as you can possibly obtain. All of the above which refers to our situation, strength, and plans you will consider strictly confidential.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from General Taylor, in which he says, "Walker's division can move to Campti with safety." In obedience to instructions from the general commanding you will move without delay to that point and report to Major-General Taylor. You should direct the chief commissary of the division to take a sufficient supply of rations from Minden to subsist the command until a supply train can reach him from Shreveport by the way of Minden. This train will leave to-day and take ten days' rations of breadstuffs and bacon. The Falls City will in the mean time be removed and supplies sent forward by boat. In regard to Colonel Jeffers' regiment, Colonel J. was ordered to establish a line of couriers from Minden to General Smith's headquarters, in Arkansas. This being done, the remainder of the regiment now with Colonel Jeffers will be at your disposal until you join General Taylor, and when advised of the fact further orders will be sent. I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter* from Major Thomas, chief of subsistence, to Captain Harper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, April 23, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of dispatches just received from General Smith, by which it will be seen your division is to go to Arkansas instead of Campti, as you were directed in my communication of this morning. The train mentioned, with provisions mentioned in my letter of this morning, will be sent to Arkansas instead of Campti. Major Haynes reports you have five days' rations on hand. This will more than enable you to join General Smith. As the necessity of this move seems urgent, I beg, general, you will proceed on the march as rapidly as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, April 23, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH:

GENERAL: Permit me to offer you my cordial congratulations on the already glorious result of your plans for the defenses of the

*Not found.

Trans-Mississippi Department. The successes which you have obtained are particularly well timed, and none can more heartily sympathize with them than myself. When you ordered me to send all my troops to Louisiana, except minimum garrisons, and to depend upon the State troops for the defense of this district, there was not a regiment of the latter in the field; nevertheless, I dispatched all as promptly as it was possible, except those absolutely necessary to maintain an appearance of defense on the coast. In anticipation of a speedy reorganization under the late conscript law, I hold on the railroad 1,500 men ready to march. Dispatches just received from Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch, stating that he is surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties in his district, which he expects also to be invaded in a few days from Missouri, and asking for at least one reliable regiment of cavalry with which to operate, have induced me to order Pyron's regiment and a battery of artillery to his assistance, leaving about 1,100 men, whose services will be required at any point on the coast which might be attacked.

Not knowing the precise state of things in Louisiana, and anxious to do all I could toward enabling General Taylor to reap the fruits of the victory there gained, I was tempted to risk all before I could get other troops and send these old troops to General Taylor, but I received perfectly reliable information a few days since that the Federal General McClelland still had about 5,000 men at Saluria, was receiving horses and wagons, and was in daily expectation of re-enforcements from the North. Farragut's fleet is also expected on this coast, when the combined naval forces of the enemy will be very formidable. McClelland's forces can be transported to Galveston in twenty-four hours to assist in a naval attack on that place. Under these circumstances I do not think that I am justified in sending these troops to a distance until their places can be supplied with new troops. The enemy's forces on the Rio Grande I estimate at 4,000 or 5,000 men. Ford's forces cannot be over 1,500, including Benavides'. Seven companies of Anderson's new regiment have arrived at Tyler to guard the Federal prisoners. The other three companies will be sent there as soon as possible. I have as yet received no accession of strength from any quarter except Anderson's regiment, above mentioned. Under these circumstances I am determined to keep these 1,100 men in hand to endeavor to defend the coast at any point where it may be attacked, unless contrary orders are received from yourself.

I thank you, general, for your courtesy in leaving it to my option to remain in command of my district, or to proceed to Louisiana in command of the detachment of my army sent to General Taylor. I could have not coveted a higher honor than to have commanded these gallant men in the field; but it being left to my judgment, I felt that the public interest demanded imperiously that I should not leave my district until I had made some arrangements of an efficient character for its defense during my absence, and I hoped to have done this in time to participate in the expected battle in Louisiana or in Northeastern Texas. This pleasure was denied me, but I have succeeded in harmonizing the public mind, greatly agitated by the conflict between the laws of the C. S. Congress and those of the Texas Legislature, in securing the hearty co-operation of the Governor of the State, and in insuring the organization and disposition of the men in the State subject to conscription in such a manner as

the laws of Congress require, while it is made agreeable to the Governor, and has the sanction of public opinion, as expressed through the newspapers and indicated by advices, private and official.

The concessions of importance were all on the part of the Governor, and, trammelled as he was by the State law, were prompted by the loftiest patriotism. It is but simple justice to Governor Murrah to accord him this tribute. What he asked in turn of me, as representing the Confederate authorities, was a reasonable interpretation of the laws of Congress, so that the people here might have the same time to organize, in conformity with those laws, as was extended by the laws to those on the east side of the Mississippi, and that the conscript element, which had been by yourself permitted to remain with him six months, should remain undisturbed for thirty days, and that certain details which he had made for the purpose of carrying out State cotton, and for other industrial purposes, should be respected by the Confederate authorities. I unhesitatingly acceded to these demands, not only through that courtesy which is due to the chief magistrate of a great State, but because I thought the demands were reasonable and just in themselves; and thus a conflict, which had at one time threatened disaster not only to the Trans-Mississippi Department, but to the whole Confederacy, has been avoided, and a return to the manner of filling up the armies and of the organization prescribed by the laws of Congress been secured.

The late conscript law gives the right to all between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty to organize themselves into regiments, and gives them thirty days for this purpose, I think, from the passage of the act. But the Governor asked the same time for the people of Texas, and I extended it as an act of justice. On the 11th of May, eighteen days from now, this time will have expired. He requested also that all conscripts between eighteen and forty-five who were in the State troops and had been yielded for six months to him by you might remain unmolested within this period of thirty days. This I yielded also. He sent his adjutant-general down to Houston with these requests, and with authority to issue orders from him without delay, and in accordance with such orders as might be issued by me after this perfect understanding between us. This was the hearty co-operation which I had so long desired between the State and Confederate authorities, and was a substantial compliance with the laws of Congress. You gave your assent by telegraph to the general proposition carried out by me, but requested further information. Finding it impossible to give you information in detail by telegraph or otherwise without great delay, every moment being precious, and believing that it would be most gratifying to you that I had made such terms as would secure the execution of the laws of Congress and acquire the good will and cordial support of the civil authorities, I immediately published my order at the same time that the order of the Governor, through his adjutant-general sent to me for the purpose, was published.

At once the State became acquiescent, and at this moment the organizations are going on with great rapidity in accordance with the last law of Congress. I learn by telegraph from General Greer that my order, in his opinion, conflicts with the law and differs materially from the order which he is directed by you to publish on the same subject. He does not inform me how far or in what

there is a difference. As it would be very disastrous to revoke it, I do not feel at liberty to do [it] unless ordered by you. As it takes so much time to act in harmony with each other at the great distance which separates us, I would respectfully suggest that another order be published by General Greer simply directing that the order now prepared by him should go into effect on the 11th of May, and if there be any difference between it and the order already published by me, that it may be made to conform to my order, a copy of which has already been forwarded to your headquarters. I hope, general, that you will rest assured that whatever I have done in this case has been done solely with the purpose of strengthening your hands; for I have had complete and practicable evidence that wherever the Confederate authorities and that of the State came into conflict in Texas as to where the military services of the citizens not now in the field were due, so great is the desire of that class of citizens to stay at home that they would unhesitatingly make use of that conflict to avoid military service altogether, and certainly that of the Confederate States; nor is it by any means certain that this disposition would not be followed in some degree by a portion even of the Confederate troops serving in this department, either in or out of the State.

When the Governor first issued his proclamation claiming the conscript element in the State troops, you remember whole brigades disbanded and returned home. Immediately thereafter desertions from the Confederate troops became much more extensive. Now by my arrangement they will all be put upon the footing prescribed by the laws. The Legislature of this State is called by the Governor to meet in May to regulate some financial affairs. It is anticipated by most persons that this Legislature will be severe upon the Governor for having virtually given up the State organization prescribed by them at the last session. It is due to the Governor, to ourselves, and to the best interests of the Confederacy, in my judgment, that we should sustain him in the noble stand which he has taken on the side of the Confederacy, and the interest of our common cause.

Believing that these views, when fully explained, will meet with your approbation, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

When I wrote the within I had not the law of Congress before me, but thought that the time allowed was thirty days. I have since found out that the time was sixty days.

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Camp Angeles, April 23, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,

A. A. G., U. S. Army, Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs. :

SIR : I have the honor to report that I am on the march for Rio Grande city. I have requested Judge Pryor Lea to visit district headquarters and place the major-general commanding in posses-

sion of information I conceive of considerable importance, and I hope he will afford me the means of carrying into execution a plan which will drive the enemy from our soil. The Yankees are now concentrated in Brownsville. The troops from Eagle Pass have not arrived. I have not even heard from the commanding officer.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT DUNCAN,
Texas, April 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Piedras Negras, Republic of Mexico:

I regret that it becomes my duty to call your attention to an act of open hostility to my Government, perpetrated so openly within the limits of your authority as to render it almost impossible that it could have escaped your attention or that of your authorities. A number of persons formerly residing in Texas have taken refuge from the just penalty of their crimes—have passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Confederate States into that of the Mexican Republic and are organized to invade this State. In relinquishing the right to pursue these felons to punishment wherever found the Confederate States have but made a just concession of respect to the sovereignty of Mexico, having full confidence that the comity which has always existed between the two nations and the friendly spirit which has characterized their intercourse and the vital interests of a trade mutually beneficial would be a sufficient guarantee that such a course of conduct would be pursued by all officials of that illustrious Republic as to insure and maintain the good feeling and sense of national justice which has thus far supplied the obligation of formal treaties.

I am now, however, informed that a person calling himself McManus is openly recruiting soldiers for the invasion of the Confederate States, and supplying these soldiers with rations from a store of provisions established for that purpose within the limits of your authority; that this so-called McManus has been permitted to open and read letters addressed by citizens of the Confederate States to their agents and friends and intrusted for safety to the sanctity of your posts, and this in his well-known capacity of recruiting agent and spy of the United States Government. A band of these thieves and renegades, organized under the protection of your national flag, recently (feeling themselves safe in doing so, from the well-known disposition of the C. S. authorities to respect the sanctity of the flag and territory of Mexico, and the confidence of that Government in the ability and disposition of Mexican officers to prevent these outrages upon national good fellowship) crossed to this side of the river and stole and carried away 8 horses engaged in carrying the C. S. mail from San Antonio to this place, and these horses, although identified by the owner and having no other claimant, are still withheld from restitution.

I have now information, which I deem reliable, that the aforesaid renegades are armed, equipped, and organized to invade the territory

of the Confederate States. You cannot expect, with the disposition evinced by these repeated acts of hostility, the friendly relations existing between us can be long maintained, and I therefore consider it my duty, in view of the facts I have mentioned, and the facility with which any such expedition as that I have mentioned could be discovered and frustrated by your authorities if they had the disposition to do so, and their obligations to notify you that should any such band cross the Rio Grande it will be considered an act of declared hostility on your part; and however I may regret a rupture of our present amicable relations, I can but feel that the authorities of the Confederate States have done everything in their power to prevent such a result.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. WARE,

Captain, First Texas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,

In the Field, Monett's Ferry, La., April 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,

Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: If anything can add to the gratification I feel at our recent successes over the enemy in this State it is the receipt of the kind and generous expressions conveyed in your letter of the 16th instant, for I cannot forget the fact that for those successes I am in a great measure indebted to men whom you trained, and who, at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, proved themselves nobly worthy of the heroes of Galveston and Sabine Pass. I am much pleased to learn that you have overcome the difficulties which embarrassed you with the Governor of Texas, and I join you in the hope that you will soon succeed in organizing a material increase to the army under your command.

When, before the recent advance of the enemy in this State, I called upon department headquarters for re-enforcements, I was informed that they would reach me on the 17th of March, and I naturally felt some disappointment that with so large a force opposing me they should begin to arrive in small bodies only on the 31st. I have since learned, however, that the delay was unavoidable. I was also disappointed that you did not accompany them, for I should most cheerfully have served under so tried and able a soldier, as I hope to prove should the occasion ever arise which would call you to my district or me to yours. Since the receipt of your letter I have driven the enemy from Natchitoches and from his fortifications at Grand Ecore, and am now 50 miles below the former place, pursuing him rapidly toward Alexandria. He is evidently greatly demoralized, and I have good reason to hope that I shall capture or make him destroy his large fleet, which I do not think the low and falling water will permit him to save.

I am, my dear general, with great regard, your friend and servant,

R. TAYLOR,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS BORDER REGIMENT,
Gainesville, Tex., April 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH,
Comdg. Northern Sub-District of Texas:

GENERAL: Inclosed find two letters.* Captain Diamond is encamped on the West Fork of Trinity, east of the old Belknap road. The party that camped near Buffalo Station traveled out west near the road leading from Belknap to Radziminski, then turned south and crossed the old Belknap road leading from this place to Fort Belknap, all the main trails were leading in the direction of the Concho; the main body passed near Buffalo Station eight or ten days ago. Lieutenant Whaley came in and brings news from Captain Mains, of Montague, that the wives of the deserters from his company stated there were 1,000 men on the north side of Red River. A young man by the name of Carter came in this evening from Clear Creek; he has been with one of the deserters that has been lying out for three months, who told him that he was told by the party that had been encamped on Sandy that all that party were now high up on Beaver Creek, where there were about 3,000 Federals, who intended to make a raid in this country in about ten days. This is only rumor, although it came from different points. I will order Captain Diamond back, as he is too far behind them and his force is weak. I will send a party of men to the head of Beaver Creek. It is about 80 or 90 miles from this place. It is the best-watered stream in that country.

There may be a band of jayhawkers and Indians there, as it is on the same route that those heavy raids of Indians come in. At the same time I will send up to the head of Mud Creek, about 60 miles, and if they are in that country I will find them. Lieutenant Whaley says from the best information he can get there were 1,500 on the Concho. If there could be a force sent out to stop that party—they must have driven all the cattle from the border counties. There are certainly men on the Brazos and Colorado, a plenty to whip them and take all the stock they have.

Lieutenant Whaley also tells me that about two-thirds of the force at Buffalo Station and Fort Belknap deserted. We do not know if any have left Salt Creek Station or not. Captain Roland is here. I don't know anything of his business.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES BOURLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Frontier.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Bonham, April 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding, who will see from this letter what the condition of things is supposed by some to be west and northwest of me. I think the whole matter overestimated, but there is no doubt that there are a good many deserters and disloyal men congregated in some two or three places west of us, who are determined to do nothing for our cause, and probably all they can against us, and if the

* Not found.

enemy comes, or they have sufficient strength themselves, may turn upon our exposed frontier and do us much damage. I have no force to resist them.

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-District.

[Second Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, May 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned. It is hoped that with the assistance of force sent to you—Pyron's, Duff's, and Frontier regiments, and two batteries—you will be able to capture the deserters and the stock. If Colonel Bourland will apply for a leave of absence, Colonel Townes will be placed in command of his troops.

By command of Brigadier-General Hébert:

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., April 26, 1864.

General N. G. SHELLEY,
Richmond, Va. :

SIR: I have received your letter inquiring, by direction of the Governor of Texas, whether there are any arms subject to distribution to the States, and, if so, requesting that the quota of Texas be placed as far south or west as practicable with safety. I am informed by the Chief of Ordnance, from whom I called for a report on the subject, that after arming exchanged prisoners the surplus of arms in our possession will not be large, and, in view of possible contingencies, it is not deemed judicious to diminish that reserve. Every effort is being made to send arms from Havana to the coast of Texas, and with fair success. The Department has every disposition to meet the wishes of the Governor of Texas, and will be gratified, should future opportunities and supplies allow it, to furnish the arms needed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., April 26, 1864.

Captain FAUNTLEROY,
Commanding Light Artillery, Minden, La. :

CAPTAIN: General E. Kirby Smith directs that you proceed with the two batteries under your command without delay to his headquarters, in the field in Arkansas, and report to him for duty. You will follow the route taken by Walker's division. The general commanding further directs that you send by return courier to this office a report of the number and caliber of your guns and the amount of ammunition you will carry with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

Galveston, April 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: I sent up to-day two gentlemen, Maj. R. H. Dyer, assistant quartermaster, and Dr. Holland, C. S. Army, to confer with you and to communicate to me your orders and instructions upon an important business, which they will lay before you.

The morning of your return to Houston from this city we had a conversation at the Washington Hotel on divers matters connected with my command here. Among other things, I asked you if the order of Brigadier-General McCulloch (declaring the city of Galveston an entrenched camp, and the people living therein subject to the Rules and Articles of War, &c.) met with your approval, or was simply an order emanating from the commander here. You replied the order was indorsed by you, that the citizens of Galveston were here only by the sufferance of the military, and that the citizens were fully aware of the position they have occupied. After this conversation I had occasion to order the registry of all persons within the city of Galveston. In issuing this order for registry, the order of General McCulloch was reissued and the attention of the citizens called to it.

Last evening I saw, for the first time, in Flacke's Bulletin, resolutions passed by the mayor and council of the city of Galveston of the most inflammatory, mutinous, and insulting character. General, there are but two courses to pursue in this business; one to arrest the mayor and council and send them off the island, the other to recall the order and give up the city of Galveston and its defenses to mob law and rule. You can recall this order, I cannot. I desire your sanction and co-operation in the first and only measure, in my opinion, to be taken—that is, the arrest of the parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HAWES,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,

Bonham, April 26, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,

Assistant Adjutant-General :

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from a flying trip to Gainesville, where I find things in better condition than I had reason to expect, yet considerable excitement and apprehension on the part of the citizens for fear of the Indians, a raid from Fort Gibson, combined with the disloyal element on our frontier, and a good many of them are moving off, which nothing can prevent at this time; but public confidence may be ultimately restored, and they in some instances induced to return. Several men have deserted from some of Colonel Bourland's companies, and a much larger number from some of the companies of the Frontier Regiment, all of whom are supposed to be gone to the enemy or are congregating for that purpose, and I now have a force in pursuit of them, but forage has been so scarce in the Frontier District and the service so heavy that the horses of the troops are thin, and I fear on very short, tender grass that they will

not be able to overtake them, and that we will only be able to run them out of the country. The officer in pursuit says their number cannot exceed 500. I have no idea that it will reach 200 in any one body, though there are doubtless 500 or over in that section of country that are now engaged in making efforts to leave the country and go to the enemy, either at Forts Smith or Gibson or some part of New Mexico, this spring.

There are two companies of the Frontier Regiment stationed east of Fort Belknap that I desire placed at that post or west of it, as I think (owing to their uncertain loyalty) they may be more in our way than they do good; but I cannot find who commands them, and hence do not know where to apply to get them removed from their present localities. The militia force on that frontier have responded promptly to Major Quayle's orders, and many of them are now in active service, but having to furnish themselves they cannot remain from home but a few days at a time, and finding many of them disposed to enter Confederate service I directed Colonel Bourland to fill the vacancies that have occurred in his companies by desertion to the enemy, and then raise two companies in Major Quayle's district, with his consent, for the war, to be attached to his Border Regiment, all of which I hope will be approved by the major-general commanding, as there is a great necessity for strengthening our forces in that immediate vicinity to give confidence to the people and guard against raids with which we are threatened.

This regiment also occupies a position from which it could be thrown speedily to Fort Washita or Boggy Depot, to re-enforce either point should it be necessary; hence I desire to fill it as early as possible, and it would probably be better to do it from men who live in that section (if loyal, and Colonel Bourland will receive none other) and are disposed to enter the Confederate service for their own protection and the defense of their own immediate section of country.

Colonel Bourland is getting old, is in feeble health, and desires to be relieved from service. The major of the regiment is an excellent man and very good major, or would be a very good lieutenant-colonel; but this is an important command, and needs a man of energy and force of character as well as good executive qualifications to fill the position of colonel and commander, and I desire some first-rate officer placed in command, which could be done by simply relieving Colonel Bourland, filling the regiment, making the major lieutenant-colonel, and assigning some good colonel to the command, and I will here mention Col. N. W. Townes as a suitable man for the position.

Most respectfully,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-Dist.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
In the Field, April 27, 1864.

Governor H. W. ALLEN :

GOVERNOR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 24th instant, informing me that you had ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Favrot with his command of the State Guard to report to you. I must confess my astonishment that these orders were issued directly to that officer, without any previous intimation of your intention being made to me. Engaged with but limited

means in driving the enemy out of our own State, the withdrawal of any portion of my small command without notice to me, and thus interfering with my disposition of troops, was unexpected and embarrassing. Without the entire and exclusive control of the forces operating in my district I cannot rely upon dispositions which, made by myself, are interrupted by orders from other authorities, and therefore respectfully ask that the State Guard may not be ordered to report to me again.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
No. 118. } *Houston, April 27, 1864.*

I. Waul's Legion will proceed by train to-morrow, 28th instant, to Galveston, and report for duty to Brigadier-General Hawes.

II. Capt. P. A. Work, with his command, will proceed without delay to camp San Jacinto, Montgomery County, and report to Col. D. S. Terry for duty.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, TEX., *April 27, 1864.*

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL,

C. S. Commissioner to France:

I have the honor to inform you that I have just received intelligence, coming from an eye-witness, that at a public procession in the city of Matamoros early in the month, Governor Cortina, of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and the pretended Governor of Texas, John Hamilton, walked arm in arm through the streets of Matamoros, and that on that day ten pieces of artillery were formally and officially presented to Governor Cortina by the Federal authorities of Brownsville, Tex. The Federal authorities are thus wantonly and in the most defiant manner violating the laws of nations by openly furnishing the Mexican troops with arms with which to carry on war against France, whilst they pretend to hold relations of friendship with the latter power. This may not perhaps be a matter of much importance, but I have thought it right to communicate it to you in order that, if you think proper, the information may be laid before the French authorities.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, C. S. Army, Commanding District, &c.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Near Clinton, La., April 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,

Comdg. Alabama, Miss., and E. La., Demopolis, Ala.:

GENERAL: I arrived here on Saturday last, 23d instant, and finding Colonel Taylor absent since the Tuesday previous, with a small escort and a portion of his staff, in the direction of Mandeville, on

the lake coast, I telegraphed you inquiring whether I should assume command immediately. Failing to get an answer, and determining to get to work without further delay, I went to Col. Taylor's headquarters to-day to enter upon my duties at once, and fortunately found him returned and relieved him of command. On examining the reports in the office of adjutant-general, I find in camp for duty in this district only 604 guns, and they are encamped at a distance from the river, varying from 30 to 50 miles, in perfect inactivity.

By way of altering all this, and for purposes of inspection and organization, I have ordered them all into a brigade rendezvous at Clinton, and as soon as they are assembled shall move down to the river and keep them as actively employed as possible. In a circular to the troops of the district I have felt authorized, after my last conversation with you, to offer all absentees (non-commissioned officers and privates) an amnesty of ten days, at the expiration of which time the most vigorous measures will be taken to apprehend and punish the deserters.

Regarding the moral condition of the citizens, I have had no time yet to post myself fully, but am of the opinion that I shall have but little trouble with them. Where a people has become dispirited and contentious as these are represented to be, the best course for a military commander to pursue is to keep his troops always in front of the enemy, and by activity and success he will scarcely fail to silence the dissatisfied and inspirit the desponding. But it is nevertheless true that this trouble is in a great measure due to the unpardonable manner in which the commissary and quartermaster's departments have been managed here. Nothing could have been more neglected. The impressments were illegally made and nothing paid for. Every producer has his pockets full of informal receipts, but no money. There is, in fact, not enough Confederate currency to pay taxes with in this district, and as almost a matter of course, greenbacks are quite a circulating medium through the country. I have learned nothing reliable yet of the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces, but have taken steps to do so.

I regret that my guns were not in readiness to come with me, but learn that the Sawyers and Napoleons leave Shubuta to-morrow. An additional battery of Parrotts, say 10-pounders, will be absolutely necessary for winding up the navigation of the river, and I hope, general, you will order four of them to be turned over to Captain Holmes. In conclusion, general, I have only to add that the equipments of troops in this district are insufficient and indifferent, and it will be necessary for me to return my ordnance officer to your headquarters for a supply.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,

Colonel, Commanding District.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 28, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. FORD,

Commanding Expeditionary Forces:

The major-general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy has sent re-enforcements to Banks in Louisiana. Now is your time. He orders that you press forward with all your forces

and endeavor to drive the enemy from the Rio Grande, and doubtless your brave followers will make easy work of it. Official dispatches have just been received from General Smith, in Arkansas, of another victory at or near Pine Bluff; killed 1,000 and captured 500. Banks is trying to escape from Taylor. Wharton and Bee are between him and Alexandria. A raid is expected soon from Missouri into North Texas. The major-general commanding has sent General McCulloch all the aid he could. He goes himself to command a corps d'armée in Arkansas to-day. He takes temporary command, leaving General Hébert here in command. Address Brigadier-General Slaughter as usual. The major-general commanding has ordered the Frontier Regiment to McCulloch. God speed you!

L. G. ALDRICH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAVANA, April 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding, Texas:

GENERAL: I have the pleasure to say I ship you by the steamer *Susannah* 200 Enfield rifles and 320 muskets purchased here, and 500 Enfield rifles shipped to this place from Nassau to me, and turned over to Lieutenant Stanard; on the latter I have paid all charges here; for the former I inclose you herewith invoice and bills of lading. I presume Lieutenant Stanard will forward you invoice and bill of lading for the 500 rifles shipped in his name. I should have sent you a larger quantity, but the steamer is small and the owners could not well take more.

I have in hand some 6,000 Enfield rifles, which, however, are not paid for, and am in advance over \$40,000 to the Ordnance Department. Colonel Gorgas is exceedingly anxious to supply your department with arms and such other munitions of war as you require; he will push forward cotton here from Mobile to enable me to comply with my several contracts, but a few cargoes or parts of cargoes from Texas would be of infinite service, as the funds expected to be received here through the efforts of the Chief of Ordnance may all be required to pay for supplies already urgently requested, and which I am daily purchasing and sending in anticipation of the receipts of cotton from Mobile, which may never arrive. I therefore repeat that to insure your receiving supplies needed, avail yourself of the inclosed regulations.

I hope the steamers *Alice* and *Isabel*, even though already loaded when this reaches you, may bring for the Government a few hundred bales each. I could then send you such a return cargo as would delight your gallant army. I have just received my mail from Richmond, and inclose you copy of a letter received from Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Bayne, chief of the Cotton and Foreign Supply Bureau, for your information.

I have explained to your aide-de-camp, Major Magruder, the condition of affairs here very fully, who will communicate the same to you in person.

I am, general, with very great respect, your obedient servant,
CH. J. HELM.

HOUSTON, TEX.,
April 30, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Rusk, Tex. :

Griffin reports enemy in small force landed at Calcasieu. His scouts represent one gun-boat and one transport, expecting re-enforcements daily.

Reported plan to proceed up Calcasieu Pass to Lake Charles, thence against Niblett's Bluff, and flank Sabine Pass. They have burned bridge on Mud Bayou. Colonel Spaight has gone to Lake Charles.

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 30, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRIFFIN,
Sabine Pass:

Direct Colonel Spaight to attack the small force at Calcasieu at once, and disperse, defeat, or capture the expedition.

By command of General P. O. Hébert, commanding district :

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, TEX., April 30, 1864.

Col. J. S. FORD :

Major-General Magruder directs me to say that Major Russell has received information, copy* of which is inclosed and forwarded for your consideration. If the enemy are in such strong force at Brownsville and have the artillery as stated, with the force under your control it will be impracticable to storm it. It is very doubtful, the major-general believing that Banks must have withdrawn troops from Texas to concentrate in Louisiana on account of his reverses there.

It is forwarded for what it is worth ; you being so near the spot, with better facilities of obtaining information, will of course be the best judge. The Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher mentioned by Major Russell has been invited to join you. As Major R.'s information of him is limited you will act guardedly in your dealings with him.

The expenses herein to be incurred as indicated by Major Russell will be arranged for and authorized at these headquarters if necessary.

C. M. MASON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

Abstract from return of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder commanding, for the month of April, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
FIRST SUB-DISTRICT.								
Brig. Gen. JAMES M. HAWES.								
Staff	13		13	14				
NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT.								
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. McCULLOCH.								
2d Texas, Maj. George W. L. Fly.	18	190	251	382	364			Galveston Island.
8th Texas, Col. A. M. Hobby.	19	348	395	559	557			Do.
20th Texas, Col. H. M. Elmore.	21	622	729	1,069	1,088			Do.
Timmons' regiment, Col. B. Timmons.	17	251	310	481	614			Do.
Brown's regiment cavalry, Capt. James L. Tompkins.	15	196	244	396	399			Do.
Battery light artillery, Capt. A. E. Dege.	1	44	55	100	100		4	Do.
Willke's battery light artillery, Lieut. S. W. Allen.	1	46	59	100	99		4	Do.
1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John H. Manly.	23	462	600	808	872	31		Do.
Engineer troops (one company), Capt. M. G. Howe.	1	40	47	104	107			Do.
Engineer troops (one company), Capt. N. H. Smith.	2	27	29	58	41			Do.
Cadet company, Lieut. W. M. Williamson.	3	24	31	58	58			Do.
18th Texas, Col. Joseph Bates.	18	334	410	555	473			Velasco.
Battery light artillery, Capt. O. G. Jones.	2	41	59	97	96		4	Cedar Lake.
Battery light artillery, Capt. George R. Dashiell.	3	66	73	95	97		4	Camp near Hempstead.
Nichols' battery light artillery, Lieut. Antonio Robira.	2	57	64	80	75		4	Do.
Battery light artillery, Capt. R. J. Hughes.	2	39	57	100	101		4	Camp near mouth of Bernard.
Col. O. Steele, commanding.								Victoria.
21st Texas, Col. William H. Griffin	14	235	313	468	466			Near Sabine Pass.
Unattached cavalry, Captain Pattillo.	1	31	39	49	67			Do.
Battery light artillery, Capt. E. Creuzbaur.	2	51	59	98	101		6	Do.
Daly's battalion cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. Daly.	15	167	205	295	295			Do.
33d Texas Cavalry, Col. James Duff.	23	307	381	535	549			Near Bonham.
Spaight's battalion infantry, Lieut. Col. A. W. Spaight.	18	270	365	592	586			Beaumont.
Unattached cavalry, Capt. Robert S. Poole.	4	54	62	78	76			Camp near Livingston.
Unattached cavalry, Capt. Samuel J. Richardson.	3	84	96	129	129			Camp near Tyler.
Border battalion cavalry, Lieut. Col. John P. Borden.	13	211	259	501	516			Do.
Unattached cavalry, Lieut. J. K. Williams.	4	52	65	80	80			Camp near Carthage.
Col. Charles L. Pyron, commanding.								San Antonio.
Detachment of 33d Texas Cavalry, Capt. J. B. Weyman.	1	22	37	120	60			Do.
Unattached cavalry, Capt. A. McFarland.	2	64	68	98	65			
Unattached cavalry, Capt. Alfred B. Menard.*								Chapell Hill.
Baird's regiment cavalry, Col. S. M. Baird.*								Northwest Frontier.
Unattached cavalry, Capt. J. B. Anderson.*								Do.
Unattached cavalry, Capt. S. P. C. Patton.*								
5th Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. L. M. Martin.*								
Total District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.	261	4,335	5,444	8,179	8,081	31	30	

* Numbers not given.

RICHMOND, VA., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. BUCKNER,
Abingdon, Va. :

Special orders from this office of the 28th April assigns you to duty in Trans-Mississippi Department, and directs you to report in person to General Smith with the least practicable delay.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., May 2, 1864.

General E. K. SMITH,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: The attention of the War Department has been repeatedly called to the fact that men belonging to regiments east of the Mississippi River are now in the Trans-Mississippi Department. As it is impracticable to return these men to their legitimate commands at present, the Secretary of War directs that the men belonging to regiments serving east of the Mississippi River who, for any cause, have been detained in the Trans-Mississippi Department be permanently transferred to regiments of their choice from the same State, in the same arm of the service, now serving on that side of the river. You will please cause this order to be carried into effect without delay, so far as it can be done without violating any principle and with a proper regard for the rights and feelings of the men. Let the men select their companies, and you will forward their names, the names of the company, regiment, &c., to which they now legally belong, and the name of the organization selected by them, to this office, that they may be assigned on orders from the War Department. Corresponding orders have been issued in reference to troops similarly situated on this side of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE INSP. OF FIELD TRANSP., DIST. OF ARK.,
Camden, May 2, 1864.

Maj. C. D. HILL,
Chief Insp. Field Transportation, Trans-Miss. Dept. :

MAJOR: Everything in this district for the last month has been actively on the move. On the 18th, General Price captured and destroyed a wagon train of 240 wagons, and on the 24th, General Fagan captured and destroyed about the same number at Marks' Mills, on the road from this to Pine Bluff, 112 of which, with 676 mules and a large lot of harness, we have received. The balance of the wagons were burned on the field. When General Steele evacuated this place he cut up and destroyed about 100 wagons and threw the harness in the river, all of which has been saved. I am now engaged at Prairie D'Ane, Marks' Mills, at this place, and on the field of the 18th collecting the iron of the burnt wagons and removing them to places of safety. They have been in most cases appro-

riated by the citizens. A severe fight occurred between our forces and General Steele's at Jenkins' Ferry on the 30th. Our loss heavy. Enemy driven from the field, but I do not know what our ability is to follow.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. MORGAN,
Major and Inspector District of Arkansas.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 7, 1864.

The amount of transportation captured to date at Mansfield, 200 good wagons and 40 damaged, 1,000 mules, in bad condition; in Arkansas, over 800 wagons and over 4,000 mules.

C. D. HILL,
Maj. and Insp. Field Transportation, Trans-Miss. Dept.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,

May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: Let me thank you for your prompt compliance with my telegram. The campaign here has for the present virtually closed. The perfect desolation of the country and the absence of supplies of every kind makes a further prosecution of it now impossible. The probable occupation of Alexandria by Banks will make it necessary to move a portion of the infantry to Taylor's assistance. The permanent occupation of that strategic point by the enemy would be a serious evil to us. Our defeat of Steele in the Saline Bottom on the 30th ultimo was complete, though attended with severe loss. He destroyed and abandoned pontoon train and transportation, placing the Saline, which [had] overflowed its banks and covered the bottom, between us and his defeated and disorganized command. He has lost in the campaign over 1,300 killed, between 500 and 600 wounded (which have fallen into our hands), 1,400 prisoners, over 800 wagons, over 4,000 mules, and 11 pieces of artillery. Two brigades of his army have been destroyed and full 5,000 men put *hors de combat*. The troops are ordered back of the Ouachita. I shall probably return soon to Shreveport, after ordering a cavalry command north of the Arkansas to destroy the railroad and cut off Steele's supplies. Under the circumstances the administration of your district had better be resumed by yourself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HDQRS. FRONTIER REGIMENT OF TEXAS CAVALRY,
Camp Verde, Tex., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c., Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I expect to leave in a few days for Austin, and before doing so I feel it my duty under the circumstances to give you in a few words my views of the present condition and future prospects

of this immediate frontier, for of the destitute condition of the northern frontier you have already been apprised. In the first place, the good and loyal citizens of the southwestern frontier are very apprehensive for their personal safety, in the absence of any Confederate troops on the line. Their property they know will be driven to Mexico by deserters and renegades, and in the event of any provocation they themselves plundered and murdered. Very many of the men in the militia organizations are connected in some way with those who have fled the country, and I am credibly informed that bands of lawless men are already organized to rob and plunder the country as soon as the regiment is removed.

There never has been a time in my knowledge when regular organized troops were so badly needed here. Their presence at this time would be of incalculable benefit to the entire country, and without them I sincerely believe that the country will be devastated, and the good citizens reluctantly forced to retreat to the interior. The frontier will be broken up, and the outer line be thrown back to San Antonio and Austin, from 80 to 100 miles inside of the present line. Moreover, I believe that civil strife will be inaugurated on this border in less than three months from the present date, if troops are not thrown along the line from this post to the Rio Grande. The seeds are already sown, and they need but the absence of regular troops to insure a plentiful harvest of misery and devastation. In my opinion, general, it is of the utmost importance that one company at least should be ordered to the permanent occupation of Camp Verde, for the twofold purpose of protecting the camels, some 80 in number, belonging to the Confederate States, and for the protection of the surrounding country. That district is a key to several counties, and its occupation will afford protection to a large section of country.

Hoping that you will give this matter an early consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. McCORD,
Colonel Frontier Regiment of Texas Cavalry.

Abstract from field return of Shelby's brigade of Missouri cavalry, Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby commanding, for May 3, 1864; camp at Bullock's.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General staff	6		6	6
Shanks' regiment	35	292	325	513
Gordon's regiment	29	198	227	362
Smith's regiment	33	308	342	568
Hunter's and Pickler's battalions	28	174	206	226
Collins' battery	5	47	62	78
Total	136	1,019	1,178	1,753

NOTE.—Major Elliott's battalion absent on scout; 150 men as guard with prisoners captured at Marks' Mills.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Victoria, May 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,

Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have just returned after a week's absence at Lavaca and Indianola. The information I have collected leaves me to believe that all the white troops except 200 or 300 cavalry have been removed from Saluria and sent to Louisiana. I think it entirely reliable that Warren's brigade have left and that their place has been supplied by a regiment of colored troops. I am informed that the enemy have no confidence in their colored troops; that Warren thought it unsafe to leave them at Saluria without white troops; that the negroes mutinied on account of their pay, \$7 per month; that 1 was shot by an officer; that 50 or 60 were court-martialed and sentenced to one, two, and three years on the Tortugas; that they absolutely refused to receive their pay, and that numbers of them would desert if they had a chance; that the enemy have sixteen forts at Saluria, three fronting Broad Bayou, the remainder fronting the lower end of the island. The first three are mounted with six 24-pounders, one 12-pounder, one columbiad, and 32-pounder Parrott gun, the others with 12-pounder field pieces; that Captain Deitz, of the Engineer Corps, who deserted from us, has plans of our works at Galveston and Velasco, and is now a member of General McClernand's staff. While at Broad Bayou I counted three large steamers, one tug, one schooner then in the harbor; two schooners went out over the bar, one steamer (blockader) lying outside. The best place to observe the enemy at Saluria is from Decrow's Point. I am told they seldom visit the point and that it would be very easy for a scout to secrete himself in the sand-hills and keep informed of all their movements. A man named William Moore, Company K, Hobby's regiment (at present detailed on the J. F. Carr), volunteers his services for this duty. I respectfully suggest that Captain Marmion, commanding the Marine District, be directed to employ Moore as a scout. The only point of observation on this side of the bay is below Alligator Head, near Broad Bayou, about 10 miles from Powder Horn.

The road to this place is dangerous and difficult on account of the boggy land, and a thorough knowledge of the country is necessary to enable the scout to make his escape in case the enemy's gun-boats should come up the bay. I deemed it important to place a good man at this point and one who is familiar with shipping, and therefore temporarily detailed Private Thomas Maine, Captain Woodward's company, Waller's battalion, Green's brigade, to act as my scout at this point, and I respectfully request that application may be made for his permanent detail for this duty. The double-barrel guns sent me from Houston have arrived. These guns were sent in answer to my request to be supplied with fifty of the most suitable arms for cavalry service. The enemy has long-range guns; they can select their distance on the prairie and disable our men before we can get up to the range where the shotgun is effective. On the road to Powder Horn from this place there is scarcely a point for an ambush or an object that will afford the least protection to the men.

The country is an open prairie, and with all deference to the opinion of my superiors I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, for service on these prairies our cavalry ought to be provided with the

longest range arms we can procure. If these shotguns can be exchanged for rifles I would be glad to do so; if not, we must do the best we can with such arms as we can get. I think it necessary that other troops should be ordered to this point. Having sent a portion of my force to Texana, I have but about 100 men in this immediate neighborhood. Captain Webb's company, ordered to me on April 6, have not reported. Captain Cloud's company ran away to report to Colonel Ford. I am in hopes Captain Denman's company of the reserve corps may yet be ordered here. I am in hopes also that Lieutenant-Colonel Mann's battalion can be spared for service at this point. Should the enemy land 500 cavalry they could advance to this point and destroy this town with perfect impunity.

I am satisfied that the enemy are fully informed as to our strength here. Parties of negroes and deserters are continually going down to Saluria, and it will require all my present force to prevent this in the future. I therefore respectfully request that I may be re-enforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Mann's battalion, if possible. The man Prouty mentioned in my communication from Lavaca as accused of giving information to the enemy was arrested near this place by my orders and placed under guard. Last night the guard was overpowered by some unknown parties and Prouty was taken out and hung. There is not the slightest doubt of Prouty's guilt, but I sincerely regret that the citizens should have taken this course for his punishment. I inclose papers* found on his person after his death. Judge Allen, of Indianola, has escaped from Saluria. I expect to get much valuable information from him, which I will forward as soon as received.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

O. STEELE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

5TH.

P. S.—I inclose report of Captain Upton. There are contradictory reports in town of the landing of the enemy's boats at Indianola. I deem it improbable, as I have heard nothing from my scouts to-day.

[Inclosure.]

NEAR LAMAR, REFUGIO COUNTY, TEX., May 1, 1864.

Col. O. STEELE,

Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist., Forces of the West, Victoria, Tex.:

COLONEL: Late yesterday evening my pickets at Cape Carlos brought to me 2 men and a boy, escaped from the enemy at Saluria. They were taken prisoners in December last, in the bay. They had passes (one of which I inclose†) to go to Aransas (Mustang) and Brazos Santiago. Instead of going thither, they made their escape from Saint Joseph across the reef and dug out to the mainland at Cape Carlos, and surrendered themselves to my pickets. They being known here as loyal citizens, I passed them to their homes at Flower Bluffs. They inform me of the force of the enemy, &c., as follows: At Saluria there are about 4,000 negro troops, and 600 or 800 whites.

* Not found.

† Omitted.

In the last week two regiments of whites have left for New Orleans; also that troops have left Brownsville for the same point to re-enforce Banks (they acknowledge a small defeat in Louisiana). When the prisoners left Saluria the enemy were planning an attack on Matagorda and the gun-boats Carr and Dale, to be made in a dark, still night. I hope this may reach you in time to warn the commander there, should you deem the information sufficient to warrant a special courier. I have no doubt myself of the reliability of the escaped prisoners. They say the expedition was planned by one Gray, formerly of Lavaca, a good pilot, &c.; also that one Jones, formerly of Matagorda, is engaged in it, both renegades, as I understand from these men.

There is but one general officer left at Saluria, General Roberts, a man well advanced in years. There is great disaffection among the negro troops. The free negroes of the North and the escaped slaves do not harmonize, and if there was the least chance of deliverance, the slaves would undoubtedly embrace the opportunity to return to their masters. My pickets, at their different posts, report all quiet within my line of duty. Should the enemy on Mustang remain quiet, as I think they will for the present, I shall visit Victoria in a short time, in the hope of a personal interview with the commander of the Third Sub-District. Will you inform me, colonel, by the return of my courier, when I may be likely to find you at your headquarters?

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, respectfully,

E. P. UPTON,

Comdg. Local Defense Company for Refugio County.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 105.

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 5, 1864.

* * * * *

XX. Maj. Samuel K. Hays, quartermaster, is relieved from present duty and will report to Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner for assignment to duty in Trans-Mississippi Department.

XXI. Lieut. A. C. Gibson, acting ordnance officer, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner for assignment to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *May 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT,

Commanding, &c., Houston :

Send Waul's Legion to Alexandria via Niblett's Bluff, to report to General Taylor as rapidly as possible. Send Terry's or Bradford's regiment to relieve Colonel Spaight, and with Nichols' battery to drive off enemy from Calcasieu Pass. Spaight's battalion may be used for same purpose, if necessary, after which Spaight will proceed to Alexandria, escorting Nichols' battery. Depots of corn and

provisions will have to be established at Lake Charles, and also in smaller quantities at intermediate points between Niblett's Bluff and Alexandria. Should Spaight and Nichols start to march from Lake Charles to Alexandria depots of corn will have to be established beforehand. General Hébert must be the judge.

By command of General Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, TEX., May 5, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Shreveport :

Dispatch received. Arrangements already made to drive enemy from Calcasieu River. Colonel Griffin attacks in the morning. Enemy's force increased on the peninsula ; much larger number of tents ; force estimated now by officers there at 5,000 to 6,000. Whole available force between Sabine and Colorado does not much exceed 4,000. Sabine Pass, Galveston, San Luis Pass, Brazos, Caney, &c., to defend. Prisoners expected at Hempstead must be guarded by an efficient force. Order issued for Waul's Legion to move. Hope it will be countermanded. Bradford's and Terry's regiments not yet complete. Terry's five companies had already been ordered east of the Sabine.

P. O. HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, May 5, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER AT CROCKETT, TEX. :

Send a courier forthwith via Millican, to overtake Duff's and Pyron's regiments and Dashiell's battery, and direct them to proceed by nearest route to Alexandria via Burr's Ferry. Direct Nichols' battery to proceed via Millican, Houston, Beaumont (railroad), to form part of the force sent by General Hébert to Calcasieu Pass.

By command of General Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Ringgold Barracks, May 5, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,

A. A. G., C. S. Army, Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs. :

SIR : I have the honor to report that we reached here yesterday. On the 3d instant, Lieutenant Garza, of Colonel Benavides' regiment, encountered a party of Mexicans some 25 miles above Rio Grande city. They were on foot, having left their horses on the other bank. They fled when fired upon. The captain was killed and the party dispersed. A scouting party of the enemy were reported at the Cueras rancho, 18 miles below here, day before yesterday. Some of Lieutenant Garza's detachment passed themselves for Yankees, and were received with much pleasure by a Mexican. He said the party consisted of some 30 men, and that they would re-

turn yesterday evening or this morning. Lieutenant Garza was immediately sent in that direction with 50 men. This morning the Camargo people fired a cannon every ten or fifteen minutes for some time—probably celebrating some saint's day. Lieutenant Garza heard the firing; supposed we were engaged and returned, after having gone almost to the Cuernas.

The enemy are reported in the neighborhood of Edinburg. I have ordered Colonel Benavides to come up with all his command save one company. I shall attempt to flank the Yankees by way of Sol del Rey, moving at the same time in their front. Captain Littleton has been ordered to march directly to this point with his company, Barker's, Scott's, and Doty's. Major Fly will remain in command of the line of the Nueces; he will place one company at San Fernando, one at Los Cavallos, and one at Santa Rosa. Supplies are coming to us from Matamoras. Don Rafael Lopez, of Camargo, is furnishing us with what we require for the moment. I think the arrangement with Campbell & Co. will be sufficient to supply me.

An express left Camargo yesterday morning to notify the enemy of our arrival. With the exception of the forward movement in the direction of Edinburg, I shall for a short while occupy a line from Ringgold to Corpus Christi, and induce the Yankees to believe we intend to act on the defensive. Judge Pryor Lea and Major Russell have already explained the motive for this. I have invited the Mexicans to return to this bank and peaceably pursue their vocations. In this connection I issued an order, a copy* of which is forwarded. It will be some time before the court-martial directed by the major-general commanding can be assembled without great detriment to the service.

I will endeavor to have the instructions of the major-general commanding concerning cotton executed, but in many instances it will be impossible to furnish the required information. It would be difficult to identify bales unmarked, found secreted in the chaparral. I again inclose a requisition for blanks, and urge the necessity for their being immediately forwarded. The Mexicans say that the Yankees surrendered Mr. Ríjon, Governor Vidauri's secretary of state, to Cortina without any demand from the latter.

They are anxious to have the extradition treaty enforced. Major Russell informs me there is some probability that President Juárez will permit the Yankees to enter Tamaulipas and march upon Laredo. Captain Samuel reports that Colonel Stockton refuses to turn over ordnance or ordnance stores to him unless his requisition is approved by the lieutenant-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 106. } *Richmond, May 6, 1864.*

XX. Maj. Gen. J. H. Forney, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to Shreveport, La., and report to General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, for assignment to duty.

* Not found.

XXII. Lieut. Col. Thomas Claiborne will repair to the headquarters of Trans-Mississippi Department and report for duty to General E. K. Smith, commanding that department.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,
In the Field, May 6, 1864.

Maj. T. A. FARIES, *Chief of Artillery, &c. :*

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you order the battery of siege guns to move immediately via Cheneyville to Lloyd's Bridge.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. MONCURE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.
No. 19. } *Shreveport, La., May 6, 1864.*

The allowance of transportation to the troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department when in the field will be as follows : One 6-mule wagon to every 100 men ; one 6-mule wagon to each regimental headquarters ; one 6-mule wagon to each regimental medical staff ; one 6-mule wagon to each brigade headquarters ; two 6-mule wagons to each division headquarters ; three 6-mule wagons to each commanding general of a corps ; four 6-mule wagons to each division, for field hospital service ; one 6-mule wagon to every battery of 100 men ; two 6-mule foraging wagons to each field battery. The ordnance train of each brigade will be sufficient to carry 100 rounds of ammunition, including the rounds carried by the troops of the brigade. The chief quartermasters of divisions will retain a sufficient number of wagons to carry eight days' subsistence for the troops of the division, and one forage wagon for every six wagons allowed to the command by this order. The division wagons will be divided into trains of twenty-one wagons each, three of the wagons in each twenty-one to be forage wagons. All the serviceable wagons and teams of the different commands of this department, except those allowed in this order, will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of each district, and all unserviceable wagons and teams will be turned over to the district inspector of field transportation.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *May 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HEBERT, *Houston, Tex. :*

Pyron's and Duff's regiments and Dashiell's battery, intercepted at Crockett and Navasota, to move direct to Alexandria. Nichols' battery, intercepted at the same places, to join the force sent by you to Calcasieu.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Houston, May 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS :

I have only 2,500 men that can be put in the field. The new troops organizing are mostly without arms. A cargo, said to be 1,000, arrived yesterday. Can I use them?

P. O. HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, May 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Shreveport :

No landing of troops at Calcasieu. Two gun-boats over the Calcasieu bar and in the river. Griffin was to attack them this morning at daylight.

P. O. HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
No. 127. } Houston, May 6, 1864.

* * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. T. F. Drayton, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from department headquarters, is hereby assigned to the command of the districts commanded by Col. J. Bates and Lieut. Col. O. Steele. He will establish his headquarters at Columbus, Tex.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder :

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 107. } Richmond, May 7, 1864.

* * * * *

XXIII. Capt. A. W. Slayback, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed without delay to Trans-Mississippi Department and report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, for assignment to duty.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, May 7, 1864.

Governor HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana :

MY DEAR SIR: I received to-day your kind note from Shreveport. I had already determined upon and given the necessary orders for the movement of troops to Alexandria. Having crippled Steele and thrown it out of his power to assume the offensive [in] this campaign, I with not one day's delay turned the heads of columns southward with the purpose of enabling Taylor to drive Banks

from the Red River Valley. Had our whole force been pushed on Banks' retreating column it could not have been subsisted, would have effected little more than has been accomplished, and Steele might have advanced on Shreveport, destroyed our shops, and brought Taylor back too late to remedy the evil. The movement here was made with the approval [of] Taylor's judgment. The only change made was that I came in command when he was to have commanded the troops. Divisions for the movement were selected by himself. I care not what is said. I do not fear that I shall be injured. I feel that I have acted conscientiously and, I believe, wisely and in accordance with true military principles. General Steele has lost all his transportation. Thayer was killed and Steele wounded.* Two hundred and fifty wagons were left in and near the Saline Bottom, the Federals throwing away their arms and evidencing the greatest demoralization in their rout. I have ordered the cavalry across the Arkansas to destroy the railroad and operate on his communications. Steele may yet be compelled to evacuate before our infantry returns for a campaign in Arkansas. I thank you again, Governor, for the kindly feeling you have always evidenced and the hearty co-operation given me. You will always find it remembered and reciprocated by,

Respectfully and sincerely, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION,

In the Field, Leconte, La., May 7, 1864.

Maj. T. A. FARIES,

Chief of Artillery, &c.:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you use every means possible in your power to obtain a pair of timber wheels and oxen to remove from the bank of the river in the direction of Paul's, where they can be turned over to Colonel Brent, the two Parrott guns captured from the gun-boats of the enemy. It is very important and desirable that these fruits of our victories over the enemy's gun-boats shall be saved to us as well as lost to them. Indeed, the general would express his earnest wish that you should use every exertion to take away and turn over to Colonel Brent any number or all of the captured guns.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MONCURE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, May 7, 1864.

. Col. S. S. ANDERSON,

Shreveport, La.:

Information from Saluria states Brigadier-Generals Dana and McClelland, with two brigades, gone to Louisiana. Force on the island still large, from 4,000 to 6,000, expecting re-enforcements, accumulating vast supplies and transportation. They now have 150 cavalry and 200 mounted infantry and 50 Texas scouts.

P. O. HEBERT,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

*A mistake in both cases.

SHREVEPORT, *May 7, 1864.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Camden, Ark. :

Your dispatches in regard to the disposition of Pyron's and Duff's regiments, Waul's Legion, Dashiell's and Nichols' batteries, have been received and orders sent in accordance with your directions. I have just received from General Hébert the following dispatch, dated at Houston to-day :

Griffin attacked the enemy at Calcasieu yesterday morning; captured 2 gun-boats (Granite City and Wave), 16 guns, and about 80 prisoners.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *May 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT,
Houston, Tex. :

The following dispatch has been received from General Smith :

Dashiell's and Nichols' batteries, Waul's Legion, Pyron's and Duff's regiments, will remain in Texas, subject to order of Major-General Magruder.

Orders have been sent to all but Waul's Legion to halt. Where is it? Your dispatch of the capture of Calcasieu has been received and sent to General Smith.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Lecompte, May 8, 1864.*

Maj. T. A. FARIES,
Chief of Artillery, &c. :

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs me to express his unqualified satisfaction with the energy displayed by you in removing the guns from the captured gun-boats. The general desires you also, if it can be done by any means, to have the ammunition referred to in your communication of the 7th instant removed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. C. MONCURE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *May 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT :

Thanks for the affair at Calcasieu; thank in orders those engaged. Banks will now invade the coast of Texas. Let Major Cave announce this in a short proclamation, signed by myself, and order reserve corps, whether regiments or battalions or single companies, except Northern Sub-District, to march at once to designated points near the coast, sending in muster-rolls forthwith. Order Major Pendleton to keep 20,000 rations at Burr's Ferry and thence to Hempstead, at points already designated, the same amount, and Major Bloomfield to have at least 2,000 bushels of corn at Burr's Ferry and each

of other points. Depots at Sabinetown and Nacogdoches not needed at present can be drawn from. Corn and provisions for 10,000 men must also be sent to points designated on Alexandria and Calcasieu road, and 40,000 rations and 2,000 bushels of corn must be kept at Niblett's Bluff and Beaumont each, and 20,000 rations and 2,000 bushels of corn at Hempstead, independent of couriers' supplies, and depots of supplies established east and between East Bernard and Victoria, and at and between Columbia and Victoria, and particularly within reach of the mouth of Caney, besides supplying rest of the coast. According to previous orders, Major Burk has orders to turn over all the transportation except twenty wagons. Tell him to turn over the twenty for Clemson from upper Texas. Troops necessary to defense of Sabine Pass should be sent without delay from Calcasieu, leaving what may be necessary at latter place. I shall leave in four days for Houston.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS,) HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, &C.,
No. 130. { *Houston, May 9, 1864.*

XII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes will order five companies of Cook's regiment to proceed to Hempstead, Tex., as soon as practicable, and take post.

By command of Major-General Magruder :

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport :

GENERAL : I herewith inclose copies of letters from Major Thomas and Major Lanigan, with my reply, from which you will see that the means afforded are entirely inadequate to the service required of me, and that I am constantly called upon to render service which requires me to assume responsibilities and powers that do not belong to me or allow our army to suffer. These things ought not to be so; the duties of this position are sufficient to tax the energies of both body and mind of a man of my capacity to the utmost, if we were afforded all the means necessary to enable him to work its machinery properly, and when he has nothing furnished it is more than he can do to keep things moving, and I am at last driven to the mortification, for want of the necessary means, to see our friends, who are in front of the enemy, suffer for bread and bacon when they no doubt believe it is my fault. Several months ago the proper requisitions were made for transportation; not a great while after that I thought I could see that I would probably not get anything by it, and in an emergency asked for funds to buy transportation with, and was answered that a large amount of funds had been turned over to Capt. E. A. Burk for that purpose and

that none could be furnished me; since that I have several times, directly and through my chief quartermaster, Major King, tried to obtain transportation through the legitimate channels, and if we have obtained a single wagon or mule except by our direct exertions under my orders to purchase, hire, or impress, I do not know it.

I have often mentioned in my letters to district headquarters that I was directed from department headquarters to furnish supplies to the District of Indian Territory, upon requisition approved by the commanding officer thereof, and that I was constantly being called on by them to furnish supplies of various kinds, and that I could not comply with these demands without I was furnished means to do it with, and that I occupied a position here that rendered it necessary constantly to forward supplies to Arkansas and Louisiana; also that heavy details were necessary to be made from the small command. I had to drive beef, hogs, thrash grain, grind flour, make barrels, &c., and hunt up and catch deserters and absentees from the army, and send them to their commands, and that I needed additional force, but none was sent me until within the last few days. I am officially informed that two cavalry regiments and two batteries have been sent up to me, and I suppose are now on their march. I have tried to labor and not complain, and would be willing to do so still if I could see that I was to have the necessary funds even to pay the debts that I have been compelled to contract, and to buy such things as I have been and am compelled to take from the people, but I have despaired of that and do not feel that I can be censured, chided, or blamed for asking respectfully to be relieved from a command in which I have done myself no credit and my country but little, if any, good, and in which I can see but little hope of doing good in future under the circumstances.

It is exceedingly humiliating to me to ask to be relieved from the command of a district which I leave in no better condition than I found it, and one in which neither the life nor property of the citizens are safe from thieves, robbers, and murderers who infest it, and I have held on long and struggled hard to avoid this mortification, but I cannot see far enough in the future to see the "brighter day," and hope I will be relieved at once and sent wherever the department commander may think proper to send me.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE CHIEF PURCHASING COM. OF SUB., 4TH DIST.,

Paris, Tex., May 6, 1864.

GENERAL :

* * * * *

I wrote Major King last mail requesting, if practicable, transportation for supplies to be sent to Arkansas and Louisiana, and inclosing extract from a letter of Major Thomas (department headquarters) of the 28th ultimo. I now inclose copy of another letter of the 30th, received to-day, from which you will perceive, general, how anxious Major Thomas is to get these supplies forward. I can load immediately about 200,000 pounds of flour and bacon together.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LANIGAN,

Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. TRANS-MISS DEPT., SUBSISTENCE OFFICE,
Shreveport, La., April 30, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS LANIGAN,
Commissary of Subsistence, Paris, Tex.:

MAJOR: All the energies of the officers in your district should be used in pushing forward supplies to Arkansas and Louisiana; for the present they stand most in need of them in Arkansas. There is not now, that I know of, one pound of flour in either district, and in Arkansas very little bacon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. THOMAS.
Major and Chief Com. of Sub., Trans-Miss. Dept.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Bonham, May 8, 1864.

Maj. THOMAS LANIGAN,
Commissary of Subsistence, Paris:

MAJOR:

* * * * *

I regret exceedingly to be compelled to say that I cannot furnish you with one single wagon to aid you in pushing supplies forward to our suffering friends in Arkansas and Louisiana. We have not the means here, nor can we obtain them in this community; their resources are exhausted, but I inclose an order to impress any wagons and teams you can find among the citizens in Lamar or Red River Counties, that they can do without to make one trip, and hands to drive them if you can do no better; but I must ask you to try and make the order operate as [leniently] as possible, and in no case to make it oppressive if it can be avoided. This is an exceedingly busy time of the year with farmers, and if we deprive them of the means to make crops we will deprive our army of the grain they would raise, and thus only put off the evil day (want of bread) which must come upon us if grain is not raised.

Respectfully, &c.,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 108. } *Richmond, May 9, 1864.*

* * * * *

XIII. Capt. C. M. Randolph, Corps of Engineers, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed without delay to the headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department and report to General E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with his chief engineer.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
No. 39. } *Fort Towson, C. N., May 9, 1864.*

In obedience to Special Orders, No. 1, paragraph II, headquarters Army of Arkansas, General E. Kirby Smith commanding, the undersigned reassumes command of the District of Indian Territory. In doing so he takes occasion to express his approbation of the administration of affairs in the district during his absence, under Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper. Brigadier-General Cooper will resume the command of his division.

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 109. } *Richmond, May 10, 1864.*

XXIX. Capt. R. C. Slaughter, engineer troops, will proceed without delay to the headquarters of the engineer department of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and report to Lieut. Col. H. T. Douglas, commanding First Battalion of Engineer Troops, for assignment to duty.

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
No. 131. } *Houston, May 10, 1864.*

XXIX. Duff's regiment Texas cavalry and Dashiell's battery of light artillery will proceed to Bonham, Tex., and report to Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch.

XXII. Pyron's regiment Texas cavalry will proceed by easy marches to Columbus, Tex., and take post. The heavy baggage of the command will be sent by rail.

By command of Major-General Magruder :

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, May 11, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Shreveport, La. :

Information from coast represents enemy from Saluria, &c., gone to Louisiana, except 800 whites and 2,000 negroes.

P. O. HÉBERT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RIO HONDO, TEX., May 11, 1864.

Col. A. G. DICKINSON :

SIR : In the capacity [of] commander of this frontier when stationed here, you manifested so much interest in our protection [that] you

will excuse me for asking you to use your influence with the commanding general of this department to continue the protection necessary to secure the lives and property of the loyal citizens of this frontier. Within two weeks, and since the removal of the troops from Camp Verde, the Indians have made two visits to this neighborhood, killed two good, loyal citizens, killed and driven off nearly all our horses. We are now not only exposed to the depredations of the Indians, but our worse foe, the renegades and organized members of the Union League. We have very little confidence in the present partially organized troops of the frontier, as we believe many of them are men that have fled from the interior to avoid conscription and are and have been Union men from the first, and are friends and sympathizers with the deserters and renegades that infest the mountains of this frontier and the Rio Grande.

We are fully convinced that regular troops only can keep down the spirit of disloyalty and vengeance that exists among the renegades that infest this frontier. Believing that you will generously use your influence in our behalf, and knowing as you do our dangerous and exposed situation, I have appealed to you. Camp Verde is the key of protection to all this portion of the frontier. If consistent to do so we would beg that Captain Lawhorn's company, with one other good company, be placed at Camp Verde, as we have full confidence in them as true, loyal Southern men and prompt and energetic in driving out the Indians. Captain Lawhorn's company has the entire confidence of all loyal citizens of this frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. DOWNS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *May 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. G. DICKINSON :

SIR : I have the honor to call your attention to the defenseless condition of that portion of the frontier between Camp Verde and the Rio Grande, which is being daily run over by bands of Indians and lawless white men with impunity. Having been stationed on this part of the frontier for more than two years; I feel it my duty to lay before you for your consideration a few plain, simple, and stubborn facts in regard to the condition of the good and loyal citizens of that portion of the frontier. You have already been informed of the removal of the Frontier Regiment; this leaves that entire scope of country destitute of any protection whatever, save the militia. This, in my opinion, in their present weakened condition, leaves them not only subject to lose their property by bands of lawless white men who are daily driving off their cattle by the hundreds, but their families are subject to fall victims to the savage foe at any time.

On the morning of the 6th of this month it was reported to me that these bodies of lawless white men and Mexicans had stolen and run into Mexico more than 5,000 head of stock cattle from and near Fort Clark, and that a body of the thieves was at that time camped on this side of the river. These lawless white men have been so lightly dealt with that they have already advanced as low down the country as the Rio Frio, and in my opinion, if these loyal citizens are not relieved from their present embarrassed condition by at least one

well-organized company, to be stationed at some prominent point in said locality, they will be forced to move to the interior for protection. This company should in my opinion be composed of men acquainted with all the water holes and whose interests are identified with that portion of the frontier.

And as Captain Lawhorn's company is composed chiefly of the bona-fide citizens of this frontier, I would move that they be assigned to that duty in preference to any other company, believing, as I do, that they would give universal satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. EDGAR,

Captain Company F, Frontier Regiment.

SAN ANTONIO, *May 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. G. DICKINSON:

SIR: I address you upon a subject of vital interest to our whole western frontier, stretching from the Colorado River to the Rio Grande. The withdrawal of the Frontier Regiment, and especially of the troops stationed at Camp Verde, has left the inhabitants wholly defenseless, being exposed not only to Indian depredations, which are now of frequent occurrence, but to the still more dangerous and destructive depredations of deserters, jayhawkers, and robbers, who already infest the whole country from the Colorado to the Rio Grande. Without some force to protect this frontier I have no doubt the whole country west of San Antonio will be deserted by every loyal citizen, and the beeves and horses in this region will be driven to Mexico, seized and carried off by the Indians, or destroyed. I live 4 miles beyond Bandera and 8 miles from Camp Verde, and I have no hesitancy in saying that if there be not at least one company of troops kept stationed at Camp Verde, or in that neighborhood, not only I but every loyal citizen in that part of the country will be sacrificed or compelled to abandon the country and fall back to San Antonio in less than sixty days. Already robberies and murders are of frequent occurrence.

On Monday night last Capt. William Wallace, an old Texan and one of our best and most skillful Indian fighters, was killed not more than 20 miles west of San Antonio, and very far within the lines of the frontier.

This was by Indians, who at the same time stole most if not all of his horses. It was only a week previous to this a party of Indians made their appearance on the Hondo, 30 miles west of San Antonio, and killed one man and scattered and drove off a large number of horses. But these occurrences have become so frequent that it would require too much space to mention all. Another danger equally as great, if not greater, threatens us on this frontier in our present defenseless condition, and it is from the vengeance threatened to every loyal citizen by the friends of the disaffected who have been forced to leave the country to avoid military service; nothing but the presence of an armed military can restrain this class of persons, and especially if their renegade friends and relations should return, as they would be sure to do if the military force be wholly withdrawn from this frontier. I address you, colonel, hoping you may use your influence at headquarters to secure us in our need some protection,

and knowing that you are not unacquainted with our condition, I appeal to you in earnest language, because I am deeply impressed with a sense of the danger which now threatens every settler on the frontier. His life and property are daily at stake.

I rely on your influence because as a commander of this district you have ever appeared solicitous to protect the frontier. As the State troops or militia have been turned over to the Confederacy by the Governor, we of the frontier think we have a right to demand protection from the general commanding the department. I have no doubt Captain Lawhorn's company, formerly stationed at Camp Verde, if ordered back would give great satisfaction to the frontier inhabitants, at least to the loyal portion of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. LOCKHART.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, for the information of the major-general commanding, with the remark that many verbal representations being made upon this subject, I asked to have them put in writing. Mr. Lockhart was sent down by the citizens to consult with the military authorities upon this subject. He is an intelligent gentleman, and his views and representations worthy of consideration.

A. G. DICKINSON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,

Fort Towson, C. N., May 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Trans-Miss. Dept., Camden, Ark. :

GENERAL: I returned from Camden to this district with the design of moving, without a moment's unnecessary delay, upon Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, and relieve the whole of this Territory, then fully believing that Steele's army would be captured or dispersed and Little Rock reached by our forces.

From various unofficial sources, having heard nothing definite, except your note that a battle had been fought and won at Jenkins' Ferry, I am now satisfied that our army did not advance beyond the Saline River. This, of course, bears most essentially upon movements here. Fort Smith, so far as its present force goes, could be taken; so can Fort Gibson, but not held with the river below in the enemy's possession.

I am led to believe by General Smith's very stirring address, dated at Camden, 4th instant, that he still contemplates repossessing the Arkansas Valley. I can only construe the sentence, "Call together your comrades, and, shoulder to shoulder, we will yet free the soil of our beloved country from the invaders' footsteps," to mean this: I shall proceed vigorously, giving my men and horses the rest nature demands, and be ready to move at a moment's notice, and when a few days of rest are had, shall move the Choctaw brigade across the divide on the road leading from Boggy Depot to Fort Smith, in the neighborhood of where Watie's brigade now is, from which position I can move upon either of the places named or repel an invasion

from either. The moment a forward move is made toward Little Rock I shall move toward Fort Smith, thus holding in check the troops at that place, which can be managed by my command. I therefore urge that I should be kept advised of movements in Arkansas.

If that line moves forward I can. In the address of General Smith the soldiers of Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and Louisiana are specially named. The soldiers from this Territory bore an humbler part in the campaign, and although they did not do a great deal, yet a fair share of the killed, wounded, captured, and captured property and cannon can be credited to them. I had a number of General Smith's address struck off for circulation here, and knowing the omission would be noticed and felt, I inserted after Louisiana, "and of the Indian Territory," which I hope will not meet General Smith's disapproval.

I would suggest that want of transportation in this Territory will cripple movements very much. I have referred this matter time and again to those controlling it, but I get no wagons. If nothing better can be done, the cotton agency, or whatever it may be called, controls the best character of transportation for a supply train in a campaign in a prairie country—large ox road wagons. Thirty or forty of them would be of great service.

During my absence General Cooper urged General McCulloch to help him in this particular; General M. replies he can do "absolutely nothing." I am not disposed to complain about anything, but I do think this thing ought to be understood and regulated. Supplies of breadstuffs and forage, as well as clothing, sugar, &c., all having to be drawn from beyond the limits of this Territory, a more than ordinary supply of transportation is necessary. To that for the troops must be added that made necessary by the destitute thrown on the hands of the Government and who must be taken care of. I do not expect General Smith to investigate and study the peculiar characteristics of command here so closely as I have. He hasn't the time, nor is it necessary. In my opinion no effort should be spared to hold this country. Its loss would work a more permanent injury than the loss of any State in the Confederacy. States can be recovered—the Indian Territory, once gone, never. Whites, when exiled by a cruel foe, find friends amongst their race; Indians have nowhere to go. Let the enemy once occupy the country to Red River and the Indians give way to despair. I doubt whether many of the highest officials in our Government have ever closely studied this subject. It is the great barrier to the empire State of the South from her foe, now and in peace. Let Federalism reach the Red River, the effects will not stop there. The doctrine of *uti possidetis* may yet play an important part.

I believe from what I have heard that Mr. Davis has a fair knowledge of this subject, and I think from conversations with General Smith he has, but his whole time being occupied with his immense department—an empire—I trust he will pardon me when I say that no effort of commissaries, quartermasters, or anybody else should be spared to hold this country, and I only regret that it has not fallen into abler hands than mine. I send you my last advices received this evening from Fort Smith.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, May 11, 1864.

The following information was received to-day from Mr. John Toothman, residing at Fort Smith:

FORT SMITH, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding:

SIR: I will give a correct statement of the number of troops at Fort Smith up to the above date; they are as follows, viz:

9th Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lynde.....	1,000
1st Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Bishop.....	400
13th Kansas Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Judson.....	300
Negroes and Pin Indians and six pieces artillery.....	400
	<hr/> 2,100

The above statement in regard to numbers is correct. Four transports came into Fort Smith. The river in good boating order. It is reported that the First Arkansas is dismounted. Ninth Kansas very well mounted; their horses in good condition. The best information I could get, they called in all the troops on the river, either at Fort Smith or Little Rock. Colonel Bishop commanding post. General Blunt not at Fort Smith, so reported.

They are still fortifying as fast as they can. They have organized three commands of home guards at or near Fort Smith, amounting to about 100 men in all. They are scouting and killing every old man and boy that won't join them. That is the only information that I can give you.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, May 12, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

SIR: I would respectfully ask the attention of Your Excellency to the letter written Major Bryan by Judge Gray. The embarrassments of Judge Gray and the financial wants of the department will never be met until he is clothed with the full powers the law authorizes him to be invested with by the Secretary of the Treasury. To prevent dissatisfaction and to insure success in this department, it must be remembered that the physical obstacles closing communication with Richmond virtually make the administrations east and west of the Mississippi separate and distinct. In all legislation the isolated condition of this department must be borne in mind, and as far as is consistent with safety in delegating great powers, it should be made independent and self-sustaining. Judge Gray should not be allowed to resign the trusts confided to him. With his character for integrity and his recognized capacity, he will soon grapple with the difficulties surrounding him. He should have the support of the Secretary of the Treasury and full powers delegated to him. The question of army supplies in this department is involved in difficulties; there is no channel, except the devious one through Mexico, by which they can be introduced. There is no medium by which they can be obtained but cotton.

The failure to legislate in this matter has seriously embarrassed the department, and the cotton office established in Texas threatens to fail because its existence and acts have not been legalized.

Judge Gray declines exercising control over the cotton interests of the Government; he has no instructions on the subject. The acquisition of cotton, its sale, and the raising of funds should be under the control of the Treasury Department. I earnestly desire to be relieved from the embarrassments attending its direction, and request that legislative enactments may definitely declare the powers and determine the mode by which this staple is to be made the medium for supplying the department. Major Bryan carries with him the rough draft of a bill proposed by Mr. Ballinger, who has been associated with the Texas cotton office as its legal adviser. The bill is objectionable in some of its features; it virtually makes the military subservient to and under the control of the cotton office, and would eventually result in a clash of authorities.

In framing a bill the Treasury Department should alone be charged with the acquisition and sale of cotton. The money should go into the Treasury. The purchasing and selling agents should be separate and act as checks on each other. The War Department should be charged, through its agents and bureau, with the contracting for and the purchasing of army supplies, and the funds necessary should be furnished by the Treasury Department upon estimates and requisitions made by the chiefs of bureau, approved by the department commander. So vitally necessary do I regard legislative action on this matter that I would gladly accept any bill legalizing the use of cotton in the purchase of supplies. After the battles in Louisiana and Arkansas I found myself compelled to assign officers to duty with increased rank. The appointments of these officers were won by their services. The efficiency of the command engaged in campaign and its morale necessitated the measure. I trust the appointments of these officers will be made by Your Excellency and their merit rewarded by promotion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, May 12, 1864.

General PRICE,
Camden:

General Smith wishes you to hurry to Camp the infantry force intended for General Taylor as fast as possible. Nothing particular from below.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
In the Field, Bayou Boeuf, May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I had the pleasure last evening to receive your much esteemed letter of the 9th instant, bringing me the gratifying intelligence of the brilliant success of your troops at the Cal-

casieu River. I particularly congratulate myself on this happy result, because of the beneficial effect it will produce upon the people of that portion of my district and the consequent assistance I shall derive from it in my operations this summer. The enemy commenced his retreat from Alexandria yesterday, moving with apparently his whole force down the south bank of Red River, with the view of making for Simsport. I shall offer him what resistance I can in front and allow no hour to pass without harassing his flank and rear or disputing the passage of the river by his transports and gun-boats.

He was ingenious enough to get a portion of these over the falls at Alexandria, but there are yet several difficult bars to pass before they can reach the Mississippi. It is deeply to be regretted that the intended re-enforcements from Arkansas will not arrive in time to destroy Banks and Porter together.

I wrote some time since to Lieutenant-General Polk and to General Tom Taylor, who commands in east Louisiana, soliciting their co-operation on the Mississippi and in a demonstration against New Orleans, and am expecting daily to hear from them. I shall take great pleasure in writing to you from time to time in the manner you suggest, and, I need not add, in hearing from you also as often as your leisure will permit.

I regret that I did not meet with you during your recent visit to this State, and, renewing the assurances of the pleasure it will give me to welcome you here either personally or in your official capacity. I remain, General, with great regard, your friend and servant,

R. TAYLOR.

Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

No. 21. }

Shreveport, La., May 13, 1864.

The following officers are assigned to duty with the rank affixed to their respective names, subject to the approval of the President:

Brig. Gen. J. F. Fagan, Provisional Army, C. S., as major-general, to date from April 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. J. Churchill, Provisional Army, C. S., as major-general, to date from April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. M. Parsons, Provisional Army, C. S., as major-general, to date from April 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke, Provisional Army, C. S., as major-general, to date from April 30, 1864.

Col. Richard Waterhouse, Nineteenth Texas Infantry, as brigadier-general, to date from April 30, 1864.

Maj. Robert P. Maclay, Provisional Army, C. S., as brigadier-general, to date from April 30, 1864.

Capt. B. L. Johnson, Assistant Adjutant-General, as major, in the Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut. A. H. Sevier, Provisional Army, C. S., as captain, in the Adjutant-General's Department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith :

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,

May 13, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The brigade is now encamped on Bayou Bartholomew at crossing of Monticello and Gaines' Landing road. There are 15,000 or more bushels of corn accessible to our trains in the neighborhood, the farthest lot being 3 miles distant. The water is the only objection to this camp, but it will do pretty well as long as the weather remains cool. Nothing has been heard from the enemy. No report from the scout above Monticello. A scout has been ordered to Gaines' Landing. A citizen named Wilson, formerly of Bolivar County, Miss., has four wagons, with 19 bales of cotton, which he desires to sell to the enemy for supplies. He has a permit to sell from Capt. Reg. H. Thompson, commanding battalion, who professes to be acting under orders from district headquarters. I have stopped the wagons and will not allow him to proceed unless you so order. Do you know anything of Captain Thompson? It is rumored that he is a guerrilla and entirely irresponsible. A steam mill is convenient to camp, and it is thought an abundance of good beef can be procured.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. JEFFERS,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., May 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,

Comdg. Division en route for Alexandria:

GENERAL: General Banks has been re-enforced. General Smith directs that you push on your command rapidly to the assistance of Major-General Taylor.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Brigadier-Generals Parsons and Churchill.)

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,

Fort Towson, C. N., May 14, 1864.

The following address of His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, is hereby published for the information of the people of the Six Confederate Indian Nations.

S. B. MAXEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, February 22, 1864.

ISRAEL FOLSOM,

President of the Grand Council of the Six Confederate Indian Nations,

And Samuel Garland, Choctaw chief; John Jumper, Seminole chief; Samuel Chicote, Creek chief; George Washington, Caddo chief; Winchester Colbert, Governor Chickasaw Nation; Stand Watie, Cherokee chief:

I have received and read with much interest your communication of the 24th of

November, 1863, which conveys to me for my information certain resolutions passed by the delegates of the six nations, and the executives of the same, in general council assembled.

The welfare of the citizens and soldiers you represent are identical with those of all the Confederate States in the great struggle in which we are now engaged for constitutional rights and independence, and you are regarded by this Government as peculiarly entitled to its fostering care.

I am, therefore, very much concerned to hear that you consider the Confederate Government has failed fully to redeem its pledges made to the Six Nations for supplies and protection. It is consolatory, however, to be assured by you that the attributed failure does not arise from any want of good faith on our part, but from other causes which you have mentioned. And you may rest assured that those officers and agents to whom you allude as having not only neglected their duty, but perverted their authority to the commission of wrong, this Government will hold to rigid responsibility, whenever the proper proof in each case is brought before it.

Your requests as well as your complaints have received my earnest consideration, and I take pleasure in saying that, while it will always gratify me to be able to grant the one, I will ever most respectfully give heed to the other. All treaty stipulations between us shall be sacredly observed and carried into effect to the full extent of my power as President of the Confederate States. The policy of constituting the territory of the Six Nations a separate military department, outside of the control of the commanding general of the department west of the Mississippi, has been thoroughly considered and discussed by the Executive Government here, with your delegates elect.

In pursuance of the result of that discussion I have caused the Indian Territory to be designated as a separate military district, and the Indian troops to be placed under the immediate command of General Cooper—the officer of your choice. It was thought manifestly better for the interest of all concerned that your Territory should be constituted a separate military district, rather than a department, so that the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department may be responsible for the defense and protection of your district, as well as for all others under his charge, and will feel it his duty to aid and protect you with all the promptitude and efficiency that unity in the whole force will confer. This view has been presented to your delegates, and I hope, when fully explained, will meet with your approval.

You will learn from your delegates as well as through this channel that additional brigades in the Territory will be formed as rapidly as the number of regiments will warrant, and brigadiers appointed over them, in the selection of whom your recommendations will be specially regarded. As there are not yet a sufficient number of Indian troops to constitute a division, a major-general cannot now be properly appointed; but as soon as there are at least three such brigades, I propose to appoint a major-general to command them. In this view, but more especially in view of the public interest, I earnestly urge upon you the policy of making the requisite organization of Indian troops as rapidly as possible. As the law now stands I have not the power to constitute such courts as you specify, but measures will be taken to secure justice to those claimants you describe, as fully and promptly as is practicable. Arrangements have been made with Major Le Flore to have a certain number of arms delivered on the west side of the Mississippi River for the Indians, and General Smith has been instructed to give every facility for their transportation.

Your last resolution, which instructs your delegates to assure the Confederate States of the unshaken loyalty of the Six Nations represented in the grand council to their treaties with this Government, is highly creditable to them, is what I expected from them, and claims my grateful recognition. The soldiers and people of the Six Nations in treaty and amity with us are regarded by this Government with the same tender care and solicitude as are the soldiers and people of all of the Confederate States.

Our cause is one, and our hearts must be united; we must all put forth our whole energy, cultivate harmony and confidence, practice fortitude, bring forth promptly every available man into the field, and resolve to do, and if need be to die, in defense of our birthright. And with the providence of God to guide and to shield us, victory will perch on our banners and bless us with peace, independence, and prosperity.

Accept my best wishes for health and happiness to yourselves and to the people of the Six Nations, and believe me, very truly, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

*Shreveport, La., May 15, 1864.*Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY, *Commanding, &c.*

GENERAL: Your letter dated 9th ultimo [instant] just received. The commanding general directs me to forward you the following information, just received from Major-General Parsons:

On Friday last six regiments of infantry crossed the river and started up (i. e., from Little Rock), and one regiment of cavalry on this side. They stated to the citizens that their destination was Fort Smith. The negro regiments had crossed at Little Rock and were encamped on the other side, and other troops are said to be crossing daily.

The commanding general suggests the propriety of ascertaining the truth of these reports before making any move which would endanger your command. Gano's brigade left Camden and should have reached your district by this time. Krumbhaar's battery has gone to Laynesport. General Steele was overtaken at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline. A battle was fought, lasting all day. The enemy retired, and for the want of ammunition and supplies General Smith was unable to pursue. The enemy's dead and wounded were left in our hands. The Saline rose over its banks immediately after the battle, and Steele retired without further hindrance to Little Rock. He lost all his transportation and almost all of his artillery. General Banks' army is in Alexandria, closely besieged by General Taylor. Several of the enemy's gun-boats and transports have been captured. General Banks has been re-enforced and will endeavor to save his boats and army. Generals Walker, Churchill, and Parsons are on the march to re-enforce Taylor, and General Smith hopes to be able to destroy Banks' army and boats. The condition of affairs at Alexandria and the destitution of the country north of Camden has rendered the return of the commands to Red River necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 113. }

ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 16, 1864.

* * * * *

II. Maj. G. O. Watts, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed to headquarters of General E. K. Smith, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, and report for assignment to duty with Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

*Shreveport, La., May 16, 1864.*Maj. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inform you that the enemy have evacuated Alexandria. You will therefore

turn your division back and move it by easy marches to the vicinity of Camden, and there rest your command, using every possible exertion to fill up your ranks, calling in all your absentees, and making your force as strong and effective as possible preparatory to a movement in the direction of Missouri.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. S. WEST,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., May 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. M. M. PARSONS,

Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy have evacuated Alexandria. You will therefore turn your division back and move it by easy marches to the vicinity of Camden, and there rest your command, using every possible exertion to fill up your ranks by calling in all your absentees, and making your force as strong and effective as possible preparatory to a movement in the direction of Missouri.

If your wagons have not yet joined you ascertain where they are and order them to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., May 16, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. J. HUTCHINS,

Chief Texas Cotton Office:

COLONEL: Your letter of April 13, concerning the supply of powder, has been submitted to the general commanding. He desires me to say that the department requires for immediate use 6,000,000 musket caps, 60,000 pounds of musket powder, and 50,000 pounds of cannon powder, and that ten times this amount will be required for the year's supply. Major Rhett, chief of ordnance, reports only 928,482 musket caps, 10,425 pounds musket powder, 17,489 pounds cannon powder. Major Rhett also reports that he has on hand only 70,000 pounds of lead, with a weekly consumption of 25,000 pounds. Two hundred thousand pounds of lead are required for immediate use. The following amounts, after deducting that on hand (viz, 5,071,518 musket caps, 59,575 pounds musket powder, 32,511 pounds cannon powder, and 130,000 pounds of lead), are needed immediately, and the general commanding desires that you will use every exertion to procure and send them forward with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Comdg. District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: General Smith directs me to inform you that the enemy have evacuated Alexandria, and that Major-General Taylor reports that the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps will be sent up the river. He directs that Marmaduke be ordered, if practicable, to place his batteries, with a sufficient support, in position on the Mississippi River for the purpose of attacking the transports conveying the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT.,
Shreveport, La., May 19, 1864.

I. The following officers are assigned to duty with the rank affixed to their names, subject to the approval of the President:

Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey, Provisional Army, C. S., as major-general, to date from April 18, 1864.

Lieut. S. D. Yancey, as captain, in the Adjutant-General's Department, to date from May 1, 1864.

Horace Cone, of Texas, as captain, in the Adjutant-General's Department, to date from May 1, 1864.

II. Lieut. E. Cunningham, C. S. Army, is announced as chief of artillery for the Trans-Mississippi Department. Battery commanders will report to him, through their respective chiefs, the number and caliber of their guns and the strength of their batteries. If of field artillery, they will also report the number and condition of their horses and equipments.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., May 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that the enemy on Red River are retreating toward Simsport, and that so soon as the Red River Valley is free of them, the bulk of the forces will be moved into your district. I inclose herewith a copy* of a letter to Brigadier-Generals Churchill and Parsons. So much of that letter as relates to operations in the direction of Missouri was intended to be sent to you and not to Generals Churchill and Parsons. He proposes to make the Arkansas Valley and Missouri the theatre of operations. Your staff should use every exertion to accumulate large depots and to getting all information

* See of May 16, pp. 826, 827.

possible relative to the movements of the enemy, and the supplies to be obtained in Arkansas Valley. To enable you to accumulate supplies more readily, he suggests that but one division be kept near Camden, and that the other be sent to such point to the rear, as Minden or Lewisville, as will enable it to be supplied and gotten ready for the campaign without having to draw from your depots.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SHREVEPORT, May 19, 1864.

General PRICE,

Camden:

Churchill's and Parsons' divisions have been ordered back to Camden. General Smith directs you at once to put your whole staff at work for the purpose of collecting supplies, putting your trains in order, and establishing depots, &c. You will also inform yourself as to the amount of supplies in the Arkansas Valley. The enemy have left Alexandria, and the bulk of our force will be withdrawn from lower Louisiana and be made available for a campaign northward, which is the object for which you are directed to make the above preparations.

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,

Dover, Ark., May 19, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN,

Commanding Recruits:

COLONEL: You will collect together all squads of men who may be operating in the section of country in which you may be operating, and cause them to enter the regular service; therefore you must make every exertion in your power to bring these men into the service. All men who are on the north side of the Arkansas River and have been paroled, and claim to be Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners, must be arrested and put into companies. All men between the ages of sixteen and fifty who will not voluntarily enter the service must be conscripted and put into a company. You will send details under good officers to arrest all bands of jayhawkers, whether Southern or Union, who may be committing outrages upon the citizens. In all cases where the proof is sufficient against any person or persons who may be or have committed depredations upon the citizens of Arkansas, you will cause them to be shot. All squads and unorganized bands must be broken up. You will subsist and forage your command, giving proper vouchers for everything purchased.

By command of Brigadier-General Shelby:

W. J. MCARTHUR,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Cols. J. T. Coffee and W. O. Coleman, Lieut. Col. M. D. Baber, and Major Pickler.)

MINDEN, LA., May 19, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Marmaduke's Division:

MAJOR: I have just reached this point on my return from Shreveport. It was impossible to get Napoleon guns or howitzers, but I have 6-pounder smooth-bore bronze guns and a traveling forge, and I succeeded in getting nearly everything I wanted from the ordnance department, but nothing at all from the quartermaster's. My stock is in such a condition that I cannot march over 15 miles a day. I will move directly east from here, and then move up parallel with the Ouachita to Camden. I take this route as it is impossible to get forage on the direct Camden road. I will have a splendid battery if I can get horses. I understand that an expedition will start for Missouri soon. For God's sake, major, endeavor to get me fitted out for the campaign. I require at least 32 new horses. If the horses cannot be got otherwise, I would respectfully ask for an order to impress, and would suggest that that order be given to Captain Naves, of Greene's regiment. With sufficient horses I would be splendidly outfitted, and I am anxious to get again to the front. Please use every exertion to get me there.

I am, major, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. S. HARRIS,

Captain, Commanding Battery.

SHREVEPORT, May 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,

Camden, Ark.:

Generals Churchill's and Parsons' divisions have been ordered back. You will keep the baggage sent from here belonging to them at Camden.

S. S. ANDERSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, May 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,

Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 11. Brigadier-General McCulloch has been directed to prepare every disposable man for active operations, in order to re-enforce or co-operate with you should circumstances require it. So long as the enemy occupied the Red River Valley no operations could be undertaken above, and every exertion had to be made to drive them out. The enemy have evacuated Alexandria and are moving toward Simsport, General Taylor pursuing them with vigor and harassing them to the fullest extent of his force. The infantry divisions that were moving to his assistance have been turned back. Two of them have been ordered to Camden and the other will soon follow. Preparations are now being made for an active campaign above. So soon as the enemy's forces are driven from the Red River Valley the bulk of our force will be

sent to Arkansas. The general commanding desires you will hold your command well prepared to co-operate with any movement that may be made in the direction of the Arkansas Valley.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, May 19, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,

Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: General Smith directs that you will strengthen General McCulloch to the utmost extent your disposable force will admit. That you will instruct Brigadier-General McCulloch to prepare every man that he can make disposable for active operations, in order to enable him to re-enforce or co-operate with Brigadier-General Maxey, should circumstances require it. The enemy having evacuated Alexandria, so soon as the Red River Valley is clear of him the general commanding proposes to make an active campaign toward the Arkansas Valley.

General Maxey has been directed to hold himself in readiness to co-operate by an advance toward Fort Smith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,

In the Field, May 20, 1864.

Governor H. W. ALLEN,

Shreveport, La. :

GOVERNOR: I would respectfully call your attention to the following extract from a letter of Colonel Bush, commanding Fourth Louisiana Cavalry, who has been operating with his regiment in the Attakapas country :

With reference to purging the country of jayhawkers I ordered Captain Hargooder with 60 armed and 40 unarmed men to scour the country and carry out your orders to the letter. He left camp yesterday with written instructions framed upon those given to me, and I am confident will fulfill his mission as directed. On this point it is proper for me to state that some confusion and perhaps conflict may arise from the fact that the State Guard, which left this place this morning, and the home guard, which are leaving to-morrow morning, and Captain Hargooder, now en route, are, as I understand their purposes, aiming at the same end, but without concert or unity of action. I must respectfully represent the urgent necessity of placing the whole under the control and guidance of some one who can control and direct them systematically.

As there are none of the enemy's troops in that portion of the State, which has been greatly infested with jayhawkers, I had intended to use the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry for the purpose of ridding the country south of Rapides of these outlaws and arresting and returning to their commands all deserters [that] could be found. If, however, you have ordered the State Guard on that duty it will not be necessary to keep Colonel Bush in that section, and I can use his regiment to advantage elsewhere. I would therefore be glad if you would inform me if the disposition referred to of the State Guard

has been made, in order that I can regulate the movements of Colonel Bush in accordance therewith. The confusion and conflict between organizations reporting and responsible to different heads, operating in the same locality and engaged on the same duty, is likely to arise, as suggested by Colonel Bush. Besides, the great scarcity of forage and subsistence in the section where these troops would operate would doubtless produce inconvenience and suffering both to the soldiers and citizens. To obviate the difficulty of overburdening particular localities with the support of more troops than are absolutely necessary I would be glad to be informed in advance, or contemporaneously with them, of the movements of the State troops, and as far as practicable I will so dispose of my command as to prevent the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, May 20, 1864.

It having been represented that many men, misled by false representations, who have absented themselves from their commands without leave, now regret their error and are willing to return to their colors, the major-general commanding is pleased to declare full pardon, without exception, to all who voluntarily return and report for duty at any Confederate post or station before the 10th day of June next.

The commanding general desires it understood that hereafter no appeals will induce him to extend or repeat these acts of clemency to men guilty of the gravest offenses known to military law.

By command of Major-General Price :

J. F. BELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of Marmaduke's Cavalry Division, District of Arkansas, May 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General and staff	11	1	12	13
Shelby's brigade <i>a</i>	136	1,019	1,178	1,753
Marmaduke's brigade <i>b</i>	125	1,084	1,309	2,361
Engineers	1	68	75	76
Pratt's Texas battery <i>c</i>	6	117	140	167
Total	279	2,289	2,798	4,360

a Gordon's, Shanks', and Smith's regiments, Elliott's, Hunter's, and Pickler's battalions, and Collins' battery of four guns. Elliott's battalion (150 men) absent on scout and not included.

b Burbridge's, Greene's, Jeffers', Kitchen's, and Lawther's regiments, and Harris' battery of four guns.

c Six guns.

HOUSTON, TEX., *May 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. Boggs:

I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the department, that the troops left in the State of Texas are totally inadequate to its defense in case General Banks should move upon our coast, as I believe he will do. Five thousand troops are necessary for the defense of Galveston alone. Were I [to] collect at that point all the troops of this State, including the new levies and exclusive of McCulloch's in the North Sub-District, Anderson's regiment, guarding the prisoners at Tyler, and Ford's command, on the Rio Grande, all beyond my reach, I would not have a man left to defend any other point on the coast or to fight an army moving into the interior. The Governor has yielded to the Confederate authorities his claims to the conscripts under the laws of Congress, thus devolving upon the C. S. authorities the whole responsibility of getting out the conscripts between the ages of eighteen to forty-five, and the reserve corps. The organization of the latter has been deferred by orders from department headquarters to the 16th of June, and before the publication of that order numbers of men have been turned back in all parts of the State who were seeking to organize themselves into a reserve corps, by the enrolling officers, with a singular unanimity, which has prevented the formation of that corps, except in comparatively small numbers, and thus left this State almost without defense.

The enrolling officers, under the law of Congress, had no control whatever over them between the ages of sixteen and seventeen and forty-five and fifty seeking to form themselves in reserve corps, and I cannot conceive why they should have so acted. I have personal knowledge of the fact coming down from Shreveport to this place, and evidence to the same effect in other parts of the State have been presented to me. This, however, has now passed, as the order from department headquarters above alluded to fixes the 16th day of June as the day of organization. From past experience I am perfectly convinced that those who organize on the 16th of June cannot be organized, equipped, and made ready for the field before the 16th of July or later, and in all probability will be of no use in the coming campaign. I have therefore to request, as Banks has left Alexandria, that at least Green's division and the rest of the troops recently sent by me from Texas, including Lockett's regiment and the artillery, be ordered to proceed to this point with the least possible delay.

The Federal General McClernand, second in command to Banks, was several months in command at Saluria, whence he proceeded to Louisiana, and is thoroughly acquainted with our defenses, the number of our forces, the topography of the country, and our situation generally. This information he obtained from an employé of the Engineer Department acting as topographical officer, Captain Deitz, who deserted to the enemy just before the Louisiana campaign, and is now on the staff of General McClernand. Captain Deitz carried with him plans of the fortifications of Galveston and the whole coast and topographical drawings of the country bordering on the coast. Large quantities of supplies are reported to be in the depot at Saluria and on Mustang Island. I do not think there are 200 men between these places and San Antonio. It will take a month for the troops recently sent from Texas to Louisiana to return to this place. Banks

is fully aware of this, and with his means of marine transportation can place an army on the coast and advance into the interior before these troops can return or the reserve corps, my only dependency exclusive of the troops above named, be got out.

Since New Orleans is not to be attacked it would seem an imperative demand of prudence to prepare in season for such a movement. I laid before General Greer a list of old regiments, now mere skeletons, which ought to be filled up. At the head of these is the gallant Second Texas Infantry, not more than 250 men, and I offered to send recruiting officers from the regiments to be filled up, to report to the enrolling officers, to assist them in their duties, and to receive the recruits and take them at once to their regiments when in sufficient numbers. The regiments are the best camps of instruction, but if it be deemed necessary to fulfil the law literally, each enrolling station might be considered a temporary camp of instruction where the conscripts could be drilled as soon as enrolled. I believe it to be a very general custom among enrolling officers to grant furloughs, generally of thirty days, to conscripts to visit their homes as soon as enrolled, and that details of every description are made by them without regard to superior authority. I am informed, and it can be established beyond doubt, that bribery to a large extent is made use of to accomplish these purposes, and that large numbers of persons liable to military duty are daily emigrating to Mexico and strengthening the ranks of our enemy, in some parts of the State quite an exodus. There seems to be no doubt that Judge Hancock is leading with him a good many; others have gone from Austin beyond the borders.

General Greer, chief of conscript bureau, spoke of visiting this part of the country. I hope he will do so without delay, and beg that you will assure him that he may expect from me the most hearty co-operation, correcting and preventing abuse, in exacting in the most rigid manner the provisions of the conscript law. General Smith is aware that I have no control over these subjects, the orders placing the conscript bureau exclusively under the command of the department commander, yet I seem to be held responsible by the public, which is manifestly unjust. I do not complain of this, however, as it would benefit our cause very little to transfer the responsibility to other shoulders. It seems obvious that a further invasion of Louisiana this season is totally out of the question. I trust, therefore, that the general commanding the department will send the troops asked for to Texas, and as many more as in his judgment he may think necessary, as soon as this letter is received, and I have already ordered a depot of supplies to be established at Niblett's Bluff and on the two roads leading from the Bluff, the one to Alexandria and the other to Vermillionville. I fear the corn which I expected down the same will not arrive, as I have been informed that it has been taken for the use of the prisoners at Tyler; of this I am not certain. This I should extremely regret, as I have been at much pains to have boats built in the Sabine, as well as the Nueces, with the view of bringing down corn at the first rise for the troops of Louisiana as well as Texas. Should the enemy send troops from Banks to the North in large numbers then a concentration can be made on New Orleans in safety.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Camp on Piney, May 21, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN :

You will remain in the section of country you now hold as long as you may deem necessary to enlist and conscript every man between the ages of sixteen and fifty years. You will require your officers to make every exertion to arrest and place in the service all men. When men have been notified by yourself or officers to report to your command for the purpose of enlisting and fail to comply you will use all the force in your power, and when necessary shoot them down. The major-general commanding the district positively orders that every man in his district be immediately put into the service and in an organized state. You will allow the squads that you have in your command ten or twenty days to complete themselves into organized companies, and should they fail in that time you will cause same to be consolidated and organized according to law. Should any person or persons whom you may have or do enlist or conscript desert their command you will cause same to be shot wherever found. Desertion is to be no longer countenanced. You will require all your officers to keep their men in camp, and not allow them to leave camp except with proper passes. Your attention is likewise called to the suppression of jayhawking. Deal with them as murderers and robbers, and punish them with death wherever found. You will impress horses or mules to mount those whom you enlist who are not able to mount themselves.

By command of Brigadier-General Shelby :

W. H. FERRELL,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, May 22, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH, *Austin* :

GOVERNOR : I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose to you a communication addressed to Governor Cortina, which explains itself, with the request that, if possible, Your Excellency approve the letter and return it to the major-general commanding, to be transmitted, thus approved, to Governor Cortina. Should he seek refuge in Texas and proceedings be instituted against him under the laws of this State, the major-general commanding begs to suggest that Your Excellency order a *nolle prosequi* entered.

E. P. TURNER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HOUSTON, TEX., May 22, 1864.

His Excellency JUAN N. CORTINA, *Governor of Tamaulipas* :

GOVERNOR : It gives me pleasure to express to you my gratification at learning that you have made arrangements with Colonel Benavides, commanding, &c., to protect the cotton trade across the Mexican border by way of Laredo, Tex. I beg to assure you that should Your Excellency desire at any time to accept of the hospitalities of Texas, her protection against molestation in any form will be extended to you, and especially in reference to any former complications in which you have been involved under the laws of this State.

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Commanding District

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

- Aldrich's (Leonard) Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- Allen's (John D.) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
- Allen's (S. W.) Artillery.** See *H. Willke's Artillery, post.*
- Anderson's (J. B.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Anderson's (T. Scott) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Axline's (Jacob) Militia.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Jacob Axline.*
- Bagby's (Arthur P.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
- Baird's (Spruce M.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
- Barker's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Barker.*
- Barr's (Andrew J.) Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
- Bates' (Joseph) Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
- Baumer's (William) Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Baylor's (John R.) Cavalry.** See *Ladies' Rangers, Cavalry, post.*
- Bennett's (James F.) Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Berry's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Berry.*
- Beveridge's (John L.) Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Bishop's (Albert W.) Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
- Black's (John Charles) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*
- Blunt's Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Blunt.*
- Border Cavalry (Bourland's).** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Border's (John P.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Bourland's (James) Cavalry.** See *Border Cavalry, ante.*
- Box's (Richard M.) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*
- Brackett's (Alfred B.) Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops.*
- Bradford's (C. M.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Brown's (Buck) Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Buck Brown.*
- Brown's (Lyman W.) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
- Brown's (R. R.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Brush Battalion.** (Official designation not of record.) (Page 742.)
- Buchanan County Union Guard, Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
- Buchel's (A.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
- Bunker's (David T.) Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Burbridge's (John Q.) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
- Burleson's (A. B.) Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
- Burris' (Milton) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
- Bush's (Louis) Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
- Calkins' (Elias A.) Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
- Campbell's (Thomas L.) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
- Chapman's (Augustus H.) Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment.*
- Chiles' (George P.) Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

- Chivington's** (John M.) **Cavalry**. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Clay County Enrolled Militia**. See *Missouri Troops, Union*.
- Cloud's Company**. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Cloud*.
- Collins' (Richard A.) Artillery**. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate*.
- Comstock's (Joseph J., jr.) Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment*.
- Cook's (Joseph J.) Heavy Artillery**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment*.
- Cooper's Force**. (Official designation not of record.) See — *Cooper*.
- Corps d'Afrique, First Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, First Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 95th Regiment, Infantry*.
- Corps d'Afrique, First Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, First Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 73d Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Second Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 96th Regiment, Infantry*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Second Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 74th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Third Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 97th Regiment, Infantry*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Third Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 75th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Fourth Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 98th Regiment, Infantry*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Fourth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Fifth Engineers**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment, Infantry*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Fifth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 77th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Sixth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Seventh Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 79th Regiment (Old)*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Eighth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Ninth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 81st Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Tenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 82d Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Eleventh Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 83d Regiment (Old)*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Twelfth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 84th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Thirteenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 85th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Fourteenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 86th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Sixteenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 87th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Seventeenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 88th Regiment (Old)*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Eighteenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 89th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Nineteenth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 90th Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Twentieth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 91st Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Twenty-second Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 92d Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Twenty-fifth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment*.
- Corps d'Afrique, Twenty-sixth Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 94th Regiment*.
- Creusbaux's (Edmund) Artillery**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Currie's (Leonard D. H.) Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 133d Regiment*.
- Daly's (Andrew) Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Dashell's (George R.) Artillery**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Debray's (X. B.) Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment*.
- Dege's (A. E.) Artillery**. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Denman's Company**. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Denman*.
- Dodd's (Theodore H.) Cavalry**. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Dodge's (James H.) Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Battery*.
- Doty's Company**. (Official designation not of record.) See — *Doty*.
- Downing's (Jacob) Cavalry**. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment*.

- Dudley's (Nathan A. M.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 30th Regiment*.
- Duff's (James) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment*.
- Dunlap's (Oscar F.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Dunn's (Clark) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Eads' (James D.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*.
- Eayre's (George S.) Artillery. See *William D. McLain's Artillery, post*.
- Edgerton's (Alonzo J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment*.
- Elliott's (Benjamin) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion*.
- Elmer's (Edward P.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Elmore's (H. M.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment*.
- Eneberg's (John F.) Citizen Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See *John F. Eneberg*.
- Evens' (Isaac F.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Favrot's (H. M.) State Guard, Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion (State)*.
- Fly's (George W. L.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Ford's Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 4th Regiment*.
- Ford's (James H.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Ford's (Lewis A.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia*.
- Foreman's (John A.) Infantry. See *Indian Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, Home Guards*.
- Poster's (Everett W.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Poster's (Jacob T.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery*.
- Freeman's (Thomas R.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate*.
- Frontier Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Fry's (Thomas W.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment*.
- Fuchs' (Frederick W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery C*.
- Geiger's (Washington F.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment*.
- Gibson's (G. A.) Cavalry. See *Andrew Daly's Cavalry, ante*.
- Gibson's (William E.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Good's (Chaplin) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Gooding's (Albert L.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Gordon's (B. Frank) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment*.
- Gorham's (Samuel A.) Cavalry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Gould's (N. C.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment*.
- Graves' (William H.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 12th Regiment*.
- Greene's (Colton) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
- Greene's (Joseph E.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 23d Regiment*.
- Greene's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Greer's (John S.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Griffin's (William H.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment*.
- Grill's (John F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 24th Regiment*.
- Haas' (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment*.
- Hall's (John) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Hamlin's (Cyrus) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 80th Regiment*.
- Hammer's (Elisha) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Harris' (S. S.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate*.
- Harrison's (M. La Rue) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
- Harrison's (William) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment*.
- Hatch's (Edwin A. C.) Cavalry. See *Minnesota Troops*.
- Hawkins' (George W.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment*.
- Hayward's (John T. K.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 38th Regiment, Enrolled Militia*.
- Herder's (John N.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*.
- Hobby's (A. M.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment*.
- Holmes' Command. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Holmes*

- Howe's** (M. G.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion*.
- Hoyt's** (George H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Hughes'** (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Hunt's** (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment; also 4th Arkansas Infantry.*
- Hunter's** (De Witt C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
- Jackman's** (Sidney D.) **Band.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Sidney D. Jackman.*
- Jeffers'** (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
- Jennison's** (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Jones' (John)** **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
- Jones' (O. G.)** **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Jumpers' Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Seminoles.*
- Keith's** (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Kelley's Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Lieutenant Kelley.*
- Kemper's** (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
- Kendall's** (John) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 16th Regiment.*
- Kingsbury's** (Ezra W.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Kinzey's** (Robert D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
- Kitchen's** (Solomon G.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
- Kittredge's** (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
- Klauss'** (Martin) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Battery.*
- Knight's** (John P.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Krumbhaar's** (W. Butler) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Ladies' Rangers, Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Lawhorn's** (J.) **Cavalry.** See *Frontier Cavalry, ante.*
- Lawther's** (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
- Liberia Guards, Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
- Likens'** (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
- Lisenby's** (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
- Littleton's** (John) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
- Logan's** (George W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
- Love's** (George M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 116th Regiment.*
- Lovejoy's** (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
- Luckett's** (P. N.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
- Lynde's** (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- McCoy's** (George G.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
- McFarland's** (A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- McLain's** (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Colorado Troops.*
- McMahan's** (M. V.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- McNeill's** (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
- Majors'** (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Malven's** (Daniel S.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
- Manly's** (John H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
- Mann's** (Charles) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
- Mann's** (W. L.) **Cavalry.** See *C. M. Bradford's Cavalry, ante.*
- Manville's** (Guy C.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Marks'** (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
- Marr's** (James) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
- Martin's** (L. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*
- Matthews'** (Luther J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
- Melton's** (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

- Menard's** (Alfred B.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Meredith's** (William) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*.
- Merrill Horse**, Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Milks'** (Henry B.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia*.
- Mitchell's** (Greenville M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 54th Regiment*.
- Montgomery's** (William C. F.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery H*.
- Moonlight's** (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Moore's** (George W.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Moseley's** (William G.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Moses'** (Thomas, jr.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Mounted Veteran Artillery, First Regiment, Battery F.** (Improvised organization, Department of the Gulf, p. 142.)
- Mullin's** (Alexander W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*.
- Murphy's** (Edward B.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment*.
- Neill's** (Henry) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia*.
- Nichols'** (William H.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Nims'** (Ormand F.) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery*.
- Nix's** (Jacob) Cavalry. See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Nolan's** (Mat.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Norton's** (Galen G.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Ohr's** (Simon P.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 61st Regiment*.
- Palmer's Command.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Palmer*.
- Parkhurst's** (Charles H.) Cavalry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment*.
- Parsons'** (W. H.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment*.
- Patten's Force**, Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Patten*.
- Patterson's** (William F.) Engineers. See *Kentucky Troops, Union*.
- Pattillo's** Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Patton's** (S. P. C.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Pegram's** (Benjamin B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 106th Regiment*.
- Phelps'** (John E.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
- Pickens'** Indians. See *Indian Troops, Confederate, Chickasaw*.
- Pickler's** (J. F.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion (Indian Brigade)*.
- Poole's** (Robert S.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Pratt's** (J. H.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Pritchard's** (Jesse L.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Pyron's** (Charles L.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment*.
- Quantrill's** (William C.) Cavalry. See *William C. Quantrill*.
- Rabb's** (John W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Battery*.
- Rhode Island Fourteenth Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment*.
- Richardson's** (Samuel J.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate*.
- Ritchie's** (John) Infantry. See *Indian Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Home Guards*.
- Rizer's** (Robert O.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment*.
- Robira's** (Antonio) Artillery. See *William H. Nichols' Artillery, ante*.
- Ross'** (Edmund G.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment*.
- Ruark's** (Ozias) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia*.
- Ryan's** (Abraham H.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment*.
- Saint Joseph Militia.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 25th Regiment, Enrolled Militia*.
- Saint Mary's Cannoneers**, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate*.
- Sands'** (Frank C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery*.
- Scott's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Scott*.
- Scroggs'** (Gustavus A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 25th Regiment*.

- Semmes'** (Oliver J.) **Artillery.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
- Shaler's** (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 27th Regiment.*
- Shanks'** (David) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
- Showalter's** (Daniel) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
- Simpson's** (Benjamin F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Sissell's Force.** (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Sissell.*
- Slack's** (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 47th Regiment.*
- Smith's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Smith.*
- Smith's** (J. Nelson) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Smith's** (John J.) **Pontoniers.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Company.*
- Smith's** (M. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
- Smith's** (N. H.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Battalion.*
- Snelling's** (George T.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Spaight's** (A. W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Spencer's** (Frederick A.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Stibbs'** (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
- Terrell's** (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Terry's** (D. S.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Thompson's** (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
- Tiffin's** (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 51st Regiment, Enrolled Militia.*
- Timmons'** (B.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
- Tompkins'** (James L.) **Cavalry.** See *R. R. Brown's Cavalry, ante.*
- Trumbull's** (Matthew M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Turner's** (David) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
- Tutt's** (John A. S.) **Citizen Guards.** (Official designation not of record.) See *John A. S. Tutt.*
- Tyler's** (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
- Varner's** (Sampson E.) **Infantry.*** See *Sampson E. Varner.*
- Vaughn's Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
- Veteran Reserve Corps.** See *Union Troops.*
- Viall's** (Nelson) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment.*
- Vincent's** (William G.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
- Waul's** (Thomas N.) **Legion.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Weatherwax's** (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Webb's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Webb.*
- Weber's** (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
- Wells'** (J. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Wells'** (Oliver) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
- Weyman's** (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
- Williams' Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Williams.*
- Williams'** (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment, Colored.*
- Williams'** (J. K.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Williamson's** (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Willke's** (H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
- Wilson's Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Wilson.*
- Wilson's** (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Wolfe's** (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
- Wood's** (Oliver) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
- Wood's** (Robert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
- Woods'** (P. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
- Work's** (P. A.) **Cavalry.** See *D. S. Terry's Cavalry, ante.*
- Younger's** (John W.) **Militia.** See *Clay County Enrolled Missouri Militia, ante.*
- Zulavsky's** (Ladislav L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 82d Regiment.*

* Improvised.

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 837-842.)

	Page.
Abert, James W. Mentioned	581
Abert, William S.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	514
Mentioned	35, 335, 645
Abreu, Francisco P. Mentioned	372
Adair, William Penn.	
Correspondence with Stand Watie	776
Mentioned	272, 301-303, 313, 328, 329, 403, 404, 415, 440, 443, 629, 746
Adams, Steamer. Mentioned	147
Adams, ———. Mentioned	416
Adams, Captain. Mentioned	729
Adams, Charles W. Mentioned	237, 563
Adams, James A. Mentioned	487
Adams, Moses S.	
Correspondence with Nathan Kimball	197
Mentioned	79, 80, 213, 214
Adams, R. H. Mentioned	723
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	17, 358
Buford, Napoleon B.	8
Canby, Edward R. S.	567
Carleton, James H.	200
Curtis, Samuel R.	288
Reynolds, Joseph J.	478
Rosecrans, William S.	106, 509
Sherman, Thomas W.	516
Wright, George	138
Orders, General, series 1864: No. 123 , 31; No. 164 , 196; No. 192 , 490; No. 197 , 565.	
Orders, Special, series 1864: No. 171 , 490; No. 175 , 555; No. 176 , 569; No. 177 , 580.	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.	
Correspondence with	
Buckner, Simon B.	801
Polk, Leonidas	758
Smith, E. Kirby	764, 801
War Department, C. S.	758
Orders, Special, series 1864: No. 90 , 778; No. 105 , 806; No. 106 , 808; No. 107 , 810; No. 108 , 815; No. 109 , 816; No. 113 , 826.	
Adriatic, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Akers, James. Mentioned	577
Akin, H. C. Mentioned	386, 598
Alamo, Steamer. Mentioned	135

	Page.
Aldrich, Leonard. Mentioned	504
Aldrich, L. G. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John B. Magruder</i> ; also <i>Paul O. Hebert</i> .	
Alexander, ———. Mentioned	725
Alexander, Edmund B. Correspondence with	
Rosecrans, William S.	353
Switzler, William F.	353
Alexander, Richard H. Mentioned	35
Alexandria, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Alexandria, La., Quartermaster at. Correspondence with Henry D. Woodruff	124
Alice, Steamer. Mentioned	798
Alice Vivian, Steamer. Mentioned	36
Allen, ———. Mentioned	209
Allen, Judge. Mentioned	805
Allen, Benjamin F. Correspondence with James H. Ford	186, 524
Allen, Henry W. Mentioned	778
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Louisiana, Governor of</i> .	
Allen, John D.	
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	444, 445, 679, 692
Mentioned	692
Allen, John M. Mentioned	285
Allen, Robert.	
Correspondence with	
Canby, Edward R. S.	699
Grant, U. S.	106, 410, 433, 480, 498
Mentioned	505, 532
Allen, S. W. Mentioned	800
Allyn, Joseph P. Mentioned	210
Alvord, Benjamin. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	233
Anderson, Daniel.	
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A.	571
West, Joseph R.	340, 377-379, 395
Mentioned	48, 570
Anderson, Henry S. Mentioned	540
Anderson, J. B. Mentioned	800
Anderson, Joseph M. Mentioned	675
Anderson, Martin. Mentioned	446
Anderson, S. S. Correspondence with	
Boggs, William R.	781
Hébert, Paul O.	812
May, A. H.	754
Smith, E. Kirby	812
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>E. Kirby Smith</i> .	
Anderson, Thomas J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William B. Judson</i> .	
Andre, Alexis. Mentioned	590
Andrew, James L. Mentioned	36
Andrews, Christopher C.	
Assignment to duty	617
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A.	377
Clayton, Powell	572
Geiger, Washington F.	257
Kimball, Nathan	28, 80, 179, 258

	Page.
Andrews, Christopher C.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Livingston, Robert R	248
Steele, Frederick	481, 572
West, Joseph R.....	297, 320, 340-342, 361, 362, 379, 380, 396, 415, 439
Mentioned	28, 47, 78, 81, 104, 134, 223, 224, 257, 277, 280, 299, 308, 361, 377, 395, 396, 521, 548, 617, 637, 672
Relieved from command of post of Little Rock, Ark	299
Andrews, George L.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	101, 139
Beardsley, Edward C.....	124
Wicker, Frank N.....	338
Mentioned	34, 194, 254, 255, 359
Anthony, Daniel R.	
Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies.....	54, 55
Mentioned	54-56
Argosy, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	680
Argyle, Duke of, Steamer. Mentioned	253
Ariel, Judge. Mentioned.....	77
Arizona, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	514
Arizona, Governor of. Correspondence with James H. Carleton	201
Arkansas, Army of (7th Army Corps). (Union.)	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Steele</i> : No. 11, 245; No. 14, 360; No. 19, 339; No. 26, 547. <i>Judson</i> : No. 4, 163; No. 5, 225; No. 24, 258. <i>Kimball</i> : No. 5, 144. <i>Salomon</i> : No. 1, 675. <i>Thayer</i> : No. 29, 654. <i>West</i> : No. 12, 299; No. 13, 438.	
Orders, General Field, series 1864— <i>Steele</i> : No. 5, 48; No. 8, 104; No. 9, 132. <i>Salomon</i> : May 2, 393.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Steele</i> : No. 65, 214; No. 80, 236; No. 85, 280; No. 86, 299; No. 105, 617; No. 106, 634. <i>Carr</i> : No. 2, 570; No. 3, 589; No. 4, 618; No. 5, 637; No. 6, 651; No. 7, 669; No. 10, 718. <i>Judson</i> : No. 40, 509; No. 48, 639. <i>Kimball</i> : No. 6, 48; No. 8, 104; No. 13, 153; No. 14, 179; No. 19, 246. <i>Salomon</i> : No. 15, 225.	
Orders, Special Field, series 1864— <i>Salomon</i> : No. 14, 196.	
Arkansas, Department of (7th Army Corps). (Union.)	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Blunt, James G	12
Buford, Napoleon B	688
Fuller, Irving W.....	8
Judson, William R.....	213
Kimball, Nathan.....	132, 214, 255
Phelps, John E.....	346
Enrollment in. Communication from William R. Judson.....	163
Kimball, Nathan, relieved from duty in.....	280
Limits defined	547
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Andrews, Christopher C	248
Brown, Lyman W.....	281
Buford, Napoleon B	481
Carr, Eugene A.....	570, 571, 589, 618, 651, 653
Clayton, Powell.....	654
Green, William D.....	27, 300
Judson, William R.....	41, 49, 509

	Page.
Arkansas, Department of. (Union)—Continued.	
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Kimball, Nathan	39, 40, 49, 61, 134, 135, 246, 257, 277, 280
Livingston, Robert R.	380, 562
Porter, Henry T.	610
Ryan, Abraham H.	197, 669
Salomon, Frederick	196, 225, 393, 560, 618
Steele, Frederick	118, 132, 523, 547, 674
Thrasher, Luther A.	237
Van Houten, Harry	61
Weatherwax, Thomas J.	549
West, Joseph R.	297, 300,
320, 340, 362, 377-380, 394-396, 439, 561, 590, 607, 619, 637, 638, 652, 653, 687	
Wheeler, Junius B.	569
Operations in. Communications from	
Andrews, Christopher C.	258, 415
Beardsley, Ezra M.	718
Buford, Napoleon B.	8, 89, 344, 718
Bunner, Lafayette	414
Carr, Eugene A.	377, 608, 637, 673, 674, 685, 686
Dyer, Clarence H.	610
Gieger, Washington F.	223, 224, 684
Grant, U. S.	27
Judson, William R.	121, 134, 135
Kimball, Nathan	50, 89, 90, 179, 180, 223, 224, 281
Livingston, Robert R.	181, 182, 440, 548, 620, 705-706, 719
Lovejoy, George F.	686
Miner, Charles W.	571
Phillips, William A.	272, 273, 301, 313
Reid, Charles C.	162
Ryan, Abraham H.	135, 522, 572, 609
Salomon, Frederick	651, 675
Sherman, William T.	76
Steele, Frederick	438, 498, 499, 521
Stephens, John W.	397
Thrall, Homer	40
Waugh, Gideon M.	179, 180
Weber, George W.	398, 439
West, Joseph R.	361, 362, 395-397, 673, 684-686
Wood, William D.	440
Organization of Home Guards in. Communication from Abraham H.	
Ryan	258
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from	
Andrews, Christopher C.	346
Carr, Byron O.	89
Clayton, Powell.	561, 572, 617
Kidder, Henry M.	415
Ryan, Abraham H.	590, 619
Stephens, John W.	416
Thrall, Homer	50
Thayer, John M., resumes command of District of the Frontier	654
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc.	
April 30, 1864	370
May 11, 1864	547, 548
May 12, 1864	561

	Page.
Arkansas, Eastern, District of. Limits defined	547
Arkansas, Governor of. Correspondence with Abraham Lincoln	559
Arkansas River. Shelby's operations north of, May 13-31, 1864. Communi- cations from	
Carr, Eugene A.	635, 636, 639, 671, 672, 687, 702-705, 716
Harrison, M. La Rue	658
Lovejoy, George F.	702
Ryan, Abraham H.	635, 670, 701, 704
Steele, Frederick	634, 636, 639, 700, 707, 718
West, Joseph R.	671, 672, 701-703, 717
Arkansas River, and near Prairie Grove, Ark. Skirmishes on the, April 6- 7, 1864. Communication from William S. Rosecrans.	109
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 27th, 609.	
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 29, 442, 509, 720, 762, 774, 821; 2d, 120, 215, 229, 239, 288, 444, 575, 595, 596, 640; 3d, 8, 29, 47, 48, 78, 548, 569, 634, 637, 716; 4th, 481, 522, 547, 571, 590, 689.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 199; 2d, 548, 561, 571; 4th, 181, 182, 460, 639.	
Arms, Ammunition, etc. See <i>Munitions of War</i> .	
Armstrong, ———. Mentioned	82
Army Corps, 7th. See <i>Arkansas, Army of and Department of</i> .	
Army Corps, 13th.	
Benton, William P., assumes command of detachment of	714
Cameron, Robert A.	
Assumes command of detachment of	141
Reassumes command of 3d Division of	307
Dana, Napoleon J. T., relinquishes command of 1st Division of	26
Lawler, Michael K.	
Assigned to command of 1st Division of	666
Assigned to temporary command of	519
Assumes command of detachment of	533
McClernaud, John A., reassumes command of	294
Raynor, William H., assumes command of 3d Division of	100
Warren, Fitz Henry.	
Assigned to command of detachment of	666
Assumes command of detachment of	666
Assumes command of 1st Division of	39
Army Corps, 19th.	
Dwight, William, relieved from command of 1st Brigade, 1st Division of ..	193
Emory, William H., assumes command of	391
McMillan, James W., assigned to command of 1st Division of	391
Army Transportation. See <i>Munitions of War</i> .	
Arnold, Richard.	
Assignments to command	211, 294
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	337, 359, 434, 435, 451, 452, 477, 478, 497, 507, 521, 535, 536, 546, 604, 605, 617, 647, 648, 666-668, 684
Davis, Edmund J.	647
Keith, John A.	372
Lawler, Michael K.	521
Mentioned	35, 211, 244, 294, 359, 369, 392, 432, 458, 471, 568, 604, 616, 645-647, 682
Asboth, Alexander. Mentioned	370
Atkinson, Lieutenant. Mentioned	260

	Page.
Atlee, Joseph G. Mentioned	90
Austin, William. Mentioned	102
Avenger, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Averell, William W. Mentioned	169
Axline, Jacob. Mentioned	285
Babb, Lieutenant. Mentioned	704
Baber, M. D. Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby	829
Backus, William H. Correspondence with John M. Chivington	150, 469
Bagby, Arthur P. Mentioned	764
Bagg, Sylvester. Mentioned	330
Bailey, General. Mentioned	72
Bailey, Joseph.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	333, 645
Mentioned	333, 334, 390, 393, 474, 476, 512, 513, 544, 557, 664
Bainum, James S. Mentioned	399
Baird, Andrew J. Mentioned	189
Baird, Spruce M. Mentioned	800
Baker, James H. Mentioned	346
Baldwin, D. J. Mentioned	726
Ballinger, ———. Mentioned	822
Baltic, Steamer. Mentioned	21, 35
Banks, Nathaniel P.	
Correspondence with	
Abert, William S.	514
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	17, 358
Andrews, George L.	101, 139
Arnold, Richard.	337, 359, 434, 435, 451, 452, 477, 478, 497, 507, 521, 535, 536, 546, 604, 605, 617, 647, 648, 666-668, 684
Bailey, Joseph	333, 645
Beal, George L.	451
Beckwith, Edward G.	37, 429, 493
Birge, Henry W.	360, 436
Bringham, Thomas H.	471
Canby, Edward R. S.	583, 584, 631, 696
Chandler, John G.	390, 393, 429, 450, 451, 492, 515, 567, 645
Cooke, Philip St. George	276
Dickey, William H.	114, 126, 453, 474, 617
Elfield, Albert.	506
Emory, William H.	376, 391, 412, 431, 432, 454, 471, 495, 507, 533, 558, 568, 585, 604, 632, 646, 666, 667, 683, 714
Farragut, David G.	316, 427
Fessenden, William Pitt	294
Flanders, Benjamin F.	317
Francis, Richard W.	682
Franklin, William B.	6, 26, 38, 46, 57, 58, 100, 125, 126, 141, 222, 473
Grant, U. S.	191, 306, 358
Green, William D.	294
Grover, Cuvier.	19, 38, 45, 71, 411, 452, 518
Holabird, Samuel B.	12, 18, 36, 56, 57, 317
Lawler, Michael K.	414, 476, 477, 494, 508, 558, 568, 603, 605, 616, 666
Lee, Albert L.	39, 72, 115, 126, 452
McClernand, John A.	87, 102, 128, 129, 244, 276, 296, 318, 334-336, 373, 374, 391, 430, 453-457, 475, 477, 507, 519, 520, 557

Banks, Nathaniel P.—Continued.

Page.

Correspondence with

McMillan, James W.....	534
Mahler, Jacob	152
Marston, Frank W	45
Moore, Frederick W.....	533
Mower, Joseph A.....	412, 413, 477, 495, 496
Nickerson, Frank S	412, 430, 516
Palmer, James S	358
Phelps, S. Ledyard	140
Pleasant Hill, La., Commanding Officer at	125
Porter, David D	98, 99, 333, 428, 450, 512-514, 544, 545, 557, 584, 601, 680
Ramsay, Frank M.....	602
Ransom, Thomas E. G.....	100
Reynolds, Joseph J	253, 276, 295, 435, 498, 557, 606
Rust, Henry, jr.....	493
Selfridge, Thomas O.....	192
Sherman, Thomas W	437, 615
Sherman, William T	24, 266, 274
Slack, James R.....	506
Smith, Andrew J.....	7, 39, 46, 59, 126, 175, 212, 222, 235, 297, 319, 337, 376, 391, 393, 413, 434, 458, 495, 507, 534, 535, 559, 586, 604, 605, 616, 633, 647, 666
Smith, Watson	665
Steele, Frederick.....	7, 132, 161, 267, 294
Stone, Charles P	26
Treasury Department, U. S	34
Ullmann, Daniel.....	194, 254, 338, 359, 436, 437
War Department, U. S.....	35
Warren, Fitz Henry.....	194, 558, 583, 584, 603, 667
Welch, Deming N	4, 18, 57
Worms, Charles.....	59

Mentioned	4-7, 12, 18, 19, 25-27, 36, 38, 39, 45-47, 56, 58, 59, 72, 75, 76, 85, 86, 99-101, 106, 107, 112, 114, 115, 124-126, 128, 129, 138-141, 152-154, 160, 161, 169-175, 190, 191, 194, 211, 212, 220-223, 235, 244, 245, 247, 252, 254, 260, 265, 267, 269, 276, 278, 279, 281, 287, 288, 293, 294, 297, 316, 318-320, 323, 331-337, 357, 359, 360, 369, 373, 374, 376, 390-393, 403-414, 428-438, 450-455, 457, 458, 471-474, 476-479, 491-495, 497, 498, 506-508, 514, 515, 518-520, 533-536, 558, 559, 567, 568, 580, 582-586, 600, 603-607, 615, 616, 631-633, 644-648, 650, 664-668, 683, 684, 697, 698, 703, 738, 741, 744, 757, 759, 761, 766, 769, 797-799, 802, 806, 810-812, 823, 824, 826, 833, 834
------------------------	--

Staff. Announcement of	193
-------------------------------------	-----

Barker, ———. Mentioned	808
Barnes, Henry C. Mentioned	628
Barnes, James W. Mentioned	726, 727, 739, 749
Barnes, John. Mentioned	627
Barr, Andrew J.	

Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	422, 526
--	----------

Mentioned	527
------------------------	-----

Barr, Samuel L. Mentioned	372
Barr, William. Mentioned	96
Barrett, Orlando W. Mentioned	299, 308, 607
Barry, Colonel. Mentioned	775
Bashford, Levi. Mentioned	210
Bassett, Chauncey J. Mentioned	478

	Page
Bassett, John A. Mentioned.....	487, 721
Bassett, Owen A. Mentioned	370
Bates, Joseph.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder	784
Mentioned	800, 810
Battle, James, Steamer. Mentioned	3
Battle, Cullen A. Mentioned	121
Battle, Nicholas W. Mentioned	121, 729, 747, 762
Baubie, Albert T. Mentioned	229
Baugh, ———. Mentioned	525
Baumer, William. Mentioned	549
Bayley, Benjamin F. Mentioned	372
Baylor, J. R. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	752
Bayne, Thomas L. Mentioned	798
Beach, James T.	
Correspondence with	
Clarke, William T	578
Cooley, F.	577
Mentioned	539
Beal, George L.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	451
Mentioned	452, 453
Beardaley, Edward C. Correspondence with George L. Andrews.....	124
Beardaley, Ezra M. Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr	717, 718
Becker, Frederick W. Mentioned	350
Beckwith, Edward G.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	37, 429, 493
Mentioned	498
Beckwith, Jim. Mentioned	218
Bee, Hamilton P.	
Correspondence with	
Likens, J. B.	725
Magruder, John B	722
Woods, P. C.	725, 755
Mentioned	798
Beebe, William S. Mentioned.....	35, 513
Bell, Clara, Steamer. Mentioned.....	60, 514, 715
Belladonna, Steamer. Mentioned	514
Belle Creole, Steamer. Mentioned	268, 514
Belton, J. F. Mentioned.....	729
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Sterling Price</i> .	
Benavides, Santos. Mentioned.....	737, 741, 754, 775, 781, 787, 808, 835
Benedict, Lewis. Mentioned	127, 128, 140
Benham, Spencer C. Mentioned	339
Bennett, Clarence E. Mentioned.....	207, 210, 371
Bennett, Hiram P. Mentioned	693
Bennett, James F. Mentioned.....	93, 524
Bennett, Joseph F. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William S. Rosecrans</i> .	
Benson, G. S. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley.....	541
Bent, ———. Mentioned	630
Benton, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Benton, Thomas H., jr. Mentioned.....	225
Benton, William. Mentioned.....	715
Benton, William P.	
Assumes command of detachment of 13th Army Corps.....	714
Correspondence with Richard G. Shaw	458

Benton, William P.—Continued.

Mentioned	176
Staff. Announcement of	715
Benta, ———. Mentioned	262
Bercier, O., & Co. Mentioned	101
Bergmann, Edward H. Mentioned	371
Berry, Captain. Mentioned	398
Berthoud, Edward L. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	327, 657
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>James H. Ford.</i>	
Bertrand, C. P. Correspondence with Frederick Steele	246
Beveridge, John L.	
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	441
Mentioned	197
Bingham, ———. Mentioned	737, 738
Birge, Henry W.	
Assignment to command	359
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	360, 436
Cauby, Edward R. S.	650
Reynolds, Joseph J	458, 606, 650
Ullmann, Daniel	393, 436, 536
Mentioned	244, 333, 334, 359, 437, 536
Bishop, Albert W. Mentioned	654, 762, 821
Bishop, William. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	710
Bivins, John W. Mentioned	239
Black, John Charles. Mentioned	581
Black, Thomas G.	
Correspondence with	
Kimball, Nathan	134
West, Joseph R.	308, 320, 361, 378
Mentioned	377, 378, 395
Blackburn, James. Mentioned	562
Black Hawk, U. S. S. Mentioned	36, 59, 60
Blair, Charles W.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, Samuel R	311
McKean, Thomas J	15, 290, 313, 329, 330, 385, 540, 578, 597, 629, 643
Phillips, William A	313
Mentioned	290, 311, 313, 327, 330, 353, 385, 629, 643
Blair, Frank P., jr. Mentioned	27, 628
Blakeney, Thomas J. Mentioned	389
Blanchard, Isaac C. Mentioned	116
Blanchard, Justus W. Mentioned	519
Bledsoe, Amos. Mentioned	238
Blocki, Anton. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Frederick Salomon.</i>	
Bloodworth, ———. Mentioned	587
Bloomfield, Benjamin. Mentioned	812
Blunt, ———. Mentioned	22, 51, 365
Blunt, James G.	
Assignment to duty	196
Correspondence with	
Curtis, Samuel R	12, 69, 199, 447
Phillips, William A	32
Mentioned	52, 53, 79, 80, 133, 161,
178, 192, 196, 197, 213–215, 217, 225, 277, 280, 762, 763, 773, 774, 780, 783, 821	

	Page.
Boardman, Frederick A. Mentioned	478
Boggs, William R.	
Correspondence with	
Anderson, S. S.	781
Newton, R. C.	778
Mentioned	729, 745, 746, 783
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>E. Kirby Smith</i> .	
Bolin, Nathan. Mentioned	690
Bond, Frank S. For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>William S. Rosecrans</i> .	
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr.	164, 230
Boone, Albert G. Correspondence with John M. Chivington	188
Booth, Henry. Mentioned	425
Border, J. D. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	750
Border, John P. Mentioned	800
Bourland, James.	
Correspondence with Henry E. McCulloch	772, 792
Mentioned	771, 772, 774, 775, 782, 793-795
Bowen, Jesse. Mentioned	309
Bowers, Theodore S. Mentioned	9
Bowie, ———. Mentioned	758
Bowie, George W. Mentioned	372
Box, Richard M.	
Correspondence with John F. Philips	236, 287
Mentioned	286
Boyce, Charley. Mentioned	77
Boyce, Henry. Mentioned	77
Boyd, Rufus K. Mentioned	23
Boyd, Emma, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Brackett, Alfred B.	
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley	408, 469
Mentioned	367, 489
Bradford, ———. Mentioned	710
Bradford, James. Mentioned	723
Bradley, ———. Mentioned	167
Bradshaw, Centenary B. Mentioned	100
Bragg, General, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Brandly, John G. Mentioned	167, 243
Brayman, Mason.	
Correspondence with	
Grant, U. S.	244
Hurlbut, Stephen A.	185
Rosecrans, William S.	184, 283
War Department, U. S.	211, 220, 221, 244, 273
Mentioned	133, 252, 409
Breeze, Sidney A. Mentioned	385
Breitenbaugh, ———. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	625
Brent, J. L. Mentioned	811
Brewster, J. D. Mentioned	103
Brilliant, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Bringhurst, Thomas H.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	471
Mentioned	307, 392
Brisco, ———. Mentioned	539
Bristol, Henry B. Mentioned	372
Broadwell, W. A. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	730

	Page.
Brotherton, David H. Mentioned	371
Brown, B. Gratz. Mentioned	322
Brown, Buck. Mentioned	403, 404, 415, 510, 575
Brown, Egbert B.	
Correspondence with	
Berthoud, Edward L	327, 657
Breitenbaugh, ———	625
Brown, Robert A.	678
Curtis, Samuel R.	499
Dodd, Theodore H	351, 402, 592, 640, 657
Donnelly, A.	382
Elmer, Edward P	420
Ford, James H.	92, 155, 286, 327, 383, 402, 403, 419, 442, 461, 462, 485, 486, 500, 501, 537, 551, 622, 623, 640, 656, 657, 677
Gooding, Albert L	149
Hall, George H	10, 50, 287, 691, 708
Hall, Joseph C. W	641, 657
Harris, James H. J.	285
Holland, William S	312
Houts, G. W	63
Kessinger, William	510
McFerran, James	708
McKean, Thomas J	614, 622
Manville, Guy C	658
Phillips, John F.	249, 286, 350, 364, 365, 462, 501, 678, 707, 708
Rosecrans, William S	22, 32, 63, 90, 92, 155, 238, 259, 283, 284, 286, 301, 326, 419, 622, 623, 655, 677, 691
Sanderson, John P	249
Smith, J. Nelson	351
Steger, James H	523, 524
Switzler, Theodore A	708
Towels, Alfred L	626
Van Horn, Robert T	51
Mentioned	10, 50, 92, 93, 149, 249, 286-288, 347, 348, 351, 352, 365, 371, 402, 442, 445, 511, 529, 537, 552, 553, 574, 578, 623, 625, 628, 656, 677, 691
Staff. Announcement of	230
Brown, J. Correspondence with Nathan Kimball	30
Brown, J. R.	
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley	146, 306, 315
Mentioned	306, 356, 496, 447, 599, 664
Brown, Levi B. Mentioned	282
Brown, Lyman W. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	281
Brown, Oscar M. Mentioned	200, 207, 210
Brown, Robert A. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	678
Brownlow, ———. Mentioned	259
Brush, Samuel T. Mentioned	299
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Joseph R. West.</i>	
Brutsche, John D. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	260
Bryan, G. M. Mentioned	730, 731, 821, 822
Buckner, Simon B.	
Correspondence with Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.	801
Mentioned	806, 826
Buel, James M. Mentioned	141
Buell, Don Carlos. Mentioned	532

	Page.
Buford, Abraham. Mentioned	163
Buford, Napoleon B.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	8
Canby, Edward R. S	611, 688
Carmichael, Eagleton	344
Downs, Dioclesian L	718
Hurlbut, Stephen A	89
Steele, Frederick	481, 562
Mentioned	40, 147, 370, 547, 555
Bulkeley, Charles S. Correspondence with Frank N. Wicker	338
Bullock, ———. Mentioned	724
Bunker, David T. Mentioned	536, 667
Bunner, Lafayette.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	394, 414
Mentioned	47, 247, 306, 361
Burch, James R. Mentioned	723
Burch, Milton.	
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	122, 302, 383, 420, 463, 692
Mentioned	443-445, 679, 692
Burchard, George W. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Frederick Salomon</i> .	
Burk, E. A. Mentioned	813
Burris, Milton. Mentioned	260, 500, 501, 524, 708
Bush, Louis.	
Correspondence with Richard Taylor	831
Mentioned	831, 832
Bussey, Cyrus. Mentioned	547, 634, 637
Butler, ———. Mentioned	269
Butler, Benjamin F. Mentioned	169, 332, 333, 602
Butterfield, Marcus Q. Mentioned	504
Cabell, William L. Mentioned	701, 729, 733, 752
Caffrey, ———. Mentioned	777
Calcasieu Pass, La. Operations in, May 6-10, 1864. Communications from	
Hébert, Paul O	807, 810, 812
Smith, E. Kirby	807
Caldwell, Henry C. Mentioned	133
Caldwell, Samuel.	
Correspondence with John A. McClernand	393, 477
Mentioned	477, 532
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>John A. McClernand</i> .	
Calhoun, ———. Mentioned	141
California Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 138, 200-208, 329.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 5th, 389.	
Calkins, Elias A. Mentioned	40, 41, 48
Callender, Franklin D. Mentioned	381
Callery, Michael. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	96
Camden, Ark., Expedition, March 23-May 3, 1864.	
Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from	
Andrews, Christopher C	342, 362
Gano, Richard M	726, 733
Green, William D	247
Judson, William R	260
Kimball, Nathan	117, 118, 153

Camden, Ark., Expedition, March 23-May 3, 1864—Continued.

Page.

Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from

Maxey, Samuel B	761
Price, Sterling	729
Shelby, Joseph O	723
Smith, E. Kirby	726, 729, 733, 768, 770, 771, 793
Steele, Frederick	48, 104, 360, 481
West, Joseph R	341, 343

Operations during. Communications from

Andrews, Christopher C	320, 341
Clayton, Powell	28
Clowry, Robert C	162
Fagan, James F	770
Grant, U. S	480
Green, William D	294
Judson, William R	187
Kimball, Nathan	49, 81, 105, 118
Morgan, A. S	801
Price, Sterling	729, 751
Sanborn, John B	288
Sherman, William T	85, 160
Smith, E. Kirby	766, 767, 802
Steele, Frederick	77, 78, 117, 236, 267, 479
Stirman, Ras	770
Ullmann, Daniel	536
West, Joseph R	299, 308
Wheeler, Junius B	480

Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from

Brown, Egbert B	238
West, Joseph R	342

Reported movements of Union troops during. Communications from

Price, Sterling	756
Shelby, Joseph O	724, 738, 745

Cameron, Robert A.

Assumes command of detachment of 13th Army Corps	141
Correspondence with John A. McClernand	457
Mentioned	127, 223, 244, 307, 318, 319, 369, 375, 392, 431, 456, 472-474, 568, 667
Reassumes command of 3d Division, 13th Army Corps	307
Staff. Announcements of	141, 307

Camp, George A. Mentioned 98, 306**Campbell, ———.** Mentioned 398**Campbell & Co.** Mentioned 808**Campbell, Thomas L.** Mentioned 572, 659**Canby, Edward R. S.**

Assignment to command 490

Assumes command of Military Division of West Mississippi 543

Correspondence with

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	567
Allen, Robert	689
Banks, Nathaniel P	583, 584, 631, 696
Birge, Henry W	650
Buford, Napoleon B	611, 688
Curtis, Samuel R	693
Davidson, John W	537
Emory, William H	697-699

Canby, Edward R. S.—Continued.

Correspondence with

Franklin, William B	696
Grant, U. S.	542, 554, 567, 580, 600, 644, 680
Haines, Thomas J.	543, 689
Halleck, Henry W	542
Palfrey, John C	664
Port Hudson, La., Commanding Officer at	633
Prichett, James M	555, 713
Reynolds, Joseph J	606, 648, 669
Rosecrans, William S	549, 654
Sherman, William T	505, 555
Slocum, Henry W	601, 695
Smith, Andrew J	699
Steele, Frederick	560, 569, 634, 700, 715
Tuttle, James M	607
War Department, U. S.	491, 532, 542, 543
Washburn, Cadwallader C	559, 696, 699
Mentioned	331, 490, 505, 528, 543, 549, 554, 555, 581, 606, 607, 615, 631-633, 646, 650, 666, 681, 682, 695, 696, 698, 699, 713, 714
Cantine, William W. Mentioned	80, 144, 197, 246
Carey, Asa B. Mentioned	371
Carleton, James H.	

Correspondence with

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	200
Arizona, Governor of	201
Davis, Nelson H.	203, 206, 208, 209
Grant, U. S	16, 137
Neill, Henry	65
Wright, George	138, 139
Mentioned	138, 139, 371
Carling, Elias B. Mentioned	408, 504
Carmach, Captain. Mentioned	773
Carmichael, Eagleton. Correspondence with Napoleon B. Buford	344
Carnahan, Robert H. Mentioned	375
Carney, Thomas. Mentioned	55, 467, 503, 562
Carondelet, U. S. S. Mentioned	514, 544, 681
Carpenter, C. H. Mentioned	757
Carpenter, Seymour D. Mentioned	483
Carr, Byron O.	

Correspondence with

Steele, Frederick	89
West, Joseph R	308, 414, 685, 703
Mentioned	27, 29, 79, 246, 569, 684, 685, 701

Carr, Eugene A.

Correspondence with

Anderson, Daniel	571
Andrews, Christopher C	377
Beardsley, Ezra M	717, 718
Clayton, Powell	608, 617, 639, 653, 654, 674, 688
Geiger, Washington F	674, 684, 704, 705
Lovejoy, George F	636, 687, 702
McLean, William E	672
Miner, Charles W	571
Ryan, Abraham H	609, 610, 619, 635, 636, 669-671, 704, 717

Carr, Eugene A.—Continued.

Correspondence with

Salomon, Frederick 570, 618, 636, 674, 705

Steele, Frederick 377, 716

West, Joseph R 378,

561, 570, 571, 589, 590, 619, 637, 671, 672, 685, 686, 701-703, 716, 717

Wheeler, Junius B 569

Wood, Oliver 673, 688, 716

Mentioned 77, 104, 132,

144, 370, 378, 394, 414, 547, 571, 589, 617, 618, 634, 637, 638, 684, 685, 687, 705

Carr, George P. Mentioned 610For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Eugene A. Carr.***Carr, J. F., C. S. S.** Mentioned 102, 804, 806**Carter, ———** Mentioned 792**Carter, James L.** Correspondence with Asa C. Matthews 587**Case, Theodore S.** Mentioned 231, 270, 285, 419**Casteel, T. C.** Mentioned 562**Castle, R. A.** Mentioned 233**Cater, Captain.** Mentioned 775**Cave, E. W.** Mentioned 812**Cavin, Joseph.** Mentioned 40**Cedar Bluffs, Colo.** Skirmish at, May 3, 1864. Communication from Samuel R. Curtis 465**Celeste, Steamer.** Mentioned 257**Chacon, Rafael.** Mentioned 372**Champion, U. S. S.** Mentioned 681**Chandler, Steamer.** Mentioned 253**Chandler, John G.**

Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks.. 390, 393, 429, 450, 451, 492, 515, 567, 645

Mentioned..... 115, 176, 212, 244, 432, 458, 518, 645, 714

Chandler, John L. Correspondence with Joseph R. West..... 361**Chapman, Augustus H.**

Correspondence with Joseph R. West 340

Mentioned 379

Chapman, Edmund D. Mentioned 270**Charlot, Chapman S.** For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Samuel R. Curtis.***Chase, George H.** Mentioned 151, 167, 251, 314, 407**Chase, Harry C.** Mentioned 163**Chase, Salmon P.** Mentioned 681For correspondence, etc., see *Treasury Department, U. S.***Chaves, T. Francisco.** Mentioned 205, 206, 209**Chickasaw, U. S. S.** Mentioned 680**Chicote, Samuel.** Mentioned 824**Chihuahua, Mexico, Governor of.** Mentioned 388**Chiles, George P.** Correspondence with John F. Phillips 119**Chillicothe, U. S. S.** Mentioned 514, 681**Chipman, Norton P.** For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *Samuel R.**Curtis.***Chippewa, Steamer.** Mentioned 144, 147**Chisum, Isham.** Mentioned 173**Chivington, John M.**

Correspondence with

Backus, William H 150, 469

Boone, Albert G 188

Collins, William O 123, 150, 219, 252

	Page
Chivington, John M.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Colorado, Governor of.....	166, 292, 355
Cook, Samuel H.....	150, 219, 262
Curtis, Samuel R.....	98, 113, 149, 291, 303, 354, 406, 598
Downing, Jacob.....	146, 189, 218, 242, 250, 304, 314, 387, 407
Eayre, George S.....	218, 234, 578
Fort Union, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at.....	190
Hawkins, George W.....	151, 292, 541
Jpy, G. M.....	468
Lane, James H.....	447
McLain, William D.....	250
Mullin, London.....	273
Sanborn, George L.....	150, 167, 189, 218, 242, 243
Shoup, George L.....	189
Stilwell, George H.....	262
Wynkoop, Edward W.....	531, 564, 630, 711
Mentioned.....	85, 151, 188, 189, 217, 234, 305, 371, 465, 531, 541, 630, 712
Choctaw, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	640
Chouteau, Steamer. Mentioned.....	514, 715
Chouteau, ———. Mentioned.....	233
Chouteau, P., & Co.	
Correspondence with John Pope.....	69
Mentioned.....	112
Christensen, Christian T. Mentioned.....	490
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Edward R. S. Canby</i> .	
Christian, Allen W. Mentioned.....	231
Churchill, Thomas J.	
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith.....	733, 771, 824, 826
Mentioned.....	768, 770, 771, 823, 826, 828-830
Cincinnati, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	681
Cinnamond, ———. Correspondence with George M. O'Brien.....	711
City Belle, Steamer. Mentioned.....	478, 479, 605
City of Memphis, Steamer. Mentioned.....	650
Claiborne, Thomas. Mentioned.....	809
Clapp, William H. Mentioned.....	460
Clara Bell, Steamer. Mentioned.....	60, 514, 715
Clark, Curtis. Mentioned.....	661
Clark, John B., jr. Mentioned.....	154, 155, 572, 573, 764
Clark, John S. Mentioned.....	35, 472
Clark, John W. Mentioned.....	614
Clarke, Albert G. Mentioned.....	96
Clarke, William T.	
Correspondence with	
Beach, James T.....	578
Fisk, Clinton B.....	658, 679, 692, 710
Mentioned.....	68, 96
For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>Clinton B. Fisk</i> .	
Clarkson, Thaddeus S. Mentioned.....	572, 609
Clayton, Powell.	
Correspondence with	
Andrews, Christopher C.....	572
Carr, Eugene A.....	608, 617, 639, 653, 554, 674, 688
Green, William D.....	247, 300
Kimball, Nathan.....	49

Clayton, Powell—Continued.

Correspondence with

Steele, Frederick 28, 117, 236, 300, 498, 521, 547, 561, 639, 688

West, Joseph R 300, 308, 361

Mentioned 28, 29, 47, 79, 144, 294, 298, 342, 361, 362, 370, 379, 415, 439, 570, 572, 756

Clear, James F. Mentioned 635, 669**Clemen, Gustavus.** Mentioned 675**Clement, ———.** Mentioned 186**Clinton, Steamer.** Mentioned 245**Clinton, De Witt.** Mentioned 555For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Edward R. S. Canby.***Closson, Henry W.** Mentioned 369**Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage.** See *Munitions of War.***Cloud, Captain.** Mentioned 805**Cloud, William F.** Mentioned 135, 762, 763, 774**Clough, Ebenezer N. O.** Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 123, 163**Clowry, Robert C.**

Correspondence with Nathan Kimball 162

Mentioned 179

Cobb, John C. Correspondence with

Dana, Napoleon J. T 21

Warren, Fitz Henry 74, 103, 143

Coffee, J. T. Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 829**Cole, Elisha.** Mentioned 474**Cole, Nelson.** Mentioned 382**Coleman, W. O.** Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby 829**Colley, Samuel G.** Correspondence with Governor of Colorado 234**Collin, T. B.** Mentioned 562**Collins, ———.** Mentioned 147**Collins, Thomas.** Mentioned 557**Collins, William O.**

Correspondence with

Chivington, John M 123, 150, 219, 252

Mitchell, Robert B 304, 503

Mentioned 98, 151, 233, 304, 330, 354

Colonel Cowles, Steamer. Mentioned 7, 21, 36, 37**Colorado, Governor of.** Correspondence with

Chivington, John M 166, 292, 355

Colley, Samuel G 234

Curtis, Samuel R 531

Colorado Troops. Mentioned.Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: **McLain's**, 354, 578, 598.Cavalry—*Regiments*: 1st, 151, 189, 250–252, 292, 303, 304, 387, 407, 565, 578;

2d, 50, 93–95, 351, 383, 420, 461, 462, 485, 537, 574, 576, 656, 657.

Colored Troops.

Organization of. Communication from George L. Andrews 101

Proposed savings bank for. Communication from Nathaniel P. Banks 34

Colvin, Benjamin. Mentioned 27**Comstock, Cyrus B.** For correspondence as A. D. C. and A. A. A. G., see
*U. S. Grant.***Comstock, J. M.** Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 577**Conduct of the War.** Communications from

Clough, Ebenezer N. O 123

Grant, U. S. 235, 293, 316, 331, 357, 358, 389, 408, 615

Halleck, Henry W. 234, 293, 331, 332, 357, 409

Sherman, Thomas W. 75, 274–276, 410, 505, 516

	Page
Cone, Horace. Mentioned.....	828
Confederate Troops.	
Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : Semmes', 338.	
Engineers— <i>Battalions</i> : 1st, 800.	
For Volunteers, see respective States.	
Organization, strength, etc., Trans-Mississippi Department.....	800, 803, 832
Recruitment, organization, etc. Communications from	
McAdoo, J. D.....	781
Magruder, John B.....	735, 739, 768
Shelby, Joseph O.....	835
Texas, Governor of.....	747, 748
Conley, S. B. Mentioned.....	749
Conrad, Lewis. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>St. John R. Liddell</i> .	
Cook, Samuel H. Correspondence with John M. Chivington.....	150, 219, 262
Cooke, Augustus P. Mentioned.....	131
Cooke, Philip St. George.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	276
Gregory, Thomas B.....	101, 124
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	101, 114, 132, 160, 337
Shaw, Richard G.....	152, 194
Mentioned.....	45, 255, 336, 359, 360, 370, 372, 436
Relieved from duty in Department of the Gulf.....	359
Cooley, F.	
Correspondence with James T. Beach.....	577
Mentioned.....	578
Coon, Lewis. Mentioned.....	399
Cooper, ———. Mentioned.....	121
Cooper, Douglas H.	
Correspondence with	
Hildebrand, J. N.....	743
Maxey, Samuel B.....	746, 777
Mentioned.....	383, 415, 443, 445, 629, 670, 746, 762, 763, 765, 774, 816, 820, 825
Cooper, J. W. Mentioned.....	658
Cooper, Samuel. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.</i>	
Cooper, Samuel F. Correspondence with Joseph R. West.....	361
Copeland, Joseph T.	
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	417
Mentioned.....	371
Corse, John M.	
Correspondence with William T. Sherman.....	243
Mentioned.....	24, 153, 169, 244, 265, 266, 274, 275
Cortina, Juan N. Mentioned.....	87, 88, 796, 808, 835
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Tamaulipas, Mexico, Governor of</i> .	
Cosgrove, John. Mentioned.....	403, 404, 415, 416, 443, 444, 463, 499, 502
Cottin, Francis X. Mentioned.....	546
Cotton. Action touching. Communications from	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	12, 18, 56
Broadwell, W. A.....	730
Grover, Cuvier.....	72, 269
Holabird, Samuel B.....	57, 101
McKee, J. H.....	12
Smith, E. Kirby.....	733, 734, 821

	Page.
Couch, James E. Mentioned	326, 365
Coult, Theodore A. Mentioned	207-210, 372
Cowall, ———. Mentioned	259
Cowan, Edgar. Mentioned	321, 322
Cowles, Colonel, Steamer. Mentioned	7, 21, 36, 37
Cox, A. F. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	614
Crabgrass, ———. Mentioned	764
Cracklin, Joseph, et al. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	406
Craig, James. Mentioned	642
Craigie, David J. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Thomas A. Davies</i> .	
Crandal, Robert M. Mentioned	371
Crandall, Eli J. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	96
Crandall, Warren D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Alfred W. Ellet</i> .	
Crawford, William A. Mentioned	752, 770
Crebs, John M. Mentioned	517
Creighton, E. Mentioned	304, 305
Creusbaer, Edmund. Mentioned	800
Crocket, U. S. S. Mentioned	172, 449, 680
Crocker, Watson D. Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean	241
Crockett, Tex., Quartermaster at. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith ..	507
Crosby, J. Schuyler.	
Correspondence with Alphonse De Roulet	515
Mentioned	36
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks</i> .	
Crowell, Captain. Mentioned	178
Culberson, D. B. Mentioned	740, 747, 748
Culbertson, ———. Mentioned	34
Cullens, ———. Mentioned	737
Cumby, R. H. Mentioned	739
Cunningham, E. Mentioned	778, 828
For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>E. Kirby Smith</i> .	
Curlew, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Currie, Leonard D. H. Mentioned	254
Curtis, H. Mentioned	217
Curtis, Samuel R.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	288
Alvord, Benjamin	233
Blair, Charles W.	311
Blunt, James G.	12, 69, 199, 447
Brown, Egbert B.	499
Canby, Edward R. S.	693
Chivington, John M.	98, 113, 149, 291, 303, 354, 406, 598
Colorado, Governor of	531
Cracklin, Joseph, et al	406
Davies, Thomas A.	53
Fisk, Clinton B.	421, 499, 658
Ford, James H.	311, 499
Gerster, Anton	112
Grant, U. S.	188, 288, 302, 328, 465, 643
Hunt, Lewis C.	465, 488
Lawrence, Kans., Commanding Officer at	499
Lawrence, W. W. H.	423, 503, 597
Ludington, R. W., et al	406
McDowell, James L.	467

	Page.
Curtis, Samuel R.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
McKean, Thomas J.....	69,
137, 241, 261, 289, 290, 303, 313, 329, 367, 424, 488, 499, 511, 528, 540, 552	
Mitchell, Robert B.....	85, 217, 306, 330, 711
Phillips, William A.....	52, 53, 301, 328, 503, 540
Rankin, John K.....	241
Rosecrans, William S.....	164, 283, 301, 302, 309, 417, 440, 445, 499, 511, 552
Sherman, William T.....	112, 188
Stinson, Samuel A.....	540
Thayer, John M.....	675
War Department, U. S.....	502, 528
Wood, Samuel N.....	383, 512, 529, 598
Mentioned.....	32, 51, 75, 112, 123, 137, 161, 178, 192, 196, 241, 261, 288, 302, 303,
305, 312, 313, 332, 357, 371, 425, 467, 487, 488, 500, 540, 565, 597, 656, 658, 660	
Curtis, Samuel S. Mentioned.....	217
For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>Samuel R. Curtis.</i>	
Cutler, Benjamin C. Mentioned.....	138, 139
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
Dale, C. S. S. Mentioned.....	806
Dale, Kate, Steamer. Mentioned.....	268
Dallas, A. G. Mentioned.....	23
Daly, Andrew. Mentioned.....	800
Dana, Napoleon J. T.	
Correspondence with	
Cobb, John C.....	21
Rosecrans, William S.....	591, 611, 622
Mentioned.....	88, 811
Relinquishes command of 1st Division, 13th Army Corps.....	26
Dashiell, George R. Mentioned.....	800
Davenport, Steamer. Mentioned.....	89
Davidson, H. C. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	119
Davidson, John W.	
Correspondence with	
Canby, Edward R. S.....	537
Grant, U. S.....	309, 550
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	382
Rosecrans, William S.....	382, 550
Mentioned.....	80, 220, 591, 611
Davies, Thomas A.	
Correspondence with	
Anthony, Daniel R.....	54, 55
Curtis, Samuel R.....	53
Dunlap, Oscar F.....	425
Hammer, Elisha.....	629, 660
Hunt, Robert H.....	84
Malven, Daniel S.....	564
Mentioned.....	84, 371, 661
Davis, Edmund J.	
Correspondence with Richard Arnold.....	647
Mentioned.....	88, 211, 517, 645, 647, 648, 683
Davis, Henry W. Mentioned.....	299
Davis, Jefferson.	
Address to Grand Council of Six Confederate Indian Nations.....	824
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith.....	821
Mentioned.....	728, 731, 738, 752, 753, 820, 823-825, 828

	Page.
Davis, Nelson H.	
Correspondence with James H. Carleton	203, 206, 208, 209
Mentioned	200-203, 388
Davis, William. Mentioned	577
Davy, Peter B. Mentioned	679
Day, Nicholas W.	
Correspondence with	
Jones, Simon	633
Reynolds, Joseph J	338, 498, 508, 633
Mentioned	254, 370
Debray, X. B. Mentioned	764
De Forrest, Cyrus H. Mentioned	389
Dege, A. E. Mentioned	800
De Gress, Jacob C. Mentioned	385
Deitz, Captain. Mentioned	804, 833
Delaney, James. Mentioned	102
De Long, Sidney R. Mentioned	389
Del Vecchio, James R. Mentioned	4
De Masters, Edwin. Mentioned	577
Denman, Captain. Mentioned	805
Denning, Maria, Steamer. Mentioned	430, 437
Dennison, William. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Ohio, Governor of.</i>	
De Roulet, Alphonse. Correspondence with J. Schuyler Crosby	515
For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks.</i>	
Deserters. Action touching. Communication from Sterling Price	832
Des Moines, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 514, 715
Devine, Thomas J. Mentioned	752
Devoe, James B. Mentioned	148, 270
Dexter, John B. Mentioned	229
Diadem, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 514, 715
Diamond, J. J. Mentioned	792
Dickey, William H.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	114, 126, 453, 474, 617
Mentioned	35, 58, 411, 452, 517, 632, 683
Dickinson, A. G. Correspondence with	
Downs, E. M.	816
Edgar, H. T.	817
Lockhart, W. A.	818
Magruder, John B.	724, 735, 819
Vance, James	724
Digges, Francis W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	110, 158
Dillon, Edward. Mentioned	757, 758
Dobbin, Archibald S. Mentioned	689
Dockery, Thomas P. Mentioned	28, 47, 752, 756
Dodd, Theodore H.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	351, 402, 592, 640, 657
Ford, James H.	402
Rosecrans, William S.	574
Mentioned	93, 327, 383, 402, 461, 500, 551, 574, 678
Dodge, James H. Mentioned	219
Dole, William P. Mentioned	112, 693
Doniphan, John. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	394
Donnelly, A. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	392
Dorsey, Caleb. Mentioned	283, 296, 287
Doty, —. Mentioned	808

	Page.
Dougherty, William E. Mentioned	306
Douglas, H. T. Mentioned.....	732, 757, 762, 771, 816
Dove, Steamer. Mentioned	28, 344, 636
Downing, Jacob.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington .	146, 189, 218, 242, 250, 304, 314, 357, 407
Mentioned	167, 218, 243, 303, 304, 465
Downs, Dioclesian L. Correspondence with Napoleon B. Buford.....	718
Downs, E. M. Correspondence with A. G. Dickinson	816
Doyle, Thomas. For correspondence as Adjutant, see <i>James McFerran</i> .	
Drake, Francis M. Mentioned.....	320, 415
Drake, George B.	
Correspondence with	
Irwin, Richard B.....	35, 127
Poole, Horace.....	115
Mentioned	35, 507
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks</i> .	
Draper, Daniel M.	
Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B.....	96, 156, 188, 216, 232, 240, 405, 422, 576, 596, 627, 660
Rosecrans, William S.....	311
Mentioned	596, 613, 660
Drayton, Thomas F.	
Assignment to command	810
Mentioned	722, 732, 810
Dresher, Valentine. Mentioned.....	372
Dualls, T. A. Mentioned.....	562
Dubois, Darwin. Mentioned.....	100
Du Bois, John V. Mentioned.....	573, 574
Dudley, Nathan A. M. Mentioned.....	115, 211, 359
Duff, James.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder.....	759
Mentioned	800
Duke of Argyle, Steamer. Mentioned.....	253
Dunham, Ira. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	643
Dunham, Robert T.	
Correspondence with Charles P. Stone.....	4
Mentioned	36, 246, 247, 267, 412, 479, 495, 496
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks</i> .	
Dunlap, David M. Mentioned	659
Dunlap, Oscar F.	
Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies	425
Mentioned	385, 660
Dunn, Clark. Mentioned.....	149-151, 166, 167, 188-190, 218, 219, 243, 251, 252, 303, 314
Dunning, Edward H. Mentioned.....	87
Durbin, Greene. Mentioned	13, 79, 197, 213, 214
Durgin, George W., jr. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Philip St. George Cooke</i> ; also <i>William P. Benton</i> .	
Dwight, Major. Mentioned	231
Dwight, Charles C. Mentioned	100
Dwight, James F.	
Correspondence with	
Ludwig, Charles D.....	659
Marsh, Asbury C.....	463
Sanderson, John P	464, 465
Mentioned	464

	Page.
Dwight, William.	
Assignment to duty	193
Mentioned	193, 376, 412, 456, 476, 520
Relieved from command of 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Army Corps....	193
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks.</i>	
Dye, William McE. Mentioned	460
Dyer, Clarence H. Correspondence with Henry T. Porter	610
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Eugene A. Carr.</i>	
Dyer, George R. Mentioned	270
Dyer, R. H. Mentioned	794
Eads, James D. Correspondence with James McFerran	120, 239
Eastern Arkansas, District of. See <i>Arkansas, Eastern, District of.</i>	
Eastport, U. S. S. Mentioned	174, 449
Bayre, George S.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington	218, 234, 578
Mentioned	150, 250, 262, 273, 291, 387, 564, 630
Eckert, Thomas T. Correspondence with William J. Mason	644
Edgar, H. T. Correspondence with A. G. Dickinson	817
Edgerton, Alonzo J. Mentioned	130
Edmundson, T. T. Mentioned	562
Edwards, John. Mentioned	654
Elfield, Albert.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	506
Mentioned	431
Elgee, ———. Mentioned	77
Ellen, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Ellet, Alfred W. Correspondence with John A. Ellet	183
Ellet, John A. Correspondence with Alfred W. Ellet	183
Elmer, Edward P.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	420
Ford, James H.	537
Kingsbury, Ezra W.	420
Mentioned	93
Elmore, H. M. Mentioned	800
Emerald, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Emerson, Charles. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks.</i>	
Emerson, Frank. Mentioned	274
Emma, Steamer. Mentioned	269, 478, 554
Emma, No. 2, Steamer. Mentioned	395, 396
Emma Boyd, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Emory, William H.	
Assignment to command	391
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	376, 391, 412,
431, 432, 454, 471, 495, 507, 533, 558, 568, 585, 604, 632, 646, 666, 667, 683, 714	
Canby, Edward R. S.	697-699
Myer, Albert J.	698
Mentioned	36, 58, 72, 128, 244, 318, 369, 391, 454, 472, 473, 497, 517,
582-584, 586, 601, 603-605, 615, 631, 632, 645, 647, 668, 682, 683, 696-698, 714	
Staff. Announcement of	391
Eneberg, John F. Mentioned	501, 524
Engelmann, Adolph. Mentioned	48, 104, 394, 547

	Page.
Eno, Frank. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William S. Rosecrans</i> ; also <i>Alfred Pleasanton</i> .	
Ensign, Edgar T. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	43, 423
Essex, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Estrella, U. S. S. Mentioned	102, 131
Evans, John. Mentioned	406
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Colorado, Governor of</i>	
Evens, Isaac F.	
Correspondence with J. Nelson Smith	485
Mentioned	93, 311
Ewing, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 715
Ewing, Charles. Mentioned	259, 284
Ewing, Henry. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John S. Marmaduke</i> .	
Ewing, Thomas, jr.	
Correspondence with	
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E	164, 230
Herder, John N.	81, 82, 119, 136, 137, 145, 155, 165, 284
Knight, John P.	612
New Madrid, Mo., Commanding Officer at	271, 418
Pilot Knob, Mo., Commanding Officer at	148
Rogers, John B	154,
271, 309, 310, 322-325, 350, 364, 382, 400, 401, 418, 419, 441, 482, 523, 591, 690	
Rosecrans, William S	43, 277, 573, 655, 676
Switzler, William F.	572
Tyler, John F	63, 90, 248, 259, 271, 272, 310, 325, 523, 592
Wells, Oliver	230
Wilson, James	325
Mentioned	43, 64, 371, 401, 573
Ewing, W. L., Steamer. Mentioned	514
Exaot, Steamer. Mentioned	177, 178
Exchange, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Fagan, James F.	
Correspondence with	
Marmaduke, John S.	770
Smith, E. Kirby	751
Mentioned	187, 288, 320, 396, 479, 728, 732, 752, 801, 823
Fagan's Infantry Brigade, Commanding Officer of. Correspondence with E.	
Kirby Smith	755
Fahnstock, Orrin S. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	216, 328
Fair Play, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Falls City, Steamer. See <i>New Falls City, Steamer</i> .	
Fanny, Schooner. Mentioned	723
Farles, T. A.	
Correspondence with Camille J. Polignac	809, 811, 812
Mentioned	782
Farragut, David G.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	316, 427
Mentioned	783, 784, 787
Fauntleroy, T. K. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	793
Favrot, H. M. Mentioned	795
Pawn, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Fayetteville, Ark. Scout from Springfield, Mo., toward, April 28-May 7, 1864.	
Communication from John B. Sanborn	502
Fear, ———. Mentioned	120

	Page.
Fellner, John. Correspondence with John Pope.....	168
Ferrell, W. H. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Joseph O. Shelby</i> .	
Fessenden, Francis. Mentioned.....	274, 294
Fessenden, William Pitt.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks.....	294
Mentioned.....	210
Fillebrown, Henry C. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Robert R. Livingston</i> .	
Finch, Hill, and Parker (Committee). Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	418
Findley, Jonathan P. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	348
Fisher, J. J. Mentioned.....	799
Fiak, Captain. Mentioned.....	542
Fiak, Clinton B.	
Assumes command of District of North Missouri.....	68, 95
Correspondence with	
Barr, Andrew J.....	422, 526
Bishop, William.....	710
Callery, Michael.....	96
Clarke, William T.....	658, 679, 692, 710
Clough, Ebenezer N. O.....	123, 163
Comstock, J. M.....	577
Cox, A. F.....	614
Crandall, Eli J.....	96
Curtis, Samuel R.....	421, 499, 658
Digges, Francis W.....	110, 158
Doniphan, John.....	384
Draper, Daniel M.....	96, 156, 188, 216, 232, 240, 405, 422, 576, 596, 627, 660
Dunham, Ira.....	643
Ford, James H.....	403
Fowkes, William E.....	157, 216
Gentry, Jesse M.....	240
Green, Clark H.....	110, 158
Guitar, Odon.....	43
Hall, Joseph C. W.....	576
Hardenbrook, William S.....	627
Hayward, John T. K.....	216
Holloway, George A.....	487, 511, 721
Hughes, Z. Courtney.....	110, 158
Hunt, O. L. B.....	627
Kemper, William B.....	366, 612
Leonard, Reeves.....	538
Lewis, Benjamin W.....	366
Lewis, Joseph A.....	110, 158
Mayhall, Jefferson A.....	278
Mercer, Howard.....	643
Missouri, Adjutant-General of.....	232
Moss, James H.....	405, 422
Pleasanton, Alfred.....	552, 564
Porter, Washington J.....	157
Robinson, James H.....	366
Roper, Alfred W.....	110, 158
Rosecrans, William S.....	95,
	149, 156, 231, 232, 240, 250, 312, 352, 366, 383, 421, 422, 464, 502, 526

	Page.
Fisk, Clinton B.—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Salisbury, Lucius	596
Samuel, Edward M.	367
Sanderson, John P.	149, 250
Stewart, Israel W.	613
Thompson, L. A.	539, 642
Tillmonn, John	119, 154
West, ———	232
Westly, Thomas J.	164
Williams, John F.	526, 527, 692, 709
Woods, Washington T.	613
Mentioned	44, 68, 163, 164, 216, 240, 311, 353, 366, 367, 371, 422, 423, 445, 464, 512, 564, 577, 596, 597, 613, 627, 643, 710, 711
Staff. Announcements of	68, 95
Fitch, Ezra. Mentioned	109, 442
Fitzgerald, William J. Mentioned	658, 659
Fitzhugh's Woods, near Augusta, Ark. Action at, April 1, 1864. Commu- nication from Christopher C. Andrews.	28
Fitzwilliams, James. Mentioned	162, 762
Flanders, Benjamin F.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	317
Mentioned	57
Flanigan, Patrick. Mentioned	270
Flory, Aaron M. Mentioned	38, 72
Fly, George W. L. Mentioned	800, 808
Folsom, Israel. See Six Confederate Indian Nations, Grand Council of.	
Fonda, John G. Mentioned	370, 436
Fontaine, Sidney T. Mentioned	723
Ford, Captain. Mentioned	416
Ford, James H.	
Correspondence with	
Allen, Benjamin F.	186, 524
Brown, Egbert B.	92, 155, 286, 327, 383, 402, 403, 419, 442, 461, 462, 485, 486, 500, 501, 537, 551, 622, 623, 640, 656, 657, 677
Curtis, Samuel R.	311, 499
Dodd, Theodore H.	402
Elmer, Edward P.	537
Fisk, Clinton B.	403
Hoyt, George H.	677
Janes, Henry D.	311, 537
Kansas City, Mo., Commanding Officer at	92, 301
McFerran, James	93
Manville, Guy C.	612
Moses, Thomas, jr.	420, 462, 525, 624, 719
Pendleton, Philip	93
Pritchard, Jesse L.	50
Rosecrans, William S.	442
Mentioned	92, 285, 286, 327, 402, 403, 459, 501, 524, 623, 628, 657
Ford, John S.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder	754, 775, 783, 789, 797, 799, 807
Mentioned	129, 176, 178, 739, 748, 749, 776, 787, 805, 833
Fore, Robert H. Mentioned	622
Foreman, John A. Mentioned	763, 764, 774

	Page.
Forest Rose, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Forney, John H.	
Assignment to duty	808
Mentioned	808
Forrest, Nathan B. Mentioned	24, 25, 27, 75, 183, 184, 191, 275, 669
Forshey, C. G. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	750
Fort Hindman, U. S. S. Mentioned	449, 514, 680
Fort Laramie, Wyo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell	85
Fort Smith, Ark.	
Complications as to military location of. Communication from James G. Blunt	12
Defenses of. Communication from Anton Gerster	112
Fort Union, N. Mex., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with John M. Chivington	190
Foster, Everett W. Mentioned	28
Foster, Jacob T. Mentioned	474
Foster, John. Mentioned	538, 577
Foster, Washington. Mentioned	577
Fowkes, William E. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	157, 216
Francis, John.	
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean	261
Mentioned	468
Francis, Richard W. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	682
Franklin, James W. Mentioned	745
Franklin, William B.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	6, 26, 38, 46, 57, 58, 100, 125, 126, 141, 222, 473
Canby, Edward R. S	696
Lee, Albert L	6, 20
Ransom, Thomas E. G	472
Mentioned	4, 7, 17, 26, 36-39, 47, 99, 127, 169-171, 211, 221, 222, 235, 293-295, 332-334, 369, 429, 615, 631, 728, 759, 783
Freeland, Martin A. Mentioned	87
Freeman, Thomas R. Mentioned	51, 416
Fremont's Orchard, Colo. Skirmish near, April 12, 1864. Communications from	
Chivington, John M	149-151, 166
Curtis, Samuel R	188
Sanborn, George L	167
French, Albert H. Mentioned	208
French, George R. Mentioned	80
Frontier, District of the. Limits defined	547
Frost, ———. Mentioned	576
Fry, Thomas W. Mentioned	116, 177
Fuchs, Frederick W. Mentioned	382
Fuller, Irving W.	
Correspondence with	
Kimball, Nathan	8, 281
West, Joseph R	363
Mentioned	40, 48, 118, 135, 179, 180, 635, 670
Fuller, William G. Mentioned	554, 582
Fuller, William H. Mentioned	563
Funston, Edward H. Mentioned	308

	Page.
Gage, Almon. Mentioned	210
Galbraith, Thomas J. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley	599
Gallaher, William. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>William A. Phillips</i> .	
Gamble, Hamilton R. Mentioned	509
Gann, ———. Mentioned	186, 239, 538
Gano, Olive. Mentioned	32
Gano, Richard M.	
Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke	726, 733
Mentioned	729, 745, 752, 761, 763, 765, 766, 826
Garber, Michael C. Mentioned	455, 715
Garcia, Francisco. Correspondence with	
Ware, James A.	790
Weyman, J. B.	737, 738
Garey, John E. Mentioned	783
Garland, Samuel. Mentioned	824
Garner, Samuel. Mentioned	563
Garza, Eugenio. Mentioned	807, 808
Gash, ———. Mentioned	661
Gaskill, Charles B. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>George L. Andrews</i> .	
Gazelle, U. S. S. Mentioned	4, 5, 38, 680
Geiger, Washington F.	
Correspondence with	
Andrews, Christopher C.	257
Carr, Eugene A.	674, 684, 704, 705
Kimball, Nathan	49, 223, 224, 257, 277
Steele, Frederick	674
Thrall, Homer	40
West, Joseph R.	300, 320, 321, 343, 684, 705
Mentioned	29, 548, 549, 619, 685, 686, 701, 703, 717
General Bragg, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
General Price, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Gentry, Jesse M. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	240
Gentry, Samuel. Mentioned	399
George Washington, Steamer. Mentioned	478
Gerry, E.	
Correspondence with George L. Sanborn	167
Mentioned	167
Gerster, Anton.	
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	112
Mentioned	32, 199
Gibbs, William S. Mentioned	229
Gibson, A. C. Mentioned	806
Giddings, G. H. Mentioned	737
Gillette, Lee P. Mentioned	41
Gillmore, Quincy A. Mentioned	169
Gillpatrick, Rufus. Mentioned	482
Gillum, Steamer. Mentioned	514
Ginnie Hopkins, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Glaze, Henry S. Mentioned	188
Glide, U. S. S. Mentioned	338
Golden Era, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Gonzales, Captain. Mentioned	737
Gooch, D. S. Mentioned	274
Good, ———. Mentioned	621

	Page.
Good, Captain. Mentioned	10
Good, Colonel. Mentioned	772
Goodbrake, John T. Mentioned	65
Gooding, Albert L.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	149
Moses, Thomas, Jr.	93
Mentioned	420, 461, 623
Gooding, Oliver P. Mentioned	58, 458, 497, 517
Goodwin, John N. Mentioned	162, 200, 203-210, 388, 389
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Arizona, Governor of.</i>	
Gordon, Captain. Mentioned	776, 777
Gorgas, Josiah. Mentioned	727, 793, 798
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Ordinance Department, C. S. A.</i>	
Gorham, ———. Mentioned	758
Gorham, Samuel A. Mentioned	206
Gorsuch, Joseph B. Mentioned	195
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>John A. McClernand.</i>	
Gould, Joseph R. Mentioned	100
Granite City, U. S. S. Mentioned	812
Grant, ———. Mentioned	344
Grant, U. S.	
Correspondence with	
Allen, Robert	106, 410, 438, 480, 498
Banks, Nathaniel P.	191, 306, 358
Brayman, Mason	244
Canby, Edward R. S.	542, 554, 567, 580, 600, 644, 680
Carleton, James H.	16, 137
Curtis, Samuel R.	188, 288, 302, 328, 465, 643
Davidson, John W.	309, 550
Halleck, Henry W.	89, 112, 160, 169, 178, 192, 227, 234, 235, 252, 253, 278, 279, 293, 312, 313, 316, 331, 357, 389, 408, 409, 615, 631
Hunt, Lewis C.	226, 487
Hunter, David	190, 316, 390
Hurlbut, Stephen A.	333
Kimball, Nathan	79
Lincoln, Abraham	178
Pleasanton, Alfred	550
Pope, John	17, 33, 44, 56, 151, 243, 355, 447, 532, 565
Rosecrans, William S.	42, 62, 90, 106, 136, 145, 184, 197, 198, 215, 283, 344, 363, 381, 399, 416, 550
Sherman, William T.	24, 56, 75, 76, 85, 124, 160, 183, 243, 265, 479, 505
Steele, Frederick	27, 358, 438
War Department, U. S.	88, 220, 235
Mentioned	24, 27, 44, 47, 69, 75, 76, 85, 86, 89, 106, 107, 112, 133, 136, 138, 139, 161, 243, 252, 265, 266, 274, 275, 306, 321, 328, 332, 333, 345, 358, 399, 410, 438, 467, 488, 491, 505, 529, 542, 550, 562, 602, 660, 705
Gravely, Joseph J. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	575
Graves, Lieutenant. Mentioned	572
Graves, William H.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	607, 672, 687
Mentioned	29, 104, 105, 179, 341, 342, 361, 362, 548, 717
Gray, ———. Mentioned	806
Gray, Henry. Mentioned	768
Gray, John. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Thomas J. McKean.</i>	

	Page.
Gray, John B. Mentioned	350
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Missouri, Adjutant-General of.</i>	
Gray, John F. S. Mentioned	490
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Edward R. S. Canby.</i>	
Gray, P. W. Mentioned	730, 734, 821, 822
Green, Clark H. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	110, 158
Green, Joseph A. Mentioned	230
Green, Thomas.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder	756
Mentioned	6, 99, 132, 153, 173, 174, 266, 423, 726, 833
Green, William. Mentioned	762
Green, William D.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	294
Clayton, Powell	247, 300
Steele, Frederick	27, 78, 143, 246
Mentioned	28, 39, 47, 78, 133, 135, 187, 214, 569, 609
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Frederick Steele.</i>	
Greene, Henry A. Mentioned	372
Greene, Joseph E. Mentioned	46
Greene, Oliver D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William S. Rosecrans.</i>	
Greene, William H. Mentioned	93
Greer, Elkanah. Mentioned	788, 789, 834
Greer, James E. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Thomas Moonlight.</i>	
Gregory, Thomas B. Correspondence with Philip St. George Cooke	101, 124
Grey, Judge. Mentioned	94
Grey Eagle, Steamer. Mentioned	152, 644
Grierson, Benjamin H. Mentioned	147
Griffin, William H.	
Correspondence with	
Hébert, Paul O.	799
Magruder, John B.	780
Mentioned	799, 800, 807, 810, 812
Griffith, Colonel. Mentioned	783
Griffith, John A. Mentioned	739, 749, 772
Grill, John F. Mentioned	37
Grimes, Edward B. Mentioned	198, 270
Groesbeck, John H., Steamer. Mentioned	269, 514
Groomer, David. Mentioned	538
Grover, Cuvier.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	19, 38, 45, 71, 411, 452, 518
Molineux, Edward L.	508
Welch, Deming N	72, 269
Mentioned	18, 99, 125, 294, 369, 517, 533, 534
Guirado, J. Francisco. Mentioned	299
Guitar, Odon.	
Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B	43
Jefferson City, Mo., Commanding Officer at	592
Rosecrans, William S	198, 441, 461, 483, 500, 655
Sanborn, John B.	626, 707
Mentioned	31, 352, 371, 710
Relinquishes command of District of North Missouri	68

Gulf, Army of the. See *Gulf, Department of the.*

Gulf, Department of the. (Union.)

Affairs in, generally. Communications from

Carter, James L.....	587
Grant, U. S.....	279
Hunter, David.....	390
Matthews, Asa C.....	586
Winn, C. W.....	587

Arnold, Richard.

Assigned as Chief of Cavalry.....	294
Assigned to command of cavalry in the field.....	211

Cooke, Philip St. George, relieved from duty in.....	359
Engineer operations in. Communication from John C. Palfrey.....	664

Inscriptions on

Certain regimental and battery flags. Communication from John A. McClernand.....	141
Colors of the 26th Indiana Volunteers. Communication from John A. McClernand.....	374

Lawler, Michael K., assumes command of detachment of 13th Army Corps. 533

Lee, Albert L., relieved from command of Cavalry Division, and assigned to duty at New Orleans, La..... 211

McNeil, John, assigned to duty in..... 430

Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from

Banks, Nathaniel P.....	57, 116, 128, 160, 194, 437, 471, 66C-66B, 682-684
Canby, Edward R. S.....	615
Cooke, Philip St. George.....	101, 114
Emory, William H.....	683, 699
Franklin, William B.....	46
Keith, John A.....	372
McClermand, John A.....	102, 131, 178, 195, 212, 244, 245, 296
Matthews, Asa C.....	74
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	253, 606, 648, 669
Shaurman, Nelson.....	478
Smith, Andrew J.....	212
Ullmann, Daniel.....	194

Operations in. Communications from

Andrews, George L.....	139
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	436
Grant, U. S.....	190, 191, 306
Hawke, Maurice.....	87
McClermand, John A.....	130
Matthews, Asa C.....	147
Morse, Edmund A.....	5
Roberts, Benjamin S.....	5
Shaw, Richard G.....	152, 194, 458
Thompson, William G.....	459

Orders, series 1864—*Emory*: May 20, 683; May 21, 699.

Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Banks*: May 1, 373. *Franklin*: April 3, 26; April 6, 58; April 7, 72. *McClermand*: April 28, 318; May 2, 392.

Orders, Field, series 1864—*Banks*: No. 16, 125; No. 21, 175; No. 22, 193; No. 23, 211; No. 25, 235; No. 27, 294; No. 29, 317; No. 30, 333; No. 31, 359; No. 32, 377; No. 38, 493; No. 40, 517; No. 41, 532; No. 44, 632; No. 45, 645; No. 46, 666; No. 47, 682.

Gulf, Department of the. (Union)—Continued.

Orders, General, series 1864—*Banks*: No. 47, 193; No. 51, 221. *Benton*: No. 1, 714. *Bringhurst*: No. 34, 307. *Cameron*: No. 16, 141; No. 28, 72; No. 35, 307; No. 36, 392. *Dana*: No. 26, 26. *Emory*: No. 47, 391; No. 49, 714. *Franklin*: No. 39, 244; No. 41, 295; No. 43, 307. *Herron*: No. 23, 460; No. 35, 700. *Lawler*: No. 1, 533, 546; No. 2, 568. *McClelland*: No. 22, 141; No. 23, 374. *Raynor*: No. 29, 100. *Warren*: No. 27, 39; May 19, 666.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Banks*: No. 85, 25; No. 86, 37; No. 88, 57; No. 90, 88; No. 92, 116; No. 97, 160; No. 115, 430; No. 117, 471. *Emory*: No. 103, 391; No. 108, 519; No. 110, 545. *Franklin*: No. 83, 46. *McClelland*: No. 76, 116; No. 77, 131; No. 83, 195; No. 88, 269; No. 89, 297; No. 91, 319; No. 94, 374; No. 97, 431; No. 99, 474. *Reynolds*: No. 116, 606.

For Naval Orders, see *Mississippi Squadron*.

Reported movements, etc., of Confederate troops in. Communications from

Birge, Henry W.	458
Cooke, Philip St. George	276, 337
Mason, William J.	644
Ullmann, Daniel	393
Wicker, Frank N.	338
Stone, Charles P., relieved from duty in	175
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., April 30, 1864	369, 370
Gunter, Thomas M. Mentioned	656
Haas, Henry C.	
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean	329
Mentioned	16, 290, 291, 385, 597
Hack, Lieutenant. Mentioned	194
Hackett, Jeremiah.	
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	444, 575, 595, 641, 709
Mentioned	510
Hadley, John M. Mentioned	414
Hall, J. W. Mentioned	772, 774
Haines, Thomas J. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby	543, 689
Haines, William P. Mentioned	651
Hains, Peter C. Mentioned	124
Hall, George H.	
Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	10, 50, 287, 621, 708
Mentioned	286, 691, 708
Hall, Green. Mentioned	102
Hall, John. Mentioned	93
Hall, Joseph C. W.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	641, 657
Fisk, Clinton B.	576
Mentioned	285
Hall, Willard P. Mentioned	193, 330, 551, 614
Halleck, Henry W.	
Correspondence with	
Canby, Edward R. S.	542
Grant, U. S.	89, 112, 160, 169, 178, 192, 227, 234, 235, 252, 253, 278, 279, 293, 312, 313, 316, 331, 357, 389, 408, 409, 615, 631

Halleck, Henry W.—Continued.

Correspondence with

Pope, John 69, 159

Sherman, William T 75, 265, 332

Mentioned 29, 69, 166, 166, 190, 214, 227, 246, 280, 355, 517, 600, 660, 663, 693

For correspondence as Chief of Staff, etc., see *U. S. Grant*; also *War Department, U. S.***Hamer, Robert W.** Mentioned 79, 80, 197, 213**Hamilton, Steamer.** Mentioned 60, 715**Hamilton, General.** Mentioned 32**Hamilton, John.** Mentioned 725, 726, 796**Hamlin, Cyrus.** Mentioned 194**Hamlin, Hannibal.** Mentioned 210**Hammer, Elisha.** Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies 629, 660**Hampton, George S.** Mentioned 677For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas J. McKean*.**Hansen, Major.** Mentioned 775**Hancock, Judge.** Mentioned 726, 834**Hand, George H.** Mentioned 260**Hanley, S. G.** Mentioned 502**Hanna, Joseph P.** Mentioned 102**Hannahs, Harrison.** For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas Ewing, jr.***Hardenbrook, William S.** Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 627**Hardesty, William L.** Correspondence with James McFerran 186**Harding, Amos J.** Mentioned 68, 96, 679**Harding, Edward.** Mentioned 197**Hardy, David L.** Mentioned 219, 234, 262**Hargooder, Captain.** Mentioned 831**Harker, Garrison.** Mentioned 320**Harper, Captain.** Mentioned 786**Harper, Judge.** Mentioned 135**Harper, William H.** Mentioned 474**Harpham, —.** Mentioned 398**Harriet Lane, U. S. S.** Mentioned 102**Harris, James H. J.** Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown 285**Harris, John.** Mentioned 577**Harris, L. L. [or L. M.]** Mentioned 772, 773**Harris, S. S.** Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke 830**Harris, Thomas.** Mentioned 644, 505**Harris, Thomas H.** For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Stephen A. Hurlbut*.**Harrison, Isaac F.** Mentioned 558**Harrison, M. La Rue.**

Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 66,

95, 109, 239, 403, 442, 443, 510, 574, 595, 639, 641, 658

Mentioned 52, 66, 110, 121, 403, 442, 594, 639

Harrison, William. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith 753**Hart, Roswell K.** Mentioned 564**Haskell, Joseph T.** Mentioned 141, 307, 715**Hastings, U. S. S.** Mentioned 21, 60, 173, 268, 433, 681**Hatch, Edwin A. C.**

Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley 168, 469

Mentioned 23, 24, 70, 306, 449

Hatch, Reuben B.

Correspondence with John A. McClernand 222

Mentioned 141, 269

	Page.
Hawes, James M.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder.....	783, 794
Mentioned	796, 800, 813
Hawes, Marcus M. Mentioned.....	3
Hawke, Maurice.	
Correspondence with Benjamin S. Roberts.....	5, 87
Mentioned	5
Hawkins, George W.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington.....	151, 292, 541
Mentioned	150
Hawthorn, Alexander T. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	768
Haynes, W. H. Mentioned	796
Hays, Samuel K. Mentioned	806
Hayward, John T. K. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	216
Hazel Dell, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Head, Natt. Mentioned.....	17
Heap, G. H. Correspondence with Navy Department, U. S.....	449
Heath, Herman H. For correspondence, see <i>Samuel B. Curtis.</i>	
Heaton, Edward M. For correspondence as Adjutant, see <i>William D. Wood.</i>	
Hébert, Paul O.	
Correspondence with	
Anderson, S. S.....	812
Griffin, William H	799
McCulloch, Henry E	793
Magruder, John B	810, 812
Smith, E. Kirby.....	806, 807, 809-812, 816
Mentioned.....	783, 792, 798, 807, 812
Helm, Charles J. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	727, 798
Henderson, John B. Mentioned.....	322
Henry, Charles A. Mentioned.....	245
Hensley, ———. Mentioned.....	720, 721
Herbert, Charles E. Mentioned	359
Herder, John N.	
Correspondence with	
Ewing, Thomas, jr.....	81, 82, 119, 136, 137, 145, 155, 165, 284
Wilson, James.....	118
Mentioned	310
Herrick, Thomas P. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	363
Herrmann, Charles J. von. Mentioned	35
Herron, Francis J.	
Correspondence with John A. McClernand	176
Mentioned	369, 459
Hiatt, John M.	
Correspondence with John P. Sanderson.....	284
Mentioned	710
Hibbert, Joseph, jr. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Cuvier Grover.</i>	
Hickman, ———. Mentioned	164
Higgins, ———. Mentioned	286
Hildebrand, J. N.	
Correspondence with Douglas H. Cooper.	743
Mentioned.....	762
Hill, C. D. Correspondence with A. S. Morgan.....	801
Hill, E. P. Mentioned	723
Hill, Finch, and Parker (Committee). Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	418

	Page.
Hiller, Hiram M.	
Correspondence with John B. Rogers	322
Mentioned	401
Hindman, Fort, U. S. S. Mentioned	449, 514, 630
Hinds, ———. Mentioned	164
Hinkle, William S. Mentioned	555
Hipple, Samuel. Mentioned	270, 271, 401
Hobbs, ———. Mentioned	562
Hobby, A. M. Mentioned	800
Hodge, Justin. Mentioned	116, 129, 130, 178
Hodges, Julia A., Schooner. Mentioned	102, 103
Hoffman, Wickham. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William H. Emory</i> ; also <i>Nathaniel P. Banks</i> .	
Hogg, F. H. Mentioned	562
Holabird, Samuel B.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	12, 18, 36, 56, 57, 317
Welch, Deming N	3, 101, 140, 221, 253, 268
Mentioned	3, 18, 36, 435, 493, 498
Holgate, Asa H. Mentioned	581
Holland, ———. Mentioned	794
Holland, Colly B. Mentioned	509
Holland, William S. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	312
Holloway, George A.	
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	487, 511, 721
Mentioned	68, 95, 679, 692, 710
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Clinton B. Fisk</i> .	
Holloway, John. Mentioned	524
Holmes, ———. Mentioned	403
Holmes, Eugene. Mentioned	797
Holmes, Theophilus H.	
Assignment to command	778
Mentioned	403, 404, 733, 778
Relieved from duty in Trans-Mississippi Department	778
Holtzclaw, ———. Mentioned	97, 576
Homer, Steamer. Mentioned	237
Hopkins, ———. Mentioned	624, 720
Hopkins, Charlotte. Mentioned	624
Hopkins, Ginnie, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Hopkins, Mary Ann. Mentioned	624, 625
Hornbeck, ———. Mentioned	659
Hough, John. Mentioned	602
Houston, Lieutenant. Mentioned	494
Houston, David C. Mentioned	369
Houts, G. W. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	63
Howe, Frank E. Correspondence with J. H. McKee	12
Howe, M. G. Mentioned	800
Howell, William T. Mentioned	208
Hoyt, George H.	
Correspondence with	
Ford, James H	677
McKean, Thomas J	16, 290, 291, 446, 628
Shawnee Mission, Commanding Officer at	678
Mentioned	83, 290, 354, 385, 468, 628, 677

	Page
Hubbard, Lucius F. Mentioned.....	413
Hubbard, Thomas H. Mentioned.....	492, 495
Hubbard, Walter D. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>John B. Sanborn</i> .	
Hudnutt, Joseph O. Mentioned.....	460
Hughes, Robert J. Mentioned.....	800
Hughes, Z. Courtney. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	110, 158
Humbarger, John. Mentioned.....	661
Hunt, Lewis C.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, Samuel R.....	465, 488
Grant, U. S.....	226, 487
Owen, Richard B.....	228
Sanborn, John B.....	227
Tracy, John P.....	230
Mentioned.....	62, 260
Hunt, O. L. B. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	627
Hunt, Robert H.	
Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies.....	84
Mentioned.....	54, 55
Hunt, Thomas J. Mentioned.....	509, 639, 658
Hunter, David.	
Correspondence with U. S. Grant.....	190, 316, 390
Mentioned.....	123, 160, 169, 191, 192, 615
Hurlbut, Stephen A.	
Correspondence with	
Brayman, Mason.....	185
Buford, Napoleon B.....	89
Davidson, John W.....	382
Grant, U. S.....	333
Rosecrans, William S.....	80
Smith, Andrew J.....	72
Mentioned.....	86, 128, 183-185, 281, 357, 382, 728, 759, 828
Hutchins, ———. Mentioned.....	317
Hutchins, William J.	
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith.....	827
Mentioned.....	730
Hutel, Henry. Mentioned.....	66
Hutton, James D. Mentioned.....	732
Hyatt, Henry H. Mentioned.....	141, 308
Iberville, Steamer. Mentioned.....	7, 36, 37
Idaho, Steamer. Mentioned.....	715
Illinois, Steamer. Mentioned.....	36
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : <i>Vaughn's</i> ,* 547.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 253, 698; 10th, 133, 281, 340, 548, 571, 610, 637, 670, 717; 12th, 295; 13th, 184, 198, 270, 542, 548, 570, 591, 611, 612; 15th, 481, 689; 17th, 197, 198, 283, 441, 591, 611.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 18th, 49, 153, 247, 548, 561, 638, 651, 653, 718; 33d, 520, 649; 37th, 581, 606; 43d, 225, 547; 54th, 29, 47, 133, 320, 340, 379, 548, 561, 571, 671, 687; 61st, 104, 248, 548, 561, 607, 638, 653, 671, 687; 62d, 236, 246, 247, 298, 548, 561, 637; 77th, 142; 106th, 236, 246, 247, 340, 379, 499, 548, 561, 671, 673, 687; 118th, 102, 142; 126th, 548, 561; 130th, 142.	

* Sometimes called Battery A, 3d Illinois Artillery.

Indiana Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments* : 1st, 114, 254, 372, 373, 435, 650.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries* : 1st, 176, 336, 337 ; 2d, 237.

Cavalry—*Regiments* : 1st, 548.

Infantry—*Regiments* : 18th, 253 ; 24th, 37, 254, 435 ; 26th, 374, 606, 649 ;

34th, 645 ; 43d, 547, 570 ; 47th, 253, 269, 296, 297 ; 49th, 21, 296, 477 ;

50th, 77, 132, 225, 547 ; 52d, 700 ; 60th, 645 ; 67th, 142 ; 69th, 21, 296.

Indian Territory. (Union.) Military Departments embracing.... 192, 196, 240, 654

Indian Territory, District of.

Address of Jefferson Davis to Grand Council of Six Confederate Indian Nations 824

Maxey, Samuel B., reassumes command of 816

Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from

Cooper, Douglas H. 746

Maxey, Samuel B. 745

Scott, T. M. 762

Operations in. Communications from

Adair, William Penn 776

Cooper, Douglas H. 777

Maxey, Samuel B. 728, 819

Reported movements of Union troops in. Communications from

Green, William 763

Hildebrand, J. N. 743

Scott, T. M. 774

Toothman, John 821

Indian Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Cherokee—*Regiments* : 2d, 3d, 743.

Chickasaw—*Battalions* : Pickens', 746.

Creek—*Regiments* : 1st, 743.

Seminole—*Battalions* : 1st (*John Jumper's*), 746.

Indian Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)

Infantry—*Regiments* : 1st Home Guards, 763, 774 ; 2d Home Guards, 763, 774 ; 3d Home Guards, 763, 774.

Inaley, Merritt H. Mentioned 52, 468

Intercourse. See *Trade and Intercourse*.

International, Steamer. Mentioned 469

Iowa Troops. Mentioned.

Cavalry—*Regiments* : 1st, 77, 547 ; 2d, 136 ; 3d, 29, 133, 134, 309, 634, 651,

669 ; 6th, 56, 69 ; 7th, 262, 330, 425, 564, 629 ; 9th, 90, 106, 136, 184, 197, 198,

215, 526, 542, 550, 612, 674.

Infantry—*Regiments* : 12th, 696 ; 20th, 460 ; 22d, 195, 520 ; 23d, 520 ; 29th,

225, 394, 547 ; 33d, 547 ; 34th, 142, 270, 296 ; 36th, 196, 547, 570 ; 40th,

547.

Irving, A. Duer. Correspondence with Charles P. Stone 3

For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks*.

Irwin, Jackman & Co. Mentioned 113, 149, 291

Irwin, Richard B.

Correspondence with George B. Drake 35, 127

Mentioned 3, 101

For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks*.

Isabel, Steamer. Mentioned 798

Ivory, William W. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston 706

Jackman, Irwin & Co. Mentioned 113, 149, 291

	Page.
Jackman, Sidney D.	
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby	829, 835
Mentioned . 97, 232, 250, 283, 286, 287, 301, 327, 328, 352, 405, 422, 423, 445, 526, 539, 576	
Jackson J. R. Mentioned	562
James Battle, Steamer. Mentioned	3
James, Harrison M. Mentioned	207
James, Henry D. Correspondence with James H. Ford	311, 537
Jeffers, William L.	
Correspondence with John S. Marmaduke	824
Mentioned	786
Jefferson City, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with	
Odon Guitar	592
Jennie Rogers, Steamer. Mentioned	21, 36, 71
Jennison, Samuel P. Mentioned	96, 231
J. F. Carr, C. S. S. Mentioned	102, 804, 806
J. H. Lacy, Steamer. Mentioned	60
John H. Groesbeck, Steamer. Mentioned	269, 514
John J. Roe, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Johns, Abtjah. Mentioned	165
Johnson, ———. Mentioned	11
Johnson, Benjamin F. Correspondence with Henry Neill	65
Johnson, B. L. Mentioned	823
Johnson, James A. Mentioned	286, 287
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned	25, 411, 631, 764
John Warner, Steamer. Mentioned	268, 478
Jones, ———. Mentioned	806
Jones, Benjamin F. Mentioned	644
Jones, Henry E. Mentioned	100
Jones, H. H. Mentioned	441
Jones, John. Mentioned	489
Jones, John N. Mentioned	135
Jones, O. G. Mentioned	800
Jones, Simon.	
Correspondence with Nicholas W. Day	633
Mentioned	338
Jones, Willis. Mentioned	704
Joptina. Mentioned	579
Josey, John E. Mentioned	89, 562
Joy, G. M. Correspondence with John M. Chivington	468
Joy, Lewis D. Mentioned	677
Juarez, Benito Pablo. Mentioned	88, 724, 725, 735-737, 776, 808
Judge Torrence, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Judson, William R.	
Correspondence with	
Kimball, Nathan	29, 41, 49, 79, 118, 134, 135, 213, 214
Phillips, William A.	482, 610
Sanborn, John B.	110, 121, 166, 187, 260, 273, 482, 499
Steele, Frederick	215, 523
West, Joseph R.	300
Mentioned	28, 47, 118, 133, 180, 197, 370, 442, 610, 654, 821
Julia A. Hodges, Schooner. Mentioned	102, 103
Julian, Stephen H. Mentioned	720
Juliet, U. S. S. Mentioned	449, 680

	Page.
Jumper, John. Mentioned	824
Kansas City, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James H. Ford	92, 301
Kansas, Department of.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Collins, William O	304
Curtis, Samuel R	199, 217, 233, 288, 309, 465, 467, 528, 529, 531, 693
Lawrence, W. W. H.	423
Ludington, R. W., <i>et al.</i>	406
McKean, Thomas J.	14, 15
Moonlight, Thomas	82, 468
Wood, Samuel N	512
Blunt, James G., assigned to duty in	196
Election disturbances in. Communications from	
Anthony, Daniel R.	54, 55
Davies, Thomas A.	53, 55
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Chivington, John M.	113, 252, 291, 303
Cinnamond, ———	711
Colley, Samuel G.	234
Collins, William O	123, 219
Colorado, Governor of	292
Cook, Samuel H	219, 262
Crocker, Watson D	241
Downing, Jacob	218, 242, 250, 314
Eayre, George S.	218
Hammer, Elisha	660
Hawkins, George W.	292
Mitchell, Robert B.	262
Morrison, A. A.	661
O'Brien, George M.	711
Parmetar, James W.	661
Sanborn, George L.	243
Wynkoop, Edward W.	711
Inspection of troops in. Communication from Lewis C. Hunt	487, 488
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Blunt, James G	32, 69
Chivington, John M.	354, 541, 564, 578, 598
Curtis, Samuel R	330, 502, 598
Halleck, Henry W	660
Lawrence, W. W. H.	597
McKean, Thomas J.	16, 69, 290, 291, 313, 329, 384, 385, 446, 488, 528, 540, 578, 597
Malven, Daniel S	564
Mitchell, Robert B	425
Moonlight, Thomas	82
Pratt, John	530
Wynkoop, Edward W.	531
Operations in. Communications from	
Blair, Charles W.	629
Boone, Albert G.	188
Chivington, John M.	189, 190, 354, 355, 387
Curtis, Samuel R	85, 288, 303, 406, 421, 424, 503, 511, 643, 658
Downing, Jacob	146, 304, 407
Dunlap, Oscar F	425

	Page
Kansas, Department of—Continued.	
Operations in. Communications from	
Joy, G. M.	468
McKean, Thomas J.	290, 385, 424, 425, 446, 447, 511, 628, 629
Mitchell, Robert B.	85
Moonlight, Thomas.	353, 354
Phillips, William A.	52, 53, 503, 629
Ross, Edmund G.	553
Sanborn, George L.	189, 218
Wynkoop, Edward W.	630
Orders, Circular, series 1864— <i>Moonlight</i> : April 5, 82.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Curtis</i> : No. 17, 240.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Davies</i> : No. 6, 53.	
Organization of militia in. Communication from Samuel R. Curtis	552
Reported hostilities of Cheyenne Indians in. Communication from James W. Parmetar	643
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from	
Blair, Charles W.	311
Curtis, Samuel R.	329, 417, 440, 499
McKean, Thomas J.	329
Phillips, William A.	328
Sykes, George, assigned to duty in.	240
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., April 30, 1864.	371
Kansas State Militia.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Wood</i> : No. 3, 385 ; No. 4, 386.	
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : 2d, 13, 654 ; 3d, 13, 29 ; 4th, 488.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 69, 199 ; 5th, 16, 300, 354, 548 ; 6th, 13 ; 7th, 80, 82, 136, 348, 550, 572, 655 ; 9th, 29, 41, 47, 49, 69, 82, 118, 134, 135, 216, 239, 280, 523, 654, 821 ; 11th, 82, 329, 353, 354, 384, 466, 468, 488 ; 14th, 29, 32, 69, 199, 764 ; 15th, 290, 367, 385, 425, 446, 553, 578, 597 ; 16th, 290, 353, 354, 385, 466, 488, 528, 540, 660.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st (<i>Colored</i>), 237 ; 2d (<i>Colored</i>), 393 ; 10th, 417 ; 12th, 199 ; 13th, 13, 29, 821.	
Kate Dale, Steamer. Mentioned	268
Kauffman, Albert B. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	620
Kaufman, Solomon.	
Correspondence with William A. Phillips	272
Mentioned	273, 301
Keigwin, James. Mentioned	568
Keith, John A.	
Correspondence with Richard Arnold	372
Mentioned	114
Kelley, Lieutenant. Mentioned	508, 509
Kelton, John C. Mentioned	266
Kemper, William B. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	366, 612
Kennard, J. M. Mentioned	757, 758
Kennedy, Judson J. Mentioned	387
Kenner, John H. Mentioned	42
Kennett, Steamer. Mentioned	554
Kenney, ———. Mentioned	11
Kenney, Patrick S. Correspondence with Timothy Middaugh	215
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)	
Engineers— <i>Companies</i> : Patterson's, 195.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 19th, 141.	

	Page.
Kenwood, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	680
Kernaghan, ———. Mentioned	737
Kessinger, William. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown.....	510
Ketchum [Kitchen, Solomon G.]. Mentioned.....	43, 52
Key West, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Kidder, Henry M. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn.....	415
Kimball, Nathan.	
Assignment to duty	280
Correspondence with	
Adams, Moses S	197
Andrews, Christopher C	28, 80, 179, 258
Black, Thomas G	134
Brown, J	30
Clayton, Powell	49
Clewry, Robert C	162
Fuller, Irving W	8, 281
Geiger, Washington F	49, 223, 224, 257, 277
Grant, U. S	79
Judson, William R	29, 41, 49, 79, 118, 134, 135, 213, 214
Livingston, Robert R	105, 181
Mackey, Cyrus H	117
Meeker, Stephen M	90
Moore, Horace L	40
Richardson, Lyman	89
Rosecrans, William S	61, 81
Ryan, Abraham H	118, 135, 180, 197, 225, 258
Sherman, William T	39, 267
Steele, Frederick	47, 60, 77, 132, 134, 147, 255, 277, 280
Thrall, Homer	50
Van Houten, Harry	61
Waugh, Gideon M	105, 179, 180, 213
West, Joseph R	395, 396
Mentioned	27-29, 79, 80, 90, 105, 117, 135, 143, 160, 162, 179, 187, 196, 224, 236, 246, 247, 280, 299, 300, 379
Relieved from duty in Department of Arkansas.....	280
Kimball, William M. Mentioned.....	504
King, Colonel. Mentioned	762
King, George R. Mentioned	403, 510
King, W. H. Mentioned	769
King, W. G. Mentioned	814
Kingsbury, Ezra W.	
Correspondence with Edward P. Elmer	420
Mentioned	93, 420, 461, 462, 537
Kinney, ———. Mentioned	242, 252
Kinsey, Robert D. Mentioned	592
Kitchen, Solomon G. Mentioned	12, 52, 154, 155, 165, 259, 323
Kittredge, Charles W. Mentioned.....	196
Klauss, Martin. Mentioned.....	141, 336
Kleinpeter, Captain. Mentioned	783
Knight, John P.	
Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr.....	612
Mentioned	674
Krumsick, August. Correspondence with Adjutant-General of Missouri.....	655
La Crosse, Steamer. Mentioned.....	36

	Page.
Lacy, J. H., Steamer. Mentioned	60
Lafayette, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
La Framboise, Alexis. Mentioned	664
Laing, John M. Mentioned	291
Landram, William J.	
Correspondence with John A. McClernand	336, 375
Mentioned	72,
127, 222, 245, 319, 369, 373, 375, 392, 431, 456, 473, 475, 493, 533, 558, 568, 585	
Lane, Harriet, U. S. S. Mentioned	102
Lane, James H.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington	447
Mentioned	161
Lane, Josiah. Mentioned	224
Lanigan, Thomas.	
Correspondence with	
McCulloch, Henry E.	814, 815
Thomas, William H.	815
Mentioned	813
Laramie, Fort. See <i>Fort Laramie.</i>	
Latham, Francis W. Mentioned	776
Laura, Schooner. Mentioned	728
Laurel Hill, Steamer. Mentioned	3, 35-38, 60, 140
Lawler, Michael K.	
Assignments to command	519, 666
Assumes command of detachment of 13th Army Corps	533
Correspondence with	
Arnold, Richard	521
Banks, Nathaniel P.	414, 476, 477, 494, 508, 558, 568, 603, 605, 616, 666
McClernand, John A.	297, 335, 375, 455-457, 475, 507, 519, 520, 532
Mentioned	21, 39, 74, 103, 143, 195, 245, 253, 296, 297, 318, 319, 369, 375, 393,
451, 455, 456, 474, 475, 477, 496, 519, 520, 557, 604, 617, 633, 646-648, 666-668	
Staff. Announcements of	39, 546
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>John A. McClernand.</i>	
Lawler, Patrick B. Mentioned	546
Lawrence, Kans., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Samuel R.	
Curtis	499
Lawrence, W. W. H.	
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	423, 503, 597
Mentioned	467
Lawther, Robert R. Mentioned	756
Lazier, —. Mentioned	164
Lea, Pryor. Mentioned	789, 808
Leavenworth, Jesse H. Mentioned	693
Le Claire, Frank. Mentioned	664
Lee, Albert L.	
Assignment to command	211
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	39, 72, 115, 126, 452
Franklin, William B.	6, 20
Mentioned	35, 36, 126, 127, 170, 211, 295, 452, 472, 473
Relieved from command of Cavalry Division, Army of the Gulf.	211
Lee, Robert E. Mentioned	25, 602
Le Flore, Mitchell. Mentioned	825
Leib (or Lieb), Dr. Mentioned	206, 209
Lennon, John A. Correspondence with Frederick Salomon	560, 651, 675

	Page.
Leon, Steamer. Mentioned	40
Leonora, Steamer. Mentioned	342, 362, 415
Leonard, Reeves.	
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	538
Mentioned	232, 240, 405, 423, 576, 577, 659
Lealie, Charles. Mentioned	94
Levering, John. Mentioned	536
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Joseph J. Reynolds</i> .	
Lewis, ———. Mentioned	525, 624
Lewis, Benjamin W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	366
Lewis, Joseph A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	110, 158
Lexington, U. S. S. Mentioned	7, 173, 514, 681
Lexington, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with James Mc-	
Ferran	501
Liberty, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Liddell, St. John R.	
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	755
Mentioned	558, 755, 768, 778
Lieb (or Leib), Dr. Mentioned	206, 209
Lieber, G. Norman. Mentioned	35
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks</i> .	
Likens, J. B. Correspondence with Hamilton P. Bee	725
Lilly, Steamer. Mentioned	727
Limestone Valley, Ark. Skirmish in, April 17, 1864. Communications	
from John B. Sanborn	215, 216
Lincoln, Abraham.	
Correspondence with	
Arkansas, Governor of	559
Grant, U. S.	178
Pleasanton, Alfred	563
Rosecrans, William S.	552
Mentioned	123, 161, 178, 196, 210, 248, 253,
293, 294, 317, 332, 401, 409, 490, 492, 552, 564, 565, 567, 569, 579, 583, 662, 763	
Linden, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Lioness, Steamer. Mentioned	514
Lisenby, John W. Mentioned	687
List, Sallie, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Litherland, Eben C. Mentioned	27, 47, 299
For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see <i>Joseph R. West</i> .	
Little, ———. Mentioned	587
Little, Joseph H.	
Correspondence with Henry Neill	65
Mentioned	32, 186, 231
Little Rebel, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Little Rock, Ark. Christopher C. Andrews relieved from command of	299
Little Rock, District of (Union.) Limits defined	547
Littleton, John. Mentioned	808
Livingston, Robert R.	
Correspondence with	
Andrews, Christopher C.	248
Brown, Lyman W.	281
Ivory, William W.	705
Kimball, Nathan	105, 181
Kaufman, Albert B.	620

Livingston, Robert R.—Continued.

Correspondence with	
Majors, Thomas J	620
Pace, Lewis C	675
Steele, Frederick	182, 562, 563, 718
Stephens, John W	182, 397, 416, 460, 548
Warrington, John A	719
Weatherwax, Thomas J	549, 706
Weber, George W	398, 440
West, Joseph R	343, 380
Witt, Thomas D	41
Wood, William D	439, 440
Mentioned	258, 280-282, 370, 398, 399, 416, 439, 440, 460, 706
Lloyd, Q., Steamer. Mentioned	257
Lockhart, W. A.	
Correspondence with A. G. Dickinson	818
Mentioned	819
Logan, George W. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	768
Logan, John A. Mentioned	27
Lopez, Rafael. Mentioned	808
Louisiana Belle, Steamer. Mentioned	3
Louisiana, Governor of.	
Correspondence with	
Smith, E. Kirby	810
Taylor, Richard	795, 831
Orders, General, series 1864: No. 4, 773.	
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)	
Artillery, Heavy— <i>Battalions</i> : 2d, 768.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : <i>Saint Mary's Cannoneers</i> , 508.	
Cavalry— <i>Battalions</i> : 2d (<i>State</i>), 795. <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 459, 508, 509; 4th, 459; 6th, 753; 7th,* 831.	
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 508; 2d, 253.	
Louisville, U. S. S. Mentioned	514, 681
Love, George M. Mentioned	493
Love, Joseph B. Mentioned	280
Lovejoy, George F.	
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A	636, 687, 702
West, Joseph R	686
Mentioned	589, 653, 671, 673, 686, 701-704, 716
Lubbock, F. R. Mentioned	723
Lucas, Thomas J. Mentioned	35, 126, 244, 517, 568
Luckett, P. N. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	751
Luckett's Regiment. <i>Texas Infantry, Commanding Officer of.</i> Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	759
Luckey, J. M. Mentioned	772, 773
Ludington, R. W., et al. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	406
Ludwig, Charles D. Correspondence with James F. Dwight	659
Luminary, Steamer. Mentioned	4, 21, 36, 59, 60
Lynch, William F. Mentioned	434
Lynde, Edward.	
Correspondence with Frederick Steele	118
Mentioned	69, 166, 187, 214, 239, 273, 523, 654, 821

* Sometimes called 4th Cavalry.

	Page.
Lyon, A. Mentioned	206
McAdoo, J. D.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder	781
Mentioned	735, 739, 749
McArthur, John. Mentioned	183
McArthur, W. J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Joseph O. Shelby</i> .	
McBride, Robert E. Mentioned	189
McClements, ———. Mentioned	720
McClelland, John A.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	87, 102, 128, 129, 244, 276, 296, 318, 334-336, 373, 374, 391, 430, 453-457, 475, 477, 507, 519, 520, 557
Caldwell, Samuel	393, 477
Cameron, Robert A	457
Hatch, Reuben B	232
Herron, Francis J	176
Landram, William J	336, 375
Lawler, Michael K.	297, 335, 375, 455-457, 475, 507, 519, 520, 532
Matthews, Asa C.	74, 130, 147, 177
Pierce, Gilbert A.	131
Slack, James R.	269
Tamaulipas, Mexico, Governor of	60, 73
Thompson, William G.	177
Warren, Fitz Henry	131, 212, 245, 520, 546
Mentioned	74, 125, 128, 152, 177, 178, 221, 223, 254, 269, 294, 295, 297, 317-320, 332, 333, 337, 369, 373, 375, 432, 451, 452, 456, 458, 471, 475, 476, 493, 507, 517, 519, 520, 533, 545, 557, 582-584, 587, 604, 617, 632, 633, 645, 666, 682, 683, 697, 714, 728, 759, 779, 783, 787, 804, 811, 833
Ordered to resume command of 13th Army Corps	295
McClintock, John S. Mentioned	299
McCloskey, James. Mentioned	755
McCord, J. E. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	802
McCormick, R. C. Mentioned	203, 204, 206, 209, 210
McCoy, George G. Mentioned	504
McCulloch, Henry E.	
Correspondence with	
Bourland, James.	772, 792
Hébert, Paul O.	793
Lanigan, Thomas	814, 815
Magruder, John B.	742, 771, 775, 782, 792, 794
Maxey, Samuel B	767
Quayle, William	775
Scott, T. M	774
Smith, E. Kirby	813
Mentioned	722, 747, 763, 780, 787, 794, 798, 800, 816, 820, 830, 831, 833
McDonald, William D. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John F. Williams</i> .	
McDougall, Charles E. Mentioned	299
McDowell & Co. Mentioned	80, 213, 214
McDowell, James L.	
Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	467
Mentioned	54, 56
McFarland, A. Mentioned	800

	Page.
McFerran, James.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.....	708
Eads, James D.....	120, 239
Ford, James H.....	93
Hardesty, William L.....	186
Lexington, Mo., Commanding Officer at.....	501
Meredith, William.....	259
Mullins, Alexander W.....	120, 538, 709
Neill, Henry.....	10
Mentioned.....	286
McFerran, John C. Mentioned.....	16
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>James H. Carleton.</i>	
McIntosh, David N. Mentioned.....	777
McKean, Thomas J.	
Correspondence with	
Blair, Charles W.....	15, 290, 313, 329, 330, 385, 540, 578, 597, 629, 643
Brown, Egbert B.....	614, 622
Crocker, Watson D.....	241
Curtis, Samuel R.....	69,
137, 241, 261, 289, 290, 303, 313, 329, 367, 424, 488, 499, 511, 522, 540, 552	
Francis, John.....	261
Haas, Henry C.....	329
Hoyt, George H.....	16, 290, 291, 446, 628
Moonlight, Thomas.....	14, 82, 84, 291, 353, 354, 385, 425, 446, 468, 629
Parmetar, James W.....	643, 661
Ross, Edmund G.....	384, 553, 628
Thompson, John L.....	446, 447
Mentioned....	14, 15, 83, 84, 261, 329, 353, 371, 424, 503, 511, 530, 597, 623, 628, 643, 655
McKee, J. H. Correspondence with Frank E. Howe.....	12
Mackey, Cyrus H.	
Correspondence with Nathan Kimball.....	117
Mentioned.....	144
Mackey, Thomas L. Mentioned.....	124
McKissock, Thomas.	
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans.....	198
Mentioned.....	91, 484
McKown, Isaac. Mentioned.....	527, 528
McLain, William D.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington.....	250
Mentioned.....	354, 407, 578
McLaren, Robert N. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley.....	98
McLaren, Samuel.	
Mentioned.....	365
Statement of, of affairs in Missouri.....	365
Maclay, Robert P. Mentioned.....	823
Maclay, W. D. Mentioned.....	770
McLean, William E.	
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A.....	672
Salomon, Frederick.....	196
Mentioned.....	48, 104, 299, 394, 674
McLean, William E., Mrs. Mentioned.....	300, 308
McLennan, W. Mentioned.....	530
McManus, T. P. Mentioned.....	790

McMillan, James W.	
Assignment to command	391
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	534
Mentioned	391, 519, 545
McNeil, John. Assignment to duty	430
McNulty, James M. Mentioned	209
McNutt, John. Mentioned	528
McPherson, James B. Mentioned. 85, 86, 173, 184, 275, 369, 370, 390, 505, 506, 542, 555	
McRae, Dandridge. Mentioned	8, 28, 29, 47, 50, 51, 78, 81, 89, 133, 181, 182, 223, 258, 280, 347, 399, 416, 563, 609, 634, 670, 671, 685, 689, 701
McReynolds, John. Mentioned	661
Madison, Steamer. Mentioned	715
Magnolia, Ark., Quartermaster at. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith..	771
Magruder, George A., jr. Mentioned	798
Magruder, John B.	
Correspondence with	
Bates, Joseph	784
Baylor, J. R.	752
Bee, Hamilton P.	722
Border, J. D.	750
Dickinson, A. G.	724, 735, 819
Duff, James	759
Ford, John S.	754, 775, 783, 789, 797, 799, 807
Forshey, C. G.	750
Green, Thomas	756
Griffin, William H	780
Hawes, James M.	783, 794
Hébert, Paul O.	810, 812
Helm, Charles J.	727, 798
McAdoo, J. D.	781
McCord, J. E.	802
McCulloch, Henry E.	742, 771, 775, 782, 792, 794
Nichols, E. B.	726
Slaughter, James E.	799
Slidell, John	796
Smith, E. Kirby	726, 739, 779, 781, 786, 802, 831, 833
Steele, O.	804
Tamaulipas, Mexico, Governor of	835
Taylor, Richard	768, 791, 822
Texas, Governor of	735, 739, 747, 748, 835
Weyman, J. B.	736
Mentioned	195, 724, 735-737, 743, 754, 756, 757, 772, 775, 779, 783, 784, 789, 795, 797-800, 808, 812, 817, 819, 835
Mahler, Jacob.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	152
Mentioned	3
Maine, Thomas. Mentioned	804
Maine Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 25, 295.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 8th, 169; 14th, 253, 607; 30th, 273, 274.	
Mains, S. F. Mentioned	792
Major, James P. Mentioned	508, 722
Majors, Thomas J. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	620

Malmros, Oscar. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Minnesota, Adjutant-General of.</i>	
Malven, Daniel S. Correspondence with Thomas A. Davies	564
Manly, John H. Mentioned	800
Manly, Uri.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	339
Mentioned	117, 144
Manter, Francis H. Mentioned	246
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>Frederick Steele.</i>	
Manville, Guy C.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	658
Ford, James H.	612
Mentioned	93
Marchbanks, ———. Mentioned	420
Marcy, Randolph B. Mentioned	161
Maria Denning, Steamer. Mentioned	430, 437
Marks, Samuel B. Mentioned	153, 756
Marmaduke, John S.	
Correspondence with	
Fagan, James F.	770
Gano, Richard M.	726, 733
Harris, S. S.	830
Jeffers, William L.	824
Price, Sterling	756
Shelby, Joseph O.	723, 724, 738, 745, 756
Mentioned	77, 78, 117, 398,
479, 574, 594-596, 626, 658, 701, 707, 723, 733, 735, 746, 752, 770, 823, 828, 832	
Marmion, James R. Mentioned	804
Marmora, U. S. S. Mentioned	681, 715
Marr, James.	
Correspondence with Frederick Steele	619
Mentioned	651, 672
Mars, Steamer. Mentioned	35, 60, 212, 514, 715
Marsh, Asbury C.	
Correspondence with James F. Dwight	463
Mentioned	464
Marsh, Benjamin F., jr. Mentioned	455
Marsh, Calvin W.	
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	248, 593
Mentioned	352, 365
Marston, Frank W.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	45
Mentioned	35
Martin, ———. Mentioned	94
Martin, L. M.	
Correspondence with Samuel B. Maxey	730
Mentioned	729, 762, 800
Martin, William A. Mentioned	43
Marvin, Levi C. Mentioned	65
Mason, Charles M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John B. Magruder.</i>	
Mason, Eddy D. Mentioned	339
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Nathan Kimball.</i>	
Mason, William J. Correspondence with Thomas T. Eckert	644

Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.Artillery, Light—*Batteries* : 2d (B), 171; 4th (D), 57; 12th, 254.Cavalry—*Regiments* : 3d, 546.Infantry—*Regiments* : 30th, 359.**Matthews, Asa C.**

Correspondence with

Carter, James L. 587

McClernand, John A. 74, 130, 147, 177

Roberts, Benjamin S. 569, 586

Winn, C. W. 587

Mentioned 177, 459, 460

Matthews, Henry M. Mentioned 310, 325**Matthews, Luther J.** Mentioned 28**Matthews, M. W.** Mentioned 773**Matthews, Oliver.** For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Nathaniel P. Banks*.**Maxey, Samuel B.**

Correspondence with

Cooper, Douglas H. 746, 777

McCulloch, Henry E. 767

Martin, L. M. 730

Price, Sterling 729

Scott, T. M. 762

Smith, E. Kirby 725, 728, 745, 760, 761, 765, 819, 821, 826, 830

Toothman, John 821

Mentioned 610, 722, 729, 743, 752, 774, 777, 828, 831

Reassumes command of District of Indian Territory 816

May, A. H.

Correspondence with S. S. Anderson 754

Mentioned 770

For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Richard Taylor*.**May, Thomas P.** Mentioned 35**Mayhall, Jefferson A.** Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 278**Maynard, Joseph S.** For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John M. Chiefton*.**Maysville, Ark.** Skirmish near, May 8, 1864. Communication from William

A. Phillips 540

Mead, ———. Mentioned 243**Means, Austin W.** Mentioned 720**Meeker, Stephen M.** Correspondence with Nathan Kimball 90**Meem, John G., jr.** For correspondence as A. D. C., see *E. Kirby Smith*.**Mefford, David.** Mentioned 214**Meigs, Montgomery C.** Mentioned 491**Mejia, General.** Mentioned 724**Meline, James F.** For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John Pope*.**Melton, James A.**

Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 11, 67, 121, 596

Mentioned 288, 720

Melville, George S. Mentioned 490For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Edward R. S. Canby*.**Memminger, Christopher G.** Mentioned 731, 821**Memphis, City of, Steamer.** Mentioned 650**Menard, Alfred B.** Mentioned 800**Mercer, Howard.** Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk 643

	Page
Meredith, William.	
Correspondence with James McFerran	259
Mentioned	538
Merriam, John L. Mentioned	372
Meteor, Steamer. Mentioned	4, 7, 20, 36, 37, 268
Metropolitan, Steamer. Mentioned	667
Mexico. Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Dickinson, A. G.	735
Ford, John S.	775
Redmond, Henry	724
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 3d, 80, 136, 382, 591, 611, 669.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 12th, 29, 47, 104, 236, 246, 247, 298, 341, 342, 361, 362, 548, 561, 571, 671, 687.	
Middaugh, Timothy. Correspondence with Patrick S. Kenney	215
Military Division of West Mississippi. See <i>West Mississippi, Military Division of.</i>	
Miller, Steamer. Mentioned	561
Miller, —. Mentioned	539
Miller, Stephen. Mentioned	17, 114
Milligan, James G. Mentioned	546
Millor, —. Correspondence with Charles C. Reid	162
Miner, Charles W.	
Correspondence with Eugene A. Carr	571
Mentioned	610
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley ...	713
Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : 3d, 113, 489.	
Cavalry— <i>Battalions</i> : Brackett's, 23, 34, 71, 114, 263, 264, 330, 367, 369, 408, 426, 427, 489; Hatch's, 24, 113, 168, 306, 315, 367, 469, 470, 504, 662. <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 367; 2d, 23, 113, 367, 426, 427, 505, 679.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 17, 114; 3d, 28, 104, 133, 243, 298, 548, 561, 637; 6th, 17, 23, 33, 34, 44, 45, 113, 151, 152, 263, 355, 367, 368, 408, 426, 712; 8th, 113, 151, 152, 168, 306, 315, 368, 408, 426, 427, 469, 504, 505, 663; 9th, 93, 238, 622, 655, 656, 676; 10th, 231.	
Miser, John. Mentioned	642
Mississippi, Steamer. Mentioned	116
Mississippi, Military Division of the.	
Kimball, Nathan, assigned to duty in	280
Orders, General, series 1863— <i>Grant</i> : No. 4, 9.	
Mississippi Squadron.	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Porter</i> : No. 195, 680; Nos. 197, 198, 681.	
Missouri, Adjutant-General of. Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B.	232
Krumstick, August	655
Rosecrans, William S.	347, 348
Missouri, Department of the.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Bishop, William	710
Brown, Egbert B.	32, 51, 90, 249, 312, 623
Davidson, H. C., <i>et al.</i>	119
Eads, James D.	239
Fisk, Clinton B.	153, 383
Ford, James H.	623
Fowkes, William E.	157

Missouri, Department of the—Continued.**Affairs in, generally. Communications from**

Green, Clark H., <i>et al.</i>	110
Hall, George H.	691
Halleck, Henry W.	160
Harris, James H. J.	285
Herder, John N.	145
Holloway, George A.	721
McLaren, Samuel	365
Marsh, Calvin W.	593
Mayhall, Jeff. A.	278
Melton, James A.	67
Moss, James H.	405
Neill, Henry	10
Owen, Richard B.	260
Russell, Francis T.	30
Sanborn, John B.	51, 227
Sanderson, John P.	284
Thompson, A. H.	690

Construction of railroads in. Communication from Odon Guitar 483**Disarming of disloyal persons in. Communications from**

Dwight, James F.	464, 465
Leonard, Reeves	538
Marsh, Asbury C.	463, 464
Rosecrans, William S.	464
Sanderson, John P.	464

Fisk, Clinton B., assumes command of District of North Missouri. 68, 95**Guitar, Odon, relinquishes command of District of North Missouri** 68**Inspection of troops in. Communication from Lewis C. Hunt.** 226**Issue of rations to citizens in. Communication from John B. Sanborn.** 404**Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from**

Beveridge, John L.	441
Brown, Egbert B.	365, 403, 419, 462, 640, 656
Dana, Napoleon J. T.	591, 622
Davidson, John W.	550
Dodd, Theodore H.	351
Ensign, Edgar T.	43
Ewing, Thomas, jr.	63, 82, 90, 148, 155, 230, 271, 364, 400, 401, 418, 419, 523
Fisk, Clinton B.	188, 231, 366, 421, 526, 627
Ford, James H.	93, 461, 537, 574, 656, 677
Guitar, Odon.	626
Hall, George H.	10
Herder, John N.	81, 165
Knight, John P.	612
Little, Joseph H.	65
Phelps, John E.	720
Philips, John F.	364
Pleasanton, Alfred.	550, 621
Pritchard, Jesse L.	50
Rogers, John B.	309, 310, 350, 382, 400, 401, 441, 523
Rosecrans, William S.	42, 62, 103, 136, 326, 344, 352, 381, 591, 611, 655, 676
Sanborn, John B.	166, 239, 273, 328, 501, 510, 564, 575, 639, 692, 709
Switzler, William F.	353, 572
Tyler, John F.	272, 325, 592
Wilson, James	325

Missouri, Department of the—Continued.**Operations in. Communications from**

Allen, Benjamin F	186, 524
Allen, John D	445
Barr, Andrew J	526
Berthoud, Edward L	657
Box, Richard M	286, 287
Brown, Egbert B	22,
284, 327, 364, 419, 461, 500, 501, 523, 622, 625, 626, 657, 677, 708	
Chiles, George P	119
Cooley, F	577
Curtis, Samuel R	288
Dodd, Theodore H	402, 592, 640, 657
Draper, Daniel M	311, 576
Eads, James D	120
Elmer, Edward P	537
Evens, Isaac F	485
Ewing, Thomas, jr	43, 137, 154, 248, 310, 324
Fisk, Clinton B	96, 156, 164, 216, 232, 250, 384, 422, 596, 612, 613
Ford, James H	402, 442, 500, 551, 640
Gooding, Albert L	93
Guitar, Odon	592
Hackett, Jeremiah	641
Hall, Joseph C. W	641, 657
Harrison, M. La Rue	109, 229, 442, 510
Herder, John N	136, 155
Hiller, Hiram M	322
Janes, Henry D	537
Judson, William R	110, 482
Kenner, John H	42
Kessinger, William	510
Kingsbury, Ezra W	420
Ludwig, Charles D	659
McFerran, James	501
Manville, Guy C	658
Melton, James A	121
Middaugh, Timothy	215
Moses, Thomas, jr	420, 462, 525, 624, 719
Mullins, Alexander W	120, 538
Neill, Henry	65
Rogers, John B	154, 322-324, 482, 690
Rosecrans, William S	43, 66, 232, 351, 352, 422, 423, 445
Sanborn, John B	11, 23, 52,
66, 110, 120, 122, 137, 260, 261, 365, 403, 463, 486, 575, 595, 596, 626, 679, 720	
Sanderson, John P	43, 250
Steger, James H	524
Thompson, A. H	348
Thompson, L. A	642
Tiffin, Clayton	527
Tyler, John F	259

Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Rosecrans* : April 3, 31.

Orders, General, series 1864—*Rosecrans* : No. 50, 21 ; No. 53, 107 ; No. 59, 154 ; No. 65, 345. *Brown* : No. 21, 230. *Fisk* : No. 4, 68 ; No. 5, 95. *Guitar* : No. 3, 68. *Marsh* : No. 2, 464.

Missouri, Department of the—Continued.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Rosecrans*: No. 100, 136; No. 132, 591. *Ford*: No. 62, 574.

Organization of "Citizen Guards" in. Communication from Egbert B. Brown	63
Pleasanton, Alfred, assigned as second in command of	154
Relief of citizens in. Communication from Odon Guitar	461
Religious convocations in. Communication from William S. Rosecrans ..	348
Reorganization of militia of. Communications from	
Fisk, Clinton B	232, 240
Missouri, Adjutant-General of	232
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from	
Berthoud, Edward L	327
Brown, Egbert B	326, 462, 500
Burch, Milton	383, 420
Ford, James H	500
Harrison, M. La Rue	95, 403, 574, 641
Rosecrans, William S	283, 286, 416
Sanborn, John B	302, 328, 442, 443, 482, 499, 526, 594, 595, 707
Thompson, L. A	539
Tyler, John F	323
Wangh, Gideon M	283
Sub-Provost-Marshal Districts, division into	107
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., April 30, 1864	371

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: *Collins'*, 803, 832; *Harris'*, 830, 832.
 Cavalry—*Battalions*: 1st (*Elliott's*), 803, 832; 1st (*Indian Brigade*), 803, 832; 14th (*Wood's*), 752. *Regiments*: 3d (*Greene's*), 832; 4th (*Burbridge's*), 832; 5th (*Gordon's*), 803, 832; 7th (*Kitchen's*), 155, 283, 832; 8th (*Jeffere's*), 786, 832; 10th (*Lawther's*), 832; 11th (*Smith's*), 803, 832; 12th (*Shanks's*), 803, 832; *Freeman's*, 51; *Hunter's*, 803, 832.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)

Artillery, Light—*Regiments*: 1st (*Batteries*), A, 375, 392, 474; C, 103; F, 142; K, 619, 651, 672, 687; 2d, 400, 418, 419, 441, 720; 2d (*Batteries*), A, 271, 310; B, 551; C, 382, 400; D, 181, 282, 548, 561, 619; E, 547; G, 165, 310, 441; H, 271, 350, 382; L, 249.

Cavalry—*Regiments*: 1st, 547; 1st State Militia, 65, 66, 92, 94, 120, 260, 351, 510, 538, 640, 708, 709; 2d, 548, 570, 652; 3d, 547, 651; 3d State Militia, 137, 148, 165, 401; 6th, 385, 698; 6th State Militia, 229, 575, 709; 7th, 548, 570; 7th State Militia, 119, 120, 284, 364, 365; 8th, 28, 50, 248, 548, 674, 637, 705; 8th State Militia, 122, 229, 463; 9th State Militia, 157, 188, 366, 422, 659; 11th, 181, 182, 281, 282, 380, 398, 399, 439; 12th, 164, 184, 198, 230, 270, 611.

Infantry—*Regiments*: 1st State Militia, 62, 165, 272, 310, 311, 324; 7th Prov. E. M., 445, 679; 9th Prov. E. M., 592; 25th E. M., 232, 511; 35th, 481; 38th E. M., 97; 41st E. M., 232; 51st E. M., 422, 526, 527, 528; 67th Prov. E. M., 613; 82d Prov. E. M., 613.

Miscellaneous—*Buchanan County Union Guard*, 487; *Clay County E. M.*, 367, 406.

Mitchell, Charles B. Mentioned

757, 758

Mitchell, Greenville M.

Correspondence with Joseph R. West

379

Mentioned

340, 395

Mitchell, Robert B.	
Correspondence with	
Collins, William O	304, 503
Curtis, Samuel R.....	85, 217, 305, 330, 711
Fort Laramie, Wyo., Commanding Officer at.....	85
Murphy, Edward B.....	425
O'Brien, George M	711
Wilcox, John.....	262
Mentioned	98, 123, 241, 262, 291, 354, 371, 503, 504, 530, 711
Mittle Stevens, Steamer. Mentioned	3, 140, 514
Mohr, Oscar. Mentioned	141, 307
Molineux, Edward L.	
Correspondence with Cuvier Grover.....	508
Mentioned	493, 536
Moncure, J. C. For correspondence as A. A. G.; see <i>Camille J. Polignac</i> .	
Montgomery, A. Schuyler. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>John W. Davidson</i> .	
Montgomery, Samuel. Mentioned.....	310
Montgomery, William C. F. Mentioned.....	382
Moonlight, Thomas.	
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean.....	14,
82, 84, 291, 353, 354, 385, 425, 446, 468, 629	
Mentioned	385, 446, 447, 499, 764
Moore, ———. Mentioned.....	96, 97
Moore, Calvin S.	
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	261
Mentioned	261
Moore, Frederick W.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	533
Mentioned	375
Moore, George W. Mentioned.....	444
Moore, Horace L.	
Correspondence with Nathan Kimball.....	40
Mentioned	669, 670
Moore, James M. Mentioned.....	639
Moore, John H. Mentioned	529
Moore, John W. Correspondence with Joseph R. West.....	394
Moore, Thomas O. Mentioned.....	77
Moore, William. Mentioned.....	804
Moose, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Morgan, A. S. Correspondence with C. D. Hill	801
Morgan, William H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Cadwalader C. Washburn</i> .	
Morley, George. Mentioned	229
Morris, ———. Mentioned	398
Morrison, A. A. Mentioned	661
Morse, Edmund A.	
Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds	5
Mentioned	87
Moses, Thomas, jr.	
Correspondence with	
Ford, James H.....	420, 462, 525, 624, 719
Gooding, Albert L.....	93
Mentioned	93, 402, 623

	Page.
Moss, Charles E. Mentioned	594
Moss, James H.	
Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B	405, 422
Rosecrans, William S	351
Mentioned	445, 613
Mott, Daniel. Mentioned	577
Mott, Orange. Mentioned	577
Mound City, U. S. S. Mentioned	514, 681
Mount Vernon, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	122
Mouton, Alfred. Mentioned	132, 266
Mower, Joseph A.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	412, 413, 477, 495, 496
Mentioned	35, 86, 128, 176, 236, 275, 297, 392, 411, 414, 429, 493, 495, 700
Mowry, ———. Mentioned	203
Mudd, John J. Mentioned	478
Mullin, London.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington	273
Mentioned	252
Mullins, Alexander W.	
Correspondence with James McFerran	120, 538, 709
Mentioned	501, 510
Mullins, Paddy. Mentioned	259
Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc. Communications from	
Adams, Moses S	197
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A	758
Allen, Robert	480
Banks, Nathaniel P	37, 57, 58, 125, 359, 429, 493, 496
Brown, Egbert B	301, 350
Canby, Edward R. S	607, 689, 694
Carleton, James H	138, 139
Curtis, Samuel R	675
Dana, Napoleon J. T	611
Ewing, Thomas, jr	271
Fisk, Clinton B	596
Ford, James H	155
Franklin, William B	58
Grant, U. S	16, 106, 145, 438
Green, William D	143, 246
Haines, Thomas J	543
Harris, S. S	830
Helm, Charles J	727, 798
Holabird, Samuel B	221
Lanigan, Thomas	814
Livingston, Robert R	41, 182
McCulloch, Henry E	815
Magruder, John B	812
Martin, L. M	730
Missouri, Adjutant-General of	348
Mitchell, Robert B	711
Mower, Joseph A	496
Myers, William	270
Ordnance Department, C. S. A	757
Owen, Richard B	228

Munitions of War. Supplies of, etc.—Continued. Communications from		Page
Phillips, William A		52
Pope, John	23, 151,	694
Price, Thomas H.		757-759
Rizer, Robert O.		156
Rosecrans, William S	80, 145, 283,	347
Scott, John S		796
Sibley, Henry H		314, 469
Smith, E. Kirby	809, 827,	829
Steele, Frederick	116, 117, 215,	245
Sully, Alfred		151
Thomas, William H		815
Tracy, John P		230
Vollum, Edward P.		650
War Department, C. S	758,	793
War Department, U. S		159
Welch, Deming N.	3, 140,	268
Wilson, James		118
Wood, Samuel N		365
Woodruff, Henry D		124
Murphy, Edward B. Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell		425
Murphy, George W.		
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn		11
Mentioned	23, 444, 486,	510
Murphy, Isaac. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Arkansas, Governor of</i> .		
Murphy, James M. Mentioned		261
Murphy, John. Mentioned		446
Murrah, Pendleton. Mentioned		726,
	727, 730, 731, 739, 746, 769, 780, 781, 787-789, 791, 793, 819,	833
	For correspondence, etc., see <i>Texas, Governor of</i> .	
Muzzah-kutem-annce, Paul. Mentioned		664
Myer, Albert J.		
Correspondence with		
Emory, William H		698
Washburn, Cadwallader C		695
Mentioned		582
Myers, Frederick.		
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley		314
Mentioned		367, 407
Myers, Louis. Mentioned		96
Myers, William.		
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans		270
Mentioned	29, 271, 283,	401
Nalad, Steamer. Mentioned		680
Naumkeag, U. S. S. Mentioned		681
Naves, Captain. Mentioned		630
Navy, U. S.		
Co-operation of, with Army. Communications from		
Banks, Nathaniel P.		428
Cooke, Philip St. George		124
Pennock, Alexander M.	270,	621
Porter, David D.		428
Enlistments in. See <i>Union Troops</i> .		
Navy Department, U. S. Correspondence with		
Heap, G. H		449
Pennock, Alexander M		220

	Page.
Nebraska, Steamer. Mentioned.....	35
Nebraska, Governor of. Correspondence with John Pratt.....	530
Nebraska Troops. Mentioned.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 41, 42, 181, 281, 282, 320, 549, 620, 621.	
Negroes. Employment of, as laborers. Communication from John B. Magruder.....	784
Neill, Henry.	
Correspondence with	
Carleton, James H.....	65
Johnson, Benjamin F.....	65
Little, Joseph H.....	65
McFerran, James.....	10
Mentioned.....	22
Nelson, Colonel. Mentioned.....	427
Neosho, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	514, 630
New Era, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	681
New Falls City, Steamer. Mentioned.....	172, 786
New Hampshire Troops. Mentioned.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 4th, 169; 8th, 17, 18; 14th, 57.	
New Kentucky, Steamer. Mentioned.....	515
New Madrid, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr.....	271, 418
New Mexico, Department of.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Arizona, Governor of.....	201
Carleton, James H.....	200
Davis, Nelson H.....	203, 206, 202, 209
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Carleton</i> : No. 12, 387.	
Proposed campaign against the Apache Indians in. Communication from James H. Carleton.....	387
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., April 30, 1864.....	371, 372
New Mexico Troops. Mentioned.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 389.	
New Orleans, Defenses of. Benjamin S. Roberts relieved from duty in.....	193
Newton, R. C.	
Correspondence with William R. Boggs.....	778
Mentioned.....	734
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>E. Kirby Smith</i> .	
New York Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : 25th, 545.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 22d, 410.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 116th, 493, 519; 133d, 125, 254.	
Nichols, E. B.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder.....	726
Mentioned.....	740
Nichols, William H. Mentioned.....	807
Nickerson, Frank S.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks.....	412, 430, 516
Mentioned.....	412, 429, 450, 534
Nims, Ormand F. Mentioned.....	140
Nix, Jacob. Mentioned.....	505
Nolan, Mat. Mentioned.....	754
Nolf, David. Mentioned.....	563
North Missouri, District of.	
Fisk, Clinton B., assumes command of.....	68, 95
Guitar, Odon, relinquishes command of.....	68

	Page.
Northwest, Department of the.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Halleck, Henry W	159
Pope, John	447, 662
Sibley, Henry H	70, 448, 578, 599, 713
Sully, Alfred	330
Agreement of Sisseton and Cuthead bands of Indians. Communication	
from J. E. Brown <i>et al</i>	599
Campaign against Indians in. Communications from	
Pope, John	69, 219, 263, 292, 355, 426, 579
Sibley, Henry H	23, 33, 146,
	305, 306, 314, 315, 356, 368, 407, 408, 469, 489, 504, 541, 662, 664
Designation of military posts in. Communication from Adjutant-General's	
Office, U. S. A	565
Indian hostilities in. Communication from Henry H. Sibley	694
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Pope, John	44, 56, 151, 152, 159, 220, 367, 426
Sibley, Henry H	71, 113, 168, 263, 644, 679
Operations in. Communications from	
Pope, John	712
Sibley, Henry H	264
Trade regulations with Indians in. Communication from John Pope	565
Union troops in. Organization, strength, etc., April 30, 1864	372
Norton, Charles L. Mentioned	633
Norton, D. O. Mentioned	773
Norton, Galen G. Mentioned	93, 537
Norton, George A. Mentioned	307
Nymph, Steamer. Mentioned	680
O'Brien, George M.	
Correspondence with	
Cinnamond, ———	711
Mitchell, Robert B	711
Mentioned	711
O'Brien, Martin E. Mentioned	709
Odlin, James H. Mentioned	186
Ohio, Governor of. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	226, 259
Ohio Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : 2d, 392, 474; 5th, 236, 246, 247, 298, 362, 395, 548,	
561, 619, 638, 651, 653, 718; 11th, 236, 246, 247, 298, 379, 548, 561, 619, 637;	
17th, 142; 25th, 547.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 11th, 541.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 16th, 296; 22d, 548, 561, 610; 48th, 142; 56th, 478;	
77th, 547; 83d, 96th, 142; 114th, 296, 336; 120th, 478.	
Ohr, Simon P.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	638, 652, 653, 672, 673
Mentioned	652, 718
Oldham, William S. Mentioned	752, 753
Olin, Rollin C. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Henry H. Sibley</i> .	
Oltman, J. G. Mentioned	126
Ord, Edward O. C. Mentioned	129
Ordinance Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with	
Price, Thomas H	757-759
War Department, C. S	757
Organization, Strength, etc.	
Confederate Troops	800, 803, 832
Union Troops	369-372, 547, 548, 561

	Page.
Orr, William F. Mentioned.....	121
Osage, U. S. S. Mentioned	173, 279, 514, 557, 681
Osborne, ———. Mentioned.....	661
Ouachita, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Owen, Richard B.	
Correspondence with	
Hunt, Lewis C	228
Sanborn, John B	260, 272
Mentioned	215, 226, 231, 721
Ozark, U. S. S. Mentioned	514, 680
Pace, Lewis C. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	675
Packs, ———. Mentioned.....	344
Paddock, Charles H. Mentioned	178
Palfrey, John C. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby	664
Palmer, ———. Mentioned.....	403
Palmer, James S. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks.....	358
Parker, ———. Mentioned.....	661
Parker, Colonel. Mentioned.....	283, 286, 287
Parker, Hill, and Finch (Committee). Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	418
Parkhurst, Charles H. Mentioned.....	116
Parmetar, James W. Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean.....	643, 661
Parsons, Mosby M.	
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	733, 770, 824, 826, 827
Mentioned	771, 823, 826, 828-830
Parsons, W. H. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith.....	754
Pass Cavallo, Tex. Construction of defensive works on. Communications from	
Cobb, John C.....	21, 74, 103, 143
McClermand, John A	276
Patten, ———. Mentioned	121
Patterson, William F. Mentioned.....	195
Pattillo, Captain. Mentioned	800
Patton, S. P. C. Mentioned.....	800
Paw Paw, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Pearsall, Uri B. Mentioned.....	412
Pearson, Albert. Mentioned.....	197
Peeples, Richard Rogers. Mentioned	726
Pegram, Benjamin B.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	340
Mentioned	379
Pendleton, E. B. Mentioned.....	779, 812
Pendleton, Philip.	
Correspondence with James H. Ford.....	93
Mentioned	92
Pennock, Alexander M.	
Correspondence with	
Navy Department, U. S.....	220
Pleasanton, Alfred	621, 622
Rosecrans, William S.....	270
Mentioned	220, 543
Penny, John D. Mentioned	366
Peosta, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Pesqueira, Ignacio. Mentioned.....	208, 388

	Page.
Pfaender, William. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley	263, 679
Phelps, John E.	
Correspondence with	
Rosecrans, William S.	346
Sanborn, John B.	137, 444, 510, 564, 575, 595, 720
Mentioned	110, 120, 239, 328, 486, 501, 511, 526, 551, 595, 596, 709
Phelps, S. Ledyard.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	140
Mentioned	449
Phillips, John F.	
Correspondence with	
Box, Richard M.	286, 287
Brown, Egbert B.	249, 286, 350, 364, 365, 462, 501, 678, 707, 708
Chiles, George P.	119
Mentioned	11, 91, 287, 301, 524, 708
Phillips, ———. Mentioned	723
Phillips, Maxwell.	
Correspondence with William A. Phillips	629
Mentioned	52, 503
Phillips, William A.	
Correspondence with	
Blair, Charles W.	313
Blunt, James G.	32
Curtis, Samuel R.	52, 53, 301, 328, 503, 540
Judson, William R.	482, 610
Kaufman, Solomon	272
Phillips, Maxwell	629
Mentioned	137, 288-290, 302, 303, 309, 313, 328, 440, 763, 764, 774
Pickens, Colonel. Mentioned	383
Pickett, George E. Mentioned	23
Pickler, J. F.	
Correspondence with Joseph O. Shelby	829
Mentioned	403, 404, 443
Pierce, Gilbert A.	
Correspondence with John A. McClernand	131
Mentioned	116, 178
Pile, William A. Mentioned	371
Pilot Knob, Mo., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Thomas	
Ewing, jr.	148
Pishon, Nathaniel J. Mentioned	206, 208, 209
Pittsburg, U. S. S. Mentioned	279, 514, 681
Pleasant Hill, La., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Nathan-	
iel P. Banks	125
Pleasanton, ———. Mentioned	403, 404
Pleasanton, Alfred.	
Assignment to command	154
Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B.	552, 564
Grant, U. S.	550
Lincoln, Abraham	563
Pennock, Alexander M.	621, 622
Mentioned	154
Plumb, Preston B. Mentioned	290, 330, 529

	Page.
Plunkett, ———. Mentioned.....	94
Pocahontas, Steamer. Mentioned.....	549
Polar Star, Steamer. Mentioned.....	71, 269
Polignac, Camille J.	
Correspondence with T. A. Faries.....	809, 811, 812
Mentioned.....	568, 680, 764, 782, 809, 811, 812
Polk, Leonidas.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.....	758
Scott, John S.....	796
Mentioned.....	644, 738, 757, 758, 823
Pontoons. Employment of. Communication from E. Kirby Smith.....	732
Poole, Horace. Correspondence with George B. Drake.....	115
Poole, Robert S. Mentioned.....	800
Pope, Lieutenant. Mentioned.....	165
Pope, John.	
Correspondence with	
Choteau, P., & Co.....	69
Feilner, John.....	168
Grant, U. S.....	17, 33, 44, 56, 151, 243, 355, 447, 532, 565
Halleck, Henry W.....	69, 159
Sibley, Henry H.....	17, 23, 44, 70, 71, 113, 151, 152, 168, 263, 292, 305, 355, 356, 367, 407, 426, 448, 578, 662, 694, 712
Sully, Alfred.....	151, 159, 219, 220, 426, 579, 694
War Department, U. S.....	23, 159, 263, 600
Mentioned.....	33, 34, 71, 151, 233, 235, 315, 332, 357, 372, 489, 504, 541, 599, 600
Porter, David D.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	98, 99, 333, 428, 450, 512-514, 544, 545, 557, 584, 601, 680
Rosecrans, William S.....	148
Sherman, William T.....	25, 153, 169, 274, 410
Smith, Andrew J.....	432
Smith, Thomas Kilby.....	279
Mentioned.....	7, 18, 28, 35, 36, 45, 76, 86, 169, 175, 192, 193, 265-267, 270, 276, 278, 293, 316, 358, 392, 431, 432, 515, 518, 543, 554, 600, 602, 665, 823
Porter, Frank G. Mentioned.....	96
Porter, Henry T. Correspondence with Clarence H. Dyer.....	610
For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>Eugene A. Carr</i> .	
Porter, Washington J. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	157
Port Hudson, La., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby.....	633
Port Hudson, La. Defenses of. Communications from	
Beardsley, Edward C.....	124
Reynolds, Joseph J.....	649
Sherman, Thomas W.....	649
Ullmann, Daniel.....	254, 359
Post, R. B. Mentioned.....	101
Poston, Charles D. Mentioned.....	200, 203, 209, 210
Potts, ———. Mentioned.....	94
Potts, John C. Mentioned.....	549
Pound, John. Mentioned.....	398
Powers, Frank P. Mentioned.....	152
Powers, John. Mentioned.....	234

	Page.
Praber, ———. Mentioned	661
Prairie Bird, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Prairie Grove., Ark. Skirmish near. See <i>Arkansas River, and near Prairie Grove, Ark. Skirmishes on the, April 6-7, 1864.</i>	
Pratt, John.	
Correspondence with	
Nebraska, Governor of	530
Wood, John S.	711
Mentioned	217
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Robert B. Mitchell.</i>	
Prentiss, John H. Mentioned	389
Prescott, George W. For correspondence as A. D. C., see <i>Henry H. Sibley.</i>	
President, C. S. See <i>Jefferson Davis.</i>	
President, U. S. See <i>Abraham Lincoln.</i>	
Price, General, U. S. S. Mentioned	660
Price, Sterling.	
Correspondence with	
Marmaduke, John S.	756
Maxey, Samuel B.	729
Smith, E. Kirby .. 722, 728, 729, 732, 733, 744, 751, 759, 761, 766, 767, 822, 828-830	
Mentioned	30, 38, 52, 61, 66, 99, 112, 132, 187, 236-238, 260, 267, 280, 281, 283, 349, 464, 481, 502, 563, 575, 725, 728, 729, 745, 756, 761, 764, 765, 801, 832
Price, Thomas H. Correspondence with Ordnance Department, C. S. A.	757-759
Prichett, James M.	
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby	555, 713
Mentioned	695, 696
Prig, ———. Mentioned	539
Pritchard, Jesse L.	
Correspondence with	
Ford, James H.	50
Rizer, Robert O.	156
Mentioned	93, 155, 383, 402, 442, 461, 525
Pritchard, Levi. Mentioned	230
Private Property.	
Action touching. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	358
Curtis, Samuel R.	261
Herron, Francis J.	700
Judson, William R.	258
Depredations on. Communications from	
Buford, Napoleon B.	562
Crandall, Eli J.	96
Franklin, William B.	307
Garcia, Francisco	738
Grant, U. S.	9
Meredith, William	259
Porter, Washington J.	157
Vice, William D.	157
Waugh, Gideon M.	105
Weyman, J. B.	736, 737
Prouty, ———. Mentioned	805
Pruitt, ———. Mentioned	416
Pullman, ———. Mentioned	576
Pyron, Charles L. Mentioned	800

	Page.
Q. Lloyd, Steamer. Mentioned.....	257
Quantrill, William C. Mentioned	109, 121, 122, 186, 272, 273, 289, 301-303, 309, 312, 313, 327, 328, 365, 383, 385, 405, 406, 416, 419, 421-423, 425, 440, 443, 447, 482, 486, 487, 499, 501-503, 511, 512, 528-530, 552, 576, 622, 742, 743, 747, 777
Quayle, William.	
Correspondence with Henry E. McCulloch.....	775
Mentioned.....	772-774, 795
Queen City, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Rainey, A. T. Mentioned.....	753
Raleigh, ———. Mentioned.....	403
Ramsay, Frank M. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	602
Ramsey, ———. Mentioned.....	539
Randal, Horace. Mentioned	764
Randolph, C. M. Mentioned	815
Rankin, John K. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis.....	241
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Robert B. Mitchell.</i>	
Ransom, Thomas E. G.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	100
Franklin, William B	472
Mentioned.....	36, 46, 58, 98, 127, 140, 141, 170, 223, 235, 580
Ransom, Wyllis C. Mentioned.....	41
Ratcliffe, Captain. Mentioned	437
Rath, ———. Mentioned	661
Rattler, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Rawlins, John A. Mentioned.....	75, 76
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>U. S. Grant.</i>	
Ray, William.	
Correspondence with John B. Sanborn.....	122
Mentioned.....	328, 444, 641
Raymond, Steamer. Mentioned.....	224, 380, 549
Raynor, William H.	
Assumes command of 3d Division, 13th Army Corps.....	100
Mentioned.....	72, 100
Staff. Announcement of	100
Rea, ———. Mentioned.....	238
Recruitment, Organization, etc. See <i>Confederate Troops and Union Troops.</i>	
Red Chief, Steamer. Mentioned.....	514
Redmond, Henry.	
Correspondence with James Vance.....	724
Mentioned	724
Red River, La., Campaign, March 10-May 22, 1864.	
Construction of dam across Red River. Communications from	
Banks, Nathaniel P	333, 390, 393, 411, 427, 453, 454, 474, 476, 512, 513, 545
Lawler, Michael K	476
McClelland, John A	546
Porter, David D	544, 557
Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from	
Arnold, Richard	497, 647, 648, 667
Banks, Nathaniel P	6, 7, 37, 38, 46, 59, 72, 100, 114, 115, 125, 126, 235, 296, 297, 317-319, 333, 337, 373, 374, 376, 377, 392, 412-414, 430, 434, 435, 451-453, 455, 458, 471, 477, 478, 494-497, 507, 517, 533, 536, 557-559, 583-586, 601, 603-606, 616, 617, 632, 633, 645-648
Beal, George L	451, 452

Red River, La., Campaign, March 10-May 22, 1864—Continued.**Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from**

Bee, Hamilton P	725
Birge, Henry W	606
Bringhurst, Thomas H	471
Cameron, Robert A	72, 392
Canby, Edward R. S.	580
Chandler, John G.	367
Emory, William H.	519, 545
Franklin, William B.	6, 90, 58, 244
Jones, Simon	633
Landram, William J	336
Lawler, Michael K.	568
McClernand, John A.	297, 318, 319, 334, 335, 373-375, 431, 454-456, 474, 507
Molineux, Edward L.	508
Moore, Frederick W.	533
Nickerson, Frank S.	516
Poole, Horace	115
Reynolds, Joseph J	295, 606
Rust, Henry, jr.	493
Slack, James R.	506
Smith, Andrew J	20, 236, 413, 434, 495, 580
Smith, E. Kirby	753-755, 759, 768, 786, 822, 824, 826, 827, 830, 831
Warren, Fitz Henry	520

Movements of vessels during. Communications from

Allen, Robert	410
Banks, Nathaniel P	316, 358, 431, 450, 458, 601
Canby, Edward R. S.	556, 600
McClernand, John A.	269
Porter, David D.	513, 514, 680
Ramsay, Francis M.	602
Smith, Andrew J.	212, 715
Smith, Watson	665
Welch, Deming N.	253, 268

Operations during. Communications from

Banks, Nathaniel P	38, 98-100, 125, 126, 132, 141, 192, 222, 266, 391, 428, 430, 432, 450, 473, 494, 521, 603, 632
Bee, Hamilton P	755
Brayman, Mason	211, 220, 221, 244
Canby, Edward R. S.	567, 680
Cooke, Philip St. George	100
Day, Nicholas W.	498
Drake, George B.	35, 127
Emory, William H.	568, 585
Franklin, William B.	472
Green, William D.	27, 247
Halleck, Henry W.	169, 278
Hatch, Reuben B.	222
Heap, G. H.	449
Hunter, David	316
McClernand, John A.	392, 455, 457, 520
Magruder, John B.	783
Newton, R. C.	778
Pennock, Alexander M.	220

Red River, La., Campaign, March 10—May 22, 1864—Continued.**Operations during. Communications from**

Porter, David D	153, 169, 432
Reynolds, Joseph J	478
Sherman, Thomas W	615
Sherman, William T	24, 25, 85, 243, 265, 267, 274
Smith, E. Kirby	744, 755, 759, 828
Smith, Thomas Kilby	279
Stager, Anson	543, 554
Stone, Charles P	26
Taylor, Richard	754, 782, 791
War Department, U. S.	210, 235
Welch, Deming N	268

Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from

Day, Nicholas W	338, 508
Sheldon, Lionel A	45
Ullmann, Daniel	436

Reed, ———. Mentioned 210

Reid, Charles C. Correspondence with ——— Milor 162

Reindeer, U. S. S. Mentioned 681

Remiatte, Louis. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn 486

Renville, Gabriel.

Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley

Mentioned

Reves, Timothy. Mentioned 259, 272, 323, 440, 592

Reynolds, Joseph J.

Correspondence with

Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	478
Banks, Nathaniel P	253, 276, 295, 435, 498, 557, 606
Birge, Henry W	458, 606, 650
Canby, Edward R. S	606, 648, 669
Cooke, Philip St. George	101, 114, 152, 160, 337
Day, Nicholas W	338, 498, 508, 633
Morse, Edmund A	5
Shaurman, Nelson	478
Sheldon, Lionel A	45
Sherman, Thomas W	649
Ullmann, Daniel	649

Mentioned 37, 57, 116, 160, 253, 331, 332, 334, 357, 369, 370, 409, 491, 615, 631, 649

Rhea, Edward. Mentioned 406

Rhett, T. G. Mentioned 757, 768, 827

Rhode Island Troops. Mentioned.

Cavalry—Regiments : 3d, 116.

Rice, Samuel A. Mentioned 48, 77, 104, 132, 281

Richardson, Captain. Mentioned 340

Richardson, Lyman. Correspondence with Nathan Kimball 89

Richardson, Samuel J. Mentioned 800

Richland Creek, Ark. Skirmishes near mouth of, May 3 and 5, 1864. Communication from Louis Remiatte 486

Rigg, Edwin A. Mentioned 388, 389

Rijon, ———. Mentioned 808

Ripley, L. A. Mentioned 166, 252, 303

Ritchey, James M. Mentioned 679

Ritchie, John. Mentioned 763, 764, 774

Ritter, William H. Mentioned 572

	Page.
Rizer, Robert O.	
Correspondence with Jesse L. Pritchard	156
Mentioned	50, 93, 155
Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel. Mentioned	780
Roberts, Benjamin S.	
Assignment to command	193
Correspondence with	
Hawke, Maurice	5, 87
Matthews, Asa C.	569, 586
Thompson, William G.	459
Mentioned	5, 87, 193, 194, 294, 295, 586, 587
Relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans	193
Roberts, Samuel A. Mentioned	806
Roberts, Samuel E. Mentioned	445
Robertson, Captain. Mentioned	398
Robin, Wiley. Mentioned	773
Robinson, George D. Mentioned	58, 632, 633, 644
Robinson, Haral. Mentioned	127
Robinson, James H.	
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	366
Mentioned	596
Robinson, Sallie, Steamer. Mentioned	3
Robira, Antonio. Mentioned	800
Rob Roy, Steamer. Mentioned	4, 36, 433, 514, 681
Roe, John J., Steamer. Mentioned	715
Rogan, J. W. Mentioned	563
Rogers, Henry C. Mentioned	644
Rogers, Jennie, Steamer. Mentioned	21, 36, 71
Rogers, John B.	
Correspondence with	
Ewing, Thomas, jr.	154,
271, 309, 310, 322-325, 350, 364, 382, 400, 401, 418, 419, 441, 482, 523, 591, 690	
Hiller, Hiram M.	322
Tyler, John F.	323
Mentioned	234, 310, 401, 574
Rohrer, Phillip. Mentioned	445
Roland, Captain. Mentioned	792
Romeo, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Roper, Alfred W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	110, 158
Rosecrans, William S.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.	106, 509
Alexander, Edmund B.	353
Beveridge, John L.	441
Brayman, Mason.	184, 283
Brown, Egbert B.	22,
32, 63, 90, 92, 155, 238, 259, 283, 284, 286, 301, 326, 419, 622, 623, 655, 677, 691	
Canby, Edward R. S.	549, 654
Copeland, Joseph T.	417
Curtis, Samuel R.	164, 283, 301, 302, 309, 417, 440, 445, 499, 511, 552
Dana, Napoleon J. T.	591, 611, 622
Davidson, H. C.	119
Davidson, John W.	382, 550
Dodd, Theodore H.	574
Draper, Daniel M.	311

Rosecrans, William S.—Continued.

Page,

Correspondence with

Ensign, Edgar T	43, 423
Ewing, Thomas, jr	43, 277, 573, 655, 676
Findley, Jonathan P	348
Fisk, Clinton B	95,
149, 156, 231, 232, 240, 250, 312, 352, 366, 383, 421, 422, 464, 502, 526	
Ford, James H	442
Grant, U. S	42,
62, 90, 106, 136, 145, 184, 197, 198, 215, 283, 344, 363, 381, 399, 416, 550	
Guitar, Odon	198, 441, 461, 483, 500, 655
Herriek, Thomas P	363
Hill, Finch, and Parker. (Committee)	418
Hurlbut, Stephen A	80
Kimball, Nathan	61, 81
Lincoln, Abraham	552
McKissock, Thomas	198
Marsh, Calvin W	248, 593
Missouri, Adjutant-General of	347, 348
Moss, James H	351
Myers, William	270
Ohio, Governor of	226, 259
Pennock, Alexander M	270
Phelps, John E	346
Porter, David D	148
Russell, Francis T	30
Sanborn, John B	23, 43, 51, 52, 66, 92, 109, 120, 215, 231, 260,
287, 288, 328, 352, 365, 403, 442, 443, 462, 486, 501, 502, 526, 551, 594, 626, 679	
Sanderson, John P	43, 349, 464, 573
Sherman, William T	106, 107, 163, 184, 321, 345, 381, 399
Steele, Frederick	103, 707
Thomas, James L	321
Thompson, A. H	348, 364, 690
Treasury Department, U. S	225
Walker, Hiram	119
War Department, U. S	549
Washburn, Cadwallader C	654
Waugh, Gideon M	283

Mentioned	41, 43, 51, 63, 64, 68, 75, 95, 123, 158, 161, 183, 199, 217, 232, 238, 248,
249, 272, 286-288, 301, 303, 326, 327, 332, 345, 347-350, 352, 353, 357, 363, 366,	
371, 382, 384, 405, 417, 419, 421-424, 441, 461, 464, 480, 483, 484, 502, 503, 511,	
542, 543, 550-553, 563, 572, 573, 576, 593, 623, 626, 640, 655, 659, 692, 707, 710	

Roseman, James. Mentioned 179, 180

Roseville, Ark. Skirmishes at, April 4-5, 1864. Communication from Nathan Kimball 47

Rosa, Edmund G.

Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean	384, 553, 628
Mentioned	406, 488, 628

Rowe, George W. Mentioned 403

Ruark, Ozias. Mentioned 383, 420, 486

Russell, Charles. Mentioned 799, 808

Russell, Francis T. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans 30

Rust, Henry, jr.

Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	493
Mentioned	493

*** Ryan, Abraham H.**

Correspondence with

Carr, Eugene A.....	609, 610, 619, 635, 636, 669-671, 704, 717
Kimball, Nathan.....	118, 135, 180, 197, 225, 258
Steele, Frederick.....	522, 572, 590, 609, 635, 636, 669, 670
West, Joseph R.....	363, 397, 701
Mentioned.....	29, 48, 61, 590, 609, 636, 637, 653, 671, 672, 686, 687, 701-703, 716, 717
Saint Clair, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	431, 432, 665, 680
Saint Gem, Gustavus. Mentioned.....	42
Salisbury, Lucius. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	586
Sallie List, Steamer. Mentioned.....	715
Sallie Robinson, Steamer. Mentioned.....	3

Salomon, Charles E.

Mentioned.....	394, 547
Staff. Announcement of.....	675

Salomon, Frederick.

Correspondence with

Carr, Eugene A.....	570, 618, 636, 674, 705
Lennon, John A.....	560, 651, 675
McLean, William E.....	196
Steele, Frederick.....	196
Wheeler, Junius B.....	480
Mentioned.....	48, 132, 144, 360, 370, 393, 547, 560, 570, 571, 589, 590, 637, 651
Samuel, Edward M. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	367
Samuel, W. G. M. Mentioned.....	808

Sanborn, George L.

Correspondence with

Chivington, John M.....	150, 167, 189, 218, 242, 243
Gerry, E.....	167
Mentioned.....	166, 167, 218, 251, 252, 303, 304

Sanborn, John B.

Correspondence with

Allen, John D.....	444, 445, 679, 692
Brutsche, John D.....	260
Burch, Milton.....	122, 302, 383, 420, 463, 692
Fahnstock, Orrin S.....	216, 328
Gravely, Joseph J.....	575
Guitar, Odon.....	626, 707
Hackett, Jeremiah.....	444, 575, 595, 641, 709
Harrison, M. La Rue.....	66, 95, 109, 239, 403, 442, 443, 510, 574, 595, 639, 641, 658
Hunt, Lewis C.....	227
Judson, William R.....	110, 121, 166, 187, 260, 273, 482, 499
Kidder, Henry M.....	415
Melton, James A.....	11, 67, 121, 596
Moore, Calvin S.....	261
Mount Vernon, Mo., Commanding Officer at.....	122
Murphy, George W.....	11
Owen, Richard B.....	260, 272
Phelps, John E.....	137, 444, 510, 564, 575, 595, 720
Ray, William.....	122
Remiatte, Louis.....	486
Rosecrans, William S.....	23, 43, 51, 52, 66, 92, 109, 120, 215, 231, 260, 287, 288, 328, 352, 365, 403, 442, 443, 462, 486, 501, 502, 526, 551, 594, 626, 679
Wines, Frederick H.....	404
Mentioned.....	61, 92, 135, 136, 226, 248, 260, 261, 302, 371, 509, 594

	Page.
Sanders, ———. Mentioned	344
Sanderson, John P.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B.	249
Dwight, James F.	464, 465
Fisk, Clinton B.	149, 250
Hiatt, John M.	284
Rosecrans, William S.	43, 349, 464, 573
Steele, Oliver P.	572
Mentioned	321, 322
Sargent, Charles S. Mentioned	473, 518
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks.</i>	
Sargent, Horace B. Mentioned	35
Saunders, Alvin. For correspondence, etc., see <i>Nebraska, Governor of.</i>	
Sawtelle, Charles G. Mentioned	667, 682, 683
Schofield, John M. Mentioned	63, 123, 158, 217, 285, 710
Schofield, S. O. Mentioned	577
Schwartz, Adolph. Mentioned	297, 369
Scott, ———. Mentioned	808
Scott, Jesse. Mentioned	568
Scott, John S.	
Correspondence with Leonidas Polk	796
Mentioned	437
Scott, T. M.	
Correspondence with	
Maxey, Samuel B.	762
McCulloch, Henry E.	774
Mentioned	765, 771, 777
Scroggs, Gustavus A. Mentioned	471
Scrugs, ———. Mentioned	403
Scurry, William R. Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	768
Seddon, James A. Mentioned	728, 752, 758, 801
For correspondence, etc., see <i>War Department, C. S.</i>	
SeEVERS, Theodriok L. Mentioned	675
Selfridge, Thomas O.	
Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	192
Mentioned	557
Sevier, A. H. Mentioned	823
Sharpe, Jacob. Mentioned	432
Shaurman, Nelson. Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds	478
Shaw, Richard G.	
Correspondence with	
Benton, William P.	458
Cooke, Philip St. George.	152, 194
Mentioned	337
Shawnee Mission, Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with George H. Hoyt	678
Shelby, Joseph O.	
Correspondence with	
Baber, M. D.	829
Coffee, J. T.	829
Coleman, W. O.	829
Jackman, Sidney D.	829, 835
Marmaduke, John S.	723, 724, 738, 745, 756
Pickler, J. F.	829

	Page
Shelby, Joseph O.—Continued.	
Mentioned	47, 63, 77, 117, 227, 405, 406, 479, 487, 572, 590, 609, 619, 634-636, 639, 651, 658, 670, 671, 684, 686, 687, 700-704, 707, 716, 717, 719, 752, 756, 803, 832
Sheldon, Henry L. Correspondence with Edward P. Vollum.....	650
Sheldon, Lionel A.	
Correspondence with Joseph J. Reynolds.....	45
Mentioned.....	436, 606
Shelley, N. G. Correspondence with War Department, C. S.....	793
Sherman, Thomas W.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	516
Banks, Nathaniel P	437, 615
Reynolds, Joseph J	649
Mentioned	649
Sherman, William T.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	24, 266, 274
Canby, Edward R. S	505, 555
Corse, John M	243
Curtis, Samuel R.....	112, 188
Grant, U. S.....	24, 56, 75, 76, 85, 124, 160, 183, 243, 265, 479, 505
Halleck, Henry W	75, 265, 332
Kimball, Nathan.....	39, 267
Porter, David D.....	25, 153, 169, 274, 410
Rosecrans, William S	106, 107, 163, 184, 321, 345, 381, 399
Smith, Andrew J.....	86, 275
Steele, Frederick	27, 76, 116, 161, 276, 479
Mentioned.....	24, 72, 86, 88, 175, 196, 199, 211, 244, 246, 279, 280, 295, 316, 344, 363, 382, 416, 433, 491, 492, 542, 556, 560, 631, 741
Shirk, James W. Mentioned.....	275
Shoup, George L.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington.....	189
Mentioned	190
Shreveport, Steamer. Mentioned	3
Sibley, Henry H.	
Correspondence with	
Benson, G. S.....	541
Brackett, Alfred B	408, 469
Brown, J. R.....	146, 306, 315
Galbraith, Thomas J	599
Hatch, Edwin A. C.....	168, 469
McLaren, Robert N.....	98
Minnesota, Adjutant-General of.....	713
Myers, Frederick.....	314
Pfaender, William	263, 679
Pope, John	17, 23, 44, 70, 71, 113, 151, 152, 168, 263, 292, 305, 355, 356, 367, 407, 426, 448, 578, 662, 694, 712
Renville, Gabriel.....	664
Sully, Alfred	33, 264, 330, 368, 480
Thomas, Minor T	314, 504, 644
Thompson, Clark W.....	599
Mentioned	146, 220, 263, 264, 315, 372, 426, 427, 447, 469, 504, 505, 579, 679, 680
Sigel, Franz. Mentioned	169, 332, 333
Silva, José Ma. Mentioned	60
Silva, Luis. Mentioned	88

	Page.
Silver Cloud, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Silver Lake, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Silver Wave, Steamer. Mentioned	458, 514
Simmons, ———. Mentioned	546
Simpson, William. Mentioned	35
Simpson, Benjamin F. Mentioned	82, 425
Sioux City, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Siren, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Sir William Wallace, Steamer. Mentioned	380
Sissell, ———. Mentioned	121, 215
Six Confederate Indian Nations, Grand Council of. Address of Jefferson Davis to	824
Skinner, Richard. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see Benjamin S. Roberts.	
Slack, James R.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	506
McClermand, John A.....	269
Mentioned.....	392
Slater, Thomas. Mentioned	577
Slater, William. Mentioned	577
Slaughter, James E.	
Correspondence with John B. Magruder.....	799
Mentioned.....	727, 783, 798
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>John B. Magruder</i> ; also <i>Paul O. Herbert</i> .	
Slaughter, R. C. Mentioned	816
Slaughter, Robert F. Mentioned	679
Slayback, A. W. Mentioned	810
Slidell, John. Correspondence with John B. Magruder	796
Slocum, Henry W.	
Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby.....	601, 695
Mentioned.....	581
Smith, ———. (Citizen of Colorado.) Mentioned	242, 243, 252
Smith, ———. (Citizen of Missouri.) Mentioned	11
Smith, Captain. Mentioned	753
Smith, Colonel, Mentioned	453, 507
Smith, Andrew J.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.... 7, 39, 46, 59, 126, 175, 212, 222, 235, 297, 319, 337, 376, 391, 393, 413, 434, 458, 495, 507, 534, 535, 559, 586, 604, 605, 616, 633, 647, 666	
Canby, Edward R. S.....	699
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	72
Porter, David D.....	432
Sherman, William T.....	86, 275
Mentioned..... 4-6, 24, 25, 27, 35-38, 45, 57-59, 71, 75, 76, 85, 86, 99, 106, 112, 127, 153, 160, 161, 169-171, 174-176, 211, 221, 235, 244, 253, 265-267, 273-275, 277-279, 307, 316-318, 336, 374, 377, 391, 392, 409-411, 434, 435, 450-452, 454, 455, 474, 477, 491, 492, 494, 505, 506, 517, 542, 545, 555, 556, 568, 585, 603, 604, 631, 632, 645-647, 667, 668, 680, 682, 683, 694, 695, 697, 698, 713, 715	
Smith, E. Kirby.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.....	764, 801
Anderson, S. S.....	812
Broadwell, W. A.....	730

	Page
Smith, E. Kirby—Continued.	
Correspondence with	
Churchill, Thomas J	733, 771, 824, 826
Crockett, Tex., Quartermaster at	807
Davis, Jefferson	821
Fagan, James F	751
Fagan's Infantry Brigade, Commanding Officer of	755
Fauntleroy, T. K	793
Harrison, William	753
Hawthorn, Alexander T	768
Hébert, Paul O	806, 807, 809-812, 816
Hutchins, William J	827
Liddell, St. John R	755
Logan, George W	768
Louisiana, Governor of	810
Luckett, P. N	751
Luckett's Regiment Texas Infantry, Commanding Officer of	759
McCulloch, Henry E	813
Magnolia, Ark., Quartermaster at	771
Magruder, John B	726, 739, 779, 781, 786, 802, 831, 833
Maxey, Samuel B	725, 728, 745, 760, 761, 765, 819, 821, 826, 830
Parsons, Mosby M	733, 770, 824, 826, 827
Parsons, W. H	754
Price, Sterling	722, 728, 729, 732, 733, 744, 751, 759, 761, 766, 767, 822, 828-830
Sourry, W. R	768
Taylor, Richard	782
Texas, Governor of	734
Walker, John G	786, 824
Wharton, John A	738
Mentioned	112, 132, 265, 267, 411, 438, 431, 548, 703, 722, 725, 726, 728, 730, 732, 733, 739, 740, 743, 745, 746, 751-755, 759-761, 766-771, 778-780, 785, 786, 793, 798, 801, 808-810, 812, 815, 816, 819, 820, 822, 824-831, 833, 834
Smith, George H. Mentioned	278
Smith, James. Mentioned	471
Smith, J. G. Mentioned	562
Smith, J. Nelson.	
Correspondence with	
Brown, Egbert B	351
Evans, Isaac F	485
Mentioned	351, 402, 442, 461, 500, 537
Smith, John J. Mentioned	664
Smith, Joseph. Mentioned	372, 389
Smith, N. H. Mentioned	800
Smith, Ralph. Mentioned	551
Smith, Thomas C. H. Mentioned	372
Smith, Thomas Kilby.	
Correspondence with David D. Porter	279
Mentioned	60, 99, 172-174, 236, 337, 377, 411, 432, 433
Smith, Watson. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Bauks	665
Snelling, George T. Mentioned	637, 652, 653, 669, 670, 701
Snider, Henry. Mentioned	311
Sokalaki, George O. Mentioned	569
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>Frederick Steele</i> .	
Southwester, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Sowell, John H. Mentioned	720
Spaight, A. W. Mentioned	799, 800, 806, 807

	Page
Speck, John. Mentioned.....	365
Speed, Charles. Mentioned	372
Speed, Frederic. Mentioned.....	391
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>William H. Emory.</i>	
Spencer, Frederick A. Mentioned.....	50, 93, 657
Spiegel, Marcus M. Mentioned	478
Spratt, William. Mentioned	501
Springfield, U. S. S. Mentioned.....	681
Springfield, Mo. Scout from. See <i>Fayetteville, Ark. Scout from Springfield, Mo., toward, April 28-May 7, 1864.</i>	
Stabler, Dean. Mentioned	713
Stager, Anson	
Correspondence with War Department, U. S.....	543, 554
Mentioned	532
Stanard, H. M. Mentioned.....	728, 798
Standing Buffalo. Mentioned	292
Stange, Gustave. Mentioned.....	196
Stanley, Captain. Mentioned.....	762, 777
Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned.....	23, 33, 106,
112, 159, 161, 210, 252, 253, 263, 288, 289, 294, 331, 332, 355, 358, 409, 448, 491,	
503, 516, 530, 537, 542, 545, 549, 552, 553, 562, 565, 591, 598, 622, 654, 662, 693	
For correspondence, etc., see <i>War Department, U. S.</i>	
Starlight, Steamer. Mentioned.....	3, 269, 514
Starr, Judge. Mentioned.....	51
Starr, Henry. Mentioned	51
Steel, Robert. Mentioned	278
Steele, Frederick	
Correspondence with	
Andrews, Christopher C.....	481, 572
Bauks, Nathaniel P	7, 132, 161, 267
Bertrand, C. P	246
Buford, Napoleon B	481, 562
Canby, Edward R. S.....	560, 569, 634, 700, 715
Carr, Byron O.....	89
Carr, Eugene A.....	377, 716
Clayton, Powell	28, 117, 236, 498, 521, 547, 561, 639, 688
Geiger, Washington F.....	674
Grant, U. S.....	27, 358, 438
Green, William D	27, 78, 143, 246
Judson, William R.....	215, 523
Kimball, Nathan.....	47, 60, 77, 132, 134, 147, 255, 277, 280
Livingston, Robert R	182, 562, 563, 718
Lynde, Edward	118
Marr, James	619
Rosecrans, William S	103, 707
Ryan, Abraham H.....	522, 572, 590, 609, 635, 636, 669, 670
Salomon, Frederick	196
Sherman, William T.....	27, 76, 116, 161, 276, 479
Thayer, John M.....	148
Turner, David	48
Washburn, Cadwallader C	634, 669
Waugh, Gideon M.....	105
West, Joseph R	415
Wheeler, Junius B	339
Wood, Oliver	499

	Page.
Steele, Frederick—Continued.	
Mentioned	6, 13, 24, 25,
37, 39-41, 49, 56, 60-62, 75, 76, 79, 81, 85, 86, 88-90, 98, 105-107, 112, 116, 117,	
134-136, 138, 160, 161, 166, 174, 182, 187, 188, 191-193, 196, 217, 225, 236, 237,	
247, 257, 260, 265, 267, 274, 275, 279, 287, 288, 293, 294, 298, 300, 307, 316, 323,	
331-333, 341-343, 357, 362, 370, 377, 379, 380, 394-397, 409-411, 414, 415, 438,	
439, 479-481, 491, 492, 498, 506, 536, 548, 550, 554-556, 559, 560, 562, 567, 569,	
570, 575, 590, 591, 622, 634, 636, 637, 644, 655, 660, 689, 699, 700, 713, 716, 722-	
724, 735, 741, 744, 752, 756, 759-762, 765-767, 771, 801, 802, 810, 811, 819, 826	
Re-enforcements for. Communications from	
Grant, U. S	75, 88-90
Rosecrans, William S	107
Sherman, William T	27, 106, 107, 112
Washburn, Cadwallader C	669
Steele, O.	
Correspondence with	
Magruder, John B	804
Upton, E. P	805
Mentioned	800, 806, 810
Steele, Oliver P.	
Correspondence with John P. Sanderson	572
Mentioned	573
Steger, James H. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	523, 524
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Egbert B. Brown.</i>	
Stein, George W. Mentioned	390, 715
Stephens, John W.	
Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	182, 397, 416, 460, 548
Mentioned	282
Stephenson, ———. Mentioned	135
Stevens, Mittie, Steamer. Mentioned	3, 140, 514
Stewart, ———. Mentioned	109, 121
Stewart, Israel W. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	613
Stibbs, John H. Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn	695
Stilwell, George H.	
Correspondence with John M. Chivington	262
Mentioned	355
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see <i>John M. Chivington.</i>	
Stinson, Samuel A. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis	540
Stirman, Ras. Mentioned	641, 658, 770
Stockton, Philip. Mentioned	808
Stone, Charles P.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	26
Dunham, Robert T	4
Irving, A. Duer	3
Mentioned	4, 35, 36, 126, 128, 140, 175, 193, 235
Relieved from duty in Department of the Gulf	175
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>Nathaniel P. Banks.</i>	
Stone, Joseph C. Mentioned	39
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Fitz Henry Warren.</i>	
Stoneman, T. Mentioned	562
Strength of Troops. See <i>Organization, Strength, etc.</i>	
Stuart, James.	
Correspondence with Joseph R. West	608, 652, 653
Mentioned	133, 652

	Page
Subsistence Stores. See <i>Munitions of War.</i>	
Suess, Henry. Mentioned	238
Sully, Alfred.	
Correspondence with	
Pope, John	151, 159, 219, 220, 426, 579, 694
Sibley, Henry H	33, 264, 330, 368, 489
Mentioned	56, 70, 71, 113, 159, 168, 169, 233, 263, 305, 306, 314, 355, 367, 372, 408, 426, 448, 504, 505, 541, 579, 662, 663, 694
Superior, Steamer. Mentioned	268, 543
Susannah, Steamer. Mentioned	798
Sutton, ———. Mentioned	572
Swearingen, Lafayette. Mentioned	577
Sweet Corn. Mentioned	292
Switzler, Theodore A. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	708
Switzler, William F. Correspondence with	
Alexander, Edmund B.	353
Ewing, Thomas, jr	572
Sykes, George.	
Assignment to duty	240
Mentioned	200, 240
Tabor, Solomon M. Mentioned	79
Taggart, John. Mentioned	64
Tamaulipas, Mexico, Governor of. Correspondence with	
McClelland, John A	60, 73
Magruder, John B	835
Tarver, E. R. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Hamilton P. Bee.</i>	
Tatum, ———. Mentioned	642
Tawah, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Taylor, George R. Mentioned	484
Taylor, P. T. Mentioned	661
Taylor, Richard.	
Correspondence with	
Bush, Louis	831
Louisiana, Governor of	795, 831
Magruder, John B	768, 791, 822
Smith, E. Kirby	782
Mentioned ... 6, 38, 99, 132, 172, 411, 509, 558, 703, 723, 725, 728, 732, 744, 751, 754, 755, 759, 761, 765, 779, 782, 786, 787, 798, 802, 806, 810, 811, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830	
Taylor, Thomas H. Mentioned	796, 797, 823
Teel, James E. Mentioned	709
Tennessee, Army of the. (Union.)	
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Smith, A. J.</i> : No. 8, 520. <i>Brayman</i> : No. 21, 186.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Smith, A. J.</i> : No. 18, 20; No. 20, 60; No. 22, 176; No. 24, 212; No. 26, 236; No. 35, 700; No. 36, 715. <i>Hurl-</i> <i>but</i> : No. 94, 147.	
Re-enforcements for. Communications from	
Grant, U. S.	183, 184, 215
Rosecrans, William S	197, 198, 345
Sherman, William T	345, 399
Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 6th, 147, 481, 482, 689.	
Terrazas, Don Luis. See <i>Chihuahua, Mexico, Governor of.</i>	
Terrell, A. W. Mentioned	752
Terry, D. S. Mentioned	796

	Page.
Texas.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Ford, John S.	754
McCulloch, Henry E.	742
Magruder, John B.	726, 752
Condition of defensive works in. Communication from John A McClernand	129
Indian depredations in. Communications from	
Downs, E. M.	816
Edgar, H. T.	817
Lockhart, W. A.	818
Organization of State troops in. Communications from	
McAdoo, J. D.	781
Magruder, John B.	735, 739, 768
Texas, Governor of.	747, 748
Texas, Governor of. Correspondence with	
Magruder, John B.	735, 739, 747, 748, 835
Smith, E. Kirby.	734
Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)	
Artillery, Heavy— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 800, 813.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : Creuzbaur's, 800; Dashiell's, 779, 800, 807, 809, 812, 816; Dege's, 800; Gibson's, 722; Greer's, 779; Hughes', 785, 800; O. G. Jones', 785, 800; Krumbhaar's, 826; McMahan's, 722; Moseley's, 722; Nichols', 779, 782, 800, 806, 807, 809, 812; Pratt's, 832; Willke's, 800.	
Cavalry— <i>Battalions</i> : Border's, 800; Daly's, 781, 800; Wells', 729. <i>Companies</i> : Anderson's, 800; Ladies' Rangers, 742; McFarland's, 800; Menard's, 800; Pattillo's, 800; Patton's, 800; Poole's, 800; Richardson's, 800; Williams', 800; Williamson's, 800. <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 722; 2d, 129, 754, 775, 779, 780, 782, 787, 793, 807-809, 812, 816; 4th (<i>Arizona Brigade</i>), 754, 775, 800; 5th, 722; 5th Partisan, 729, 730, 742, 745, 763, 800; 7th, 722; 12th, 742; 15th, 17th, 18th, 764; 23d, 722, 742; 24th, 25th, 764; 26th, 722; 33d, 779, 793, 800, 807, 809, 812, 816; 35th, 36th, 722; Anderson's (<i>State</i>), 787, 833; Border (<i>Bourland's</i>), 742, 794, 795; Bradford's, 805-807; R. R. Brown's, 800; Frontier, 793-795, 798, 817-819; Good's, 742, 767; Terrell's, 722; Terry's, 796, 806, 807.	
Infantry— <i>Battalions</i> : Spaight's, 779, 780, 800, 806. <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 753, 800, 834; 3d, 759, 833; 6th, 7th, 764; 8th, 800; 10th, 764; 13th, 20th, 21st, 800.	
Miscellaneous—Waul's Legion, 753, 779, 796, 800, 806, 807, 812.	
Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d, 102.	
Thayer, John M.	
Correspondence with	
Curtis, Samuel R.	675
Steele, Frederick.	148
Mentioned 13, 29, 39-41, 47, 77-79, 86, 104, 117, 132, 134, 135, 148, 187, 197, 199, 237, 281, 360, 370, 394, 523, 547, 574, 609, 610, 626, 722, 761, 762, 770, 774, 811	
Resumes command of District of the Frontier.	654
Thayer, John S. Mentioned	372
Thomas, ———. Mentioned	141
Thomas, Chester, jr. Mentioned	630
Thomas E. Tutt, Steamer. Mentioned	60, 212, 514, 715
Thomas, George H. Mentioned	225
Thomas, James L. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	331

	Page.
Thomas, Lorenzo. Mentioned	31, 88, 175, 221, 359, 491, 550
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.</i>	
Thomas, Minor T.	
Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley	314, 504, 644
Mentioned.....	306, 470, 541, 712
Thomas, W. A. Mentioned.....	562
Thomas, William. Mentioned	577
Thomas, William H.	
Correspondence with Thomas Lanigan	815
Mentioned.....	786, 813, 814
Thompson, A. H.	
Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	348, 364, 690
Mentioned	691
Thompson, Charles H. Mentioned	196
Thompson, Clark W. Correspondence with Henry H. Sibley.....	599
Thompson, John L.	
Correspondence with Thomas J. McKean	446, 447
Mentioned.....	291, 425, 446
Thompson, L. A. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	539, 642
Thompson, Reg. H. Mentioned.....	824
Thompson, William. Mentioned	756
Thompson, William A. Mentioned.....	389
Thompson, William G.	
Correspondence with	
McClelland, John A	177
Roberts, Benjamin S	459
Mentioned.....	116, 129, 131, 177, 178, 587
Thomson, P. H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>E. Kirby Smith.</i>	
Thornton, John Calhoun. Mentioned.....	287
Thrall, Homer. Correspondence with	
Geiger, Washington F.....	40
Kimball, Nathan.....	50
Thrasher, Luther A. Mentioned.....	237
Throckmorton, J. W. Mentioned.....	739, 743, 749, 767, 774, 780
Thurber, Charles H. Mentioned	249
Tiffin, Clayton.	
Correspondence with John F. Williams	527
Mentioned	527
Tillmonn, John. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk.....	110, 158
Timmons, B. Mentioned	753, 800
Todd, ———. Mentioned	416, 419
Todd, George. Mentioned.....	612
Tolles, Larkin C. Mentioned.....	167
Tompkins, James L. Mentioned.....	800
Toole, James H. Mentioned	207, 208
Toothman, John.	
Correspondence with Samuel B. Maxey	821
Mentioned	821
Torrence, Judge, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Totten, James. For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see <i>William S. Rosecrans.</i>	
Towels, Alfred L. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	626
Towels, Alfred L., Mrs. Mentioned	626
Towner, Lieutenant. Mentioned	192
Townes, N. W. Mentioned	793, 795

	Page
Townsend, Edward D. Mentioned	29, 280
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.</i> ; also <i>U. S. Grant.</i>	
Tracy, John P.	
Correspondence with Lewis C. Hunt.....	230
Mentioned	229
Trade and Intercourse. Communications from	
Banks, Nathaniel P.....	317, 360
Brayman, Mason	184, 186
Curtis, Samuel R.....	598
Ewing, Thomas, jr.....	573
Hurlbut, Stephen A.....	185
McClermand, John A.....	73, 87
Mitchell, Robert B.....	503
Porter, David D.....	681
Rosecrans, William S.....	21, 248, 573
Sanderson, John P.....	573
Steele, Oliver P.....	572
Tamaulipas, Mexico, Governor of	73
Trans-Mississippi Department.	
Affairs in, generally. Communications from	
Bourland, James	772, 792
Duff, James.....	759
Hawes, James M.....	794
McCord, J. E.....	802
McCulloch, Henry E.....	792, 794, 813
Magruder, John B.....	786, 833
Steele, O.....	804
Appointments and promotions in	764, 768, 769, 823, 828
Confederate troops in. Organization, strength, etc.	
April, 1864.....	800
May 3, 1864.....	803
May 20, 1864.....	832
Congratulatory order of Governor of Louisiana to State militia	778
Forney, John H., assigned to duty in	808
Holmes, Theophilus H., relieved from duty in	778
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Anderson, S. S.....	812
Bee, Hamilton P.....	722
McCulloch, Henry E.....	767, 771
Magruder, John B.....	750, 753, 779, 782, 813, 816
Polignac, Camille J.....	809
Quayle, William.....	775
Smith, E. Kirby.....	732, 751, 806, 809
Operations in. Communications from	
Bush, Louis.....	831
Ford, John S.....	807
Griffin, William H.....	780
Hébert, Paul O.....	793, 799
Magruder, John B.....	750, 783, 797, 799
Smith, E. Kirby.....	722, 728, 760, 761, 810, 826, 828
Taylor, Richard.....	822, 831
Orders, Circular, series 1864— <i>Marey</i> : May 14, 824.	

Trans-Mississippi Department—Continued.

Orders, General, series 1864—*Smith, E. K.* : No. 11, 734; No. 13, 764; No. 15, 768; No. 16, 769; No. 19, 809; No. 21, 823; No. 24, 828.
Maxey: No. 39, 816. Price: No. 30, 832. *Taylor*: April 21 (two), 782.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Magruder*: No. 99, 753; No. 110, 779; No. 118, 796; No. 127, 810; No. 130, 813; No. 131, 816.

Recruitment, organization, etc. Communication from Joseph O. Shelby.. 835

Reported movements of Union troops in. Communications from

Hébert, Paul O., 811, 816

Parsons, Mosby M. 826

Slaughter, James E 799

Upton, E. P 805

Wharton, John A 738

Statement of arms *in transitu* to, and taken by order of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk..... 758

Wharton, John A., assigned to command of cavalry in District of West Louisiana..... 782

Transportation, Army. See Munitions of War.**Transportation. (Railroad and water.) Communications from**

Banks, Nathaniel P 4, 7, 36, 59

Grover, Cuvier..... 71

Irving, A. Duer..... 3

Trasler, ———. Mentioned..... 661

Treasury Department, U. S. Correspondence with

Banks, Nathaniel P 34

Rosecrans, William S..... 225

Trigg, Daniel. Mentioned 723

True, James M.

Correspondence with Joseph R. West 299

Mentioned 179, 320

Truman, Harry. Mentioned 526, 576, 596

Trumbull, Matthew M. Mentioned 136, 198

Tucker, ———. Mentioned 625

Tulkerson, John. Mentioned 577

Turner, David.

Correspondence with Frederick Steele 48

Mentioned 47, 78

Turner, Edmund P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see John B. Magruder.

Turner, F. H. Mentioned 562

Turner, Joseph H. Mentioned..... 675

Tuscumbia, U. S. S. Mentioned..... 681

Tutt, John A. S. Mentioned..... 501

Tutt, Thomas E., Steamer. Mentioned..... 60, 212, 514, 715

Tuttle, James M.

Correspondence with Edward R. S. Canby 607

Mentioned 581

Tyler, U. S. S. Mentioned 681

Tyler, John F.

Correspondence with

Ewing, Thomas, jr..... 63, 90, 248, 259, 271, 272, 310, 325, 523, 592

Rogers, John B 323

Mentioned 323, 324

	Page.
Ullmann, Daniel.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	194, 254, 338, 359, 436, 437
Birge, Henry W	393, 436, 536
Reynolds, Joseph J	649
Mentioned.....	115, 195, 369, 370, 458, 606
Undine, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Union Troops.	
Change of designation of certain regiments of. Communication from Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	221
Enlistment of, in Navy. Communications from	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	31
Rosecrans, William S	31
Mentioned.	
<i>Colored.</i>	
Artillery, Heavy— <i>Regiments</i> : 7th (10th), 221; 8th* (11th), 116, 160, 177, 221.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Regiments</i> : 2d (<i>Batteries</i>), C, 481.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 4th, 221.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 11th, 13, 654; 18th, 419; 20th, 254; 25th, 471; 56th, 481; 57th, 481, 548, 561, 607, 638; 60th, 481; 62d, 255; 65th, 254; 67th, 130, 254; 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 221; 78th, 221, 254; 79th (<i>Old</i>), 221, 254; 80th, 194, 221; 81st, 222, 254; 82d, 194, 222; 83d (<i>Old</i>), 222, 254; 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 222; 88th (<i>Old</i>), 222, 254; 89th, 222, 254; 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 222; 95th, 116, 222, 295, 369, 664, 665; 96th, 21, 222, 295, 369, 664, 665; 97th, 222, 295, 334, 664; 98th, 222, 295, 664, 665; 99th, 222, 295, 334, 664.	
<i>Regulars.</i>	
Artillery, Light— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st (<i>Batteries</i>), F, 497.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 3d, 611, 612.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 1st, 254.	
Veteran Reserve Corps— <i>Detachments</i> , 113, 254, 371, 488.	
<i>Volunteers.</i>	
Pontoniers— <i>Companies</i> : 1st, 664, 665.	
For Volunteers, see respective States.	
Organization, strength, etc.	
Arkansas, Department of.....	370, 547, 548, 561
Gulf, Department of the.....	369, 370
Kansas, Department of	371
Missouri, Department of the.....	371
New Mexico, Department of.....	371, 372
Northwest, Department of the.....	372
Recruitment, organization, etc. Communications from	
Andrews, George L.....	101
Brown, Egbert B	63
Curtis, Samuel R.....	552
Fisk, Clinton B.....	240
Missouri, Adjutant-General of	232
Ryan, Abraham H	258
Universe, Steamer. Mentioned.....	36, 269, 270, 296, 682
Upton, E. P.	
Correspondence with O. Steele.....	806
Mentioned	806

*Originally 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

	Page.
Usher, John P. Mentioned	112, 210, 693
Valle, Francis. Mentioned	42
Van Antwerp, Jacob. Mentioned	661
Vance, James.	
Correspondence with	
Dickinson, A. G.	724
Redmond, Henry	724
Mentioned	724
Vance, James M. Mentioned	361, 377
Van Horn, Robert T. Correspondence with Egbert B. Brown	51
Van Houten, Harry.	
Correspondence with Nathan Kimball	61
Mentioned	572
Vansickler, Abram B. Mentioned	10
Varner, Sampson E. Mentioned	254
Vaughn, ———. Mentioned	34
Veatch, James C. Mentioned	87
Velez, S. M. Mentioned	88
Vest, John W. H. Mentioned	141
Viall, Nelson. Mentioned	160
Vice, William D. Mentioned	157
Victory, U. S. S. Mentioned	681
Vidauri, Santiago. Mentioned	725, 735-737, 775, 776
Vivian, Alice, Steamer. Mentioned	36
Vollum, Edward P.	
Correspondence with Henry L. Sheldon	650
Mentioned	490
Voorhees, Alexander. Mentioned	103
Wackerly, Henry H. Mentioned	563
Wade, Benjamin F. Mentioned	274
Walker, ———. Mentioned	661
Walker, Captain. Mentioned	201, 202, 206
Walker, Hiram. Correspondence with William S. Rosecrans	119
Walker, John G.	
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	786, 824
Mentioned	6, 771, 778, 782, 786, 793, 826
Walker, Tandy. Mentioned	729, 745, 747, 761, 765, 819
Walker, Thomas H. Mentioned	47
Wallace, Lew. Mentioned	332, 333
Wallace, Sir William, Steamer. Mentioned	380
Wallace, William. Mentioned	818
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with	
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.	758
Ordnance Department, C. S. A.	757
Shelley, N. G.	793
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	35
Brayman, Mason	211, 220, 221, 244, 273
Canby, Edward R. S.	491, 532, 542, 543
Curtis, Samuel R.	502, 528
Grant, U. S.	88, 220, 235
Pope, John	23, 159, 263, 600
Rosecrans, William S.	549
Stager, Anson	543, 554

	Page.
Ware, James A. Correspondence with Francisco Garcia	790
Warfield, W. P. Mentioned	562
Warmoth, Henry C. Mentioned	520
Warner, John, Steamer. Mentioned	268, 478
Warner, ———. Mentioned	678
Warren, Fitz Henry.	
Assignment to command	666
Assumes command of 1st Division, 13th Army Corps	39
Assumes command of detachment of 13th Army Corps	666
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P.	194, 568, 583, 584, 603, 667
Cobb, John C.	74, 103, 143
McClelland, John A.	131, 212, 245, 520, 546
Mentioned	21,
26, 39, 116, 131, 143, 193, 195, 369, 520, 534, 557, 584, 606, 666, 683, 779, 804	
Staff. Announcement of	39
Warrington, John A. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	719
Washburn, Cadwallader C.	
Correspondence with	
Canby, Edward R. S.	559, 696, 699
Myer, Albert J.	695
Rosecrans, William S.	654
Steele, Frederick	634, 669
Stibbs, John H.	695
Mentioned	281, 321, 357, 555, 556, 559, 560, 567, 611, 634, 689, 718
Washburn, Henry D. Mentioned	39, 74, 103
Washburne, Elihu B. Mentioned	234
Washburne, Samuel B. Mentioned	338
Washington, George, Steamer. Mentioned	478
Washington, George. Mentioned	824
Waterhouse, Richard. Mentioned	823
Watie, Stand.	
Correspondence with William Penn Adair	776
Mentioned	383, 403, 404, 421, 443, 445, 482, 486, 499, 502, 746, 765, 777, 819, 824
Watkins, B. F. Mentioned	709
Watts, G. O. Mentioned	826
Waugh, Gideon M.	
Correspondence with	
Kimball, Nathan	106, 179, 180, 213
Rosecrans, William S.	283
Steele, Frederick	106
Mentioned	162
Wave, U. S. S. Mentioned	812
Weathers, ———. Mentioned	320
Weatherwax, Thomas J. Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	549, 706
Webb, Captain. Mentioned	805
Webb, Lysander R. Mentioned	127
Weber, George W.	
Correspondence with	
Livingston, Robert R.	398, 440
Wood, William D.	439
Mentioned	440
Weitzel, Godfrey.	
Assignment to duty	193
Mentioned	193

	Page.
Welch, Deming N.	
Correspondence with	
Banks, Nathaniel P	4, 18, 57
Grover, Cuvier	72, 269
Holabird, Samuel B	3, 101, 140, 221, 253, 268
Mentioned	19
Welles, Gideon. Mentioned	220
For correspondence, etc., see <i>Navy Department, U. S.</i>	
Wellman, David W. Mentioned	230
Wells, J. Madison. Mentioned	269
Wells, Oliver.	
Correspondence with Thomas Ewing, jr	230
Mentioned	164, 230
Wells, Samuel T. Mentioned	8
West, ———. Mentioned	593
West, Captain. Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	232
West, C. S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see E. Kirby Smith.	
West, Finch. Mentioned	328
West, Joseph R.	
Assignments to command	236, 280
Assumes command of troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River	299
Correspondence with	
Auderson, Daniel	340, 377-379, 395
Andrews, Christopher C	297, 320, 340-342, 361, 362, 379, 380, 396, 415, 439
Black, Thomas G	308, 320, 361, 378
Bunner, Lafayette	394, 414
Carr, Byron O	308, 414, 685, 703
Carr, Eugene A	378, 561, 570, 571, 589, 590, 619, 637, 671, 672, 685, 686, 701-703, 716, 717
Chandler, John L	361
Chapman, Augustus H	340
Clayton, Powell	300, 308, 361
Cooper, Samuel F	361
Fuller, Irving W	363
Geiger, Washington F	300, 320, 321, 343, 684, 705
Graves, William H	607, 672, 687
Judson, William R	300
Kimball, Nathan	395, 396
Livingston, Robert R	343, 380
Lovejoy, George F	686
Manly, Uri	339
Mitchell, Greenville M	379
Moore, John W	394
Ohr, Simon P	638, 652, 653, 672, 673
Pegram, Benjamin B	340
Ryan, Abraham H	363, 397, 701
Steele, Frederick	415
Stuart, James	608, 652, 653
True, James M	299
Wood, Oliver	342, 343, 362, 396, 717
Mentioned	133, 138, 236, 246, 247, 256, 280, 299, 320, 340, 362, 363, 370, 377-379, 394, 395, 439, 522, 548, 570, 590, 610, 618, 637, 639, 651-653, 669, 671-674, 687, 688, 704, 705, 716, 717, 719
Staff. Announcement of	299

	Page.
West Louisiana, District of. John A. Wharton assigned to command of cavalry in	782
Westly, Thomas J.	
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	164
Mentioned	157
West Mississippi, Military Division of.	
Canby, Edward R. S.	
Assigned to command of	490
Assumes command of	543
Constituted	490
Instructions governing operations in. Communication from War Department, U. S.	491
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from	
Canby, Edward R. S.. 542, 554-556, 559, 560, 569, 581-584, 631, 633, 644, 694-699	
Emory, William H	714
War Department, U. S.	542
Operations in. Communication from Edward R. S. Canby	715
Orders, General, series 1864— <i>Canby</i> : No. 1, 543.	
Orders, Special, series 1864— <i>Canby</i> : Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 556; Nos. 7, 9, 10, 581; Nos. 11, 12, 13, 582; No. 14, 583; No. 16, 615; No. 17, 697; Nos. 20, 21, 694; No. 22, 713,	
Westmoreland, Steamer. Mentioned	343, 380, 549
West Tennessee and Kentucky. Forrest's Expedition into, March 16-April 14, 1864. Communication from William T. Sherman	184
Weyman, J. B.	
Correspondence with	
Garcia, Francisco	737, 738
Magruder, John B.	736
Mentioned	800
Whaley, H. A. Mentioned	792
Wharton, John A.	
Assignment to command	782
Correspondence with E. Kirby Smith	738
Mentioned	782, 798
Wheeler, Junius B.	
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A.	569
Salomon, Frederick	480
Steele, Frederick	339
Mentioned	589
Whipple, Henry Benjamin. Mentioned	159
White, ———. Mentioned	135
White Cloud. Mentioned	579
Whitlock, James H. Mentioned	372
Whitney, Edward J. Mentioned	389
Whitten, William S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>John M. Thayer</i> .	
Wicker, Frank N.	
Correspondence with	
Andrews, George L.	338
Bulkley, Charles S.	338
Mentioned	696
Wigfall, L. T. Mentioned	752, 753
Wilcox, John. Correspondence with Robert B. Mitchell	262
Wilhite, ———. Mentioned	284
Wilkie, ———. Mentioned	538

	Page.
Wilkinson, Morton S. Mentioned.....	234
Willans, John. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Samuel R. Curtis.</i>	
Williams, ———. Mentioned	97
Williams, Captain. Mentioned	717
Williams, James M. Mentioned	237, 654
Williams, J. K. Mentioned	800
Williams, John F.	
Correspondence with	
Fisk, Clinton B.	526, 527, 692, 709
Tiffin, Clayton	527
Mentioned	232, 511, 526, 613, 614, 692, 721
Williamson, George. For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>E. Kirby Smith.</i>	
Williamson, W. M. Mentioned	800
Willis, Edward B. Mentioned	204-206, 372
Wilmot, E. Mentioned	96, 270
Wilson, ———. (Citizen of Arkansas.) Mentioned.....	824
Wilson, ———. (Citizen of Missouri.) Mentioned.....	284
Wilson, Captain. Mentioned	767
Wilson, Major. Mentioned.....	750
Wilson, Alf. Mentioned	658
Wilson, Bluford. Mentioned	39, 546
For correspondence as A. A. G., see <i>Napoleon J. T. Dana.</i>	
Wilson, James.	
Correspondence with	
Ewing, Thomas, jr.	325
Herder, John N.	118
Mentioned	119, 145, 155, 165, 272, 323, 325, 326
Wilson, James H. Mentioned.....	124
Wilson, J. Grant. Mentioned.....	36, 544, 545
Wilson, Luther. Mentioned	712
Wilson, Robert. Mentioned	57, 471
Winchester, Colbert. Mentioned.....	824
Winchester, Lewis K. Mentioned	640
Wines, Frederick H. Correspondence with John B. Sanborn	404
Winn, C. W. Correspondence with Asa C. Matthews.....	587
Winnebago, U. S. S. Mentioned	680
Winston, John H. Mentioned	287, 658
Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.	
Artillery, Light— <i>Batteries</i> : 1st, 142, 296, 335, 474, 568; 9th, 219, 354.	
Cavalry— <i>Regiments</i> : 3d, 48, 246, 280; 4th, 101.	
Infantry— <i>Regiments</i> : 9th, 547; 11th, 649; 23d, 46, 142; 27th, 547;	
28th, 342, 547; 29th, 476; 30th, 220, 427, 532; 35th, 88, 430, 437, 520.	
Witt, Thomas D.	
Correspondence with Robert R. Livingston	41
Mentioned	591
W. L. Ewing, Steamer. Mentioned.....	514
Wolfe, Edward H. Mentioned	700
Wood, John S. Correspondence with John Pratt.....	711
Wood, Oliver.	
Correspondence with	
Carr, Eugene A.	673, 688, 716
Steele, Frederick	499
West, Joseph R.	342, 343, 362, 396, 717
Mentioned	340, 610, 702

	Page.
Wood, Samuel N. Correspondence with Samuel R. Curtis.....	385, 512, 529, 598
Wood, William D.	
Correspondence with	
Livingston, Robert R	439, 440
Weber, George W	439
Mentioned	281, 282
Woodbury, Daniel P. Mentioned	370
Woodford, Steamer. Mentioned	19, 36
Woodruff, Henry D.	
Correspondence with Quartermaster at Alexandria, La	124
Mentioned	4, 26, 37, 429
Woods, P. C. Correspondence with Hamilton P. Bee	725, 755
Woods, Washington T.	
Correspondence with Clinton B. Fisk	613
Mentioned	614
Woolsey, King. Mentioned	204
Woolsey, R. S. Mentioned	202, 203, 206
Wooten, W. H. Mentioned	622
Work, P. A. Mentioned	796
Worms, Charles. Correspondence with Nathaniel P. Banks	59
Worthington, William J. Mentioned	521
Wright, George.	
Correspondence with	
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A	138
Carleton, James H	138, 139
Mentioned	208
Wynkoop, Edward W. Correspondence with John M. Chivington	531,
	564, 630, 711
Yancey, Stephen D. Mentioned	828
Yates, Henry. Mentioned	104
Yates, Richard. Mentioned	542
Yeager, Dick. Mentioned	421, 499, 500
Yerby, J. H. Mentioned	562
Young, Grover. Mentioned	572
Younger, John W. Mentioned	367
Zephyr, Steamer. Mentioned	131
Zulavsky, Ladislav L. Mentioned	194

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